Su-S-071
Social skills training groups for adolescents with Asperger syndrome: A six-years’ review of an approach focused on cognitions and emotions
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Context.– The special needs of people with Autism Spectrum Disorder lead to develop interventions with goals in the field of social interactions (French Health Authority).

Objective.– To describe and analyze, on the basis of a six-years’ practice, the functioning and results of a specific approach emphasizing on cognitions and emotions.

Method.–
– Inclusion protocol and objectives;
– organization and conduct of groups;
– sessions content;
– relationship to peers: positive interaction and collaboration,
– emotions: decoding, imitation and reciprocity,
– cognition: cognitive flexibility, simulation, imagination, humor and theory of mind,
– appropriate social behavior;
– evaluation by standardized tools.

Results.– During this period, 32 adolescents aged between 11 and 17 years old were included and 8 different groups were formed. The assessment tools used indicate an overall improvement in results; these are compared to international literature’s data.

Discussion.– The areas for improvement of the methodology and new therapeutic perspectives are presented.

Conclusion.– The results of our approach allow to consider practical recommendations for the use of clinicians.

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Su-S-072
Representation of Asperger syndrome in contemporary movies and TV series
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Background.– Movies and TV series featuring a character with Asperger Syndrome have been more and more broadcasted for over ten years.

Objectives.– The aims were to identify the major functions of these characters and to try to explain their recent increase in such fictions.

Methods.– A group of clinicians has systematically examined movies and TV series produced between 2000 and 2011 including a character with Asperger syndrome. These selected fictions were analyzed using a method adapted from the Focus Group.

Results.– Over 20 productions have been recorded. Four main reactions generated by these characters are mentioned: fascination, empathy, laughter induced by comic situation and reflection.

Discussion.– Four hypotheses are proposed to explain the recent appearance of these fictional characters: information and awareness, increase of heroes coming from the scientific world and the “Geek community”, metaphorical reading of a future hyper systematized society and finally the personal impact.

Conclusion.– The dissemination of such fictional characters in popular works make Asperger Syndrome a cultural component of our modern society, whatever its fate in future classifications.

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Su-S-073
Case formulation in a community mental health program for children and adolescents
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We present a model of formulation used by child and adolescent mental health professionals in Response, Early Intervention and Assessment in Community Mental Health (REACH), a community mental health team for children and adolescents in Singapore. This biopsychosocial-developmental model identifies the multiple factors of a problem and helps to plan a comprehensive approach.

An illustrative case formulation will be presented.

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Su-S-073a
Introduction
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This session aims to discuss the self pathologies seen in adolescence with two case presentations. One is a paper on a family therapy with a teenager who was diagnosed as potentially suffering from ADHD but was in the end caught up in a severe narcissistic struggle regarding her self esteem in a family which was ruled by a lack of empathy. The other is a case of disturbance in the self development which presents as a severe case of identity confusion in adolescence.

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Su-S-073b
In what way a self psychological understanding of development facilitates the treatment of a profoundly disturbed adolescent girl within the setting of a family therapy
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Borderline personality disorders frequently present with intense symptoms and the patient’s environment may react with equally intense responses. Contemporary psychiatry views psychological development as influenced by the individual’s experiences within his/her social environment. The child centered family therapy concept addressed this by presenting a mode of treatment which fosters the adolescent’s development by improving her social environment’s capacities to respond to her needs more adequately; this includes the direct involvement of the parents in an ongoing treatment which is directed at solving the parents’ psychological difficulties in parenting within the overall goal of providing the needed milieu for the adolescent’s further psychological development and well-being.

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Su-S-073c
Identity confusion is discussed as a form of self pathology
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This is a case of a young girl whose self development was disturbed and have always been looking for idealizing self objects. When she becomes an adolescent after a disappointing relation with one of these subjects she decides to become a nun and enters a monastery, though the family has a Islamic background. After a long term, self psychology oriented psychotherapy she could get an integrated self, resolved the identity confusion and continued with her university education.
Identity confusion is discussed as a form of self pathology in regard with this case.

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Su-S-074

Focal treatment planning

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This approach to treatment planning calls for an explicit, consensus statement of the focal problem (the problem requiring care) and corresponding goal and statement of a formulation in terms of explicit, operational contributing factors—these become the base for intervention. An illustrative case will be presented.

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Adolescent psychiatry

Su-S-075

Beyond the smoke screen

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The people around the young consumers are often very anxious and request a response in emergency. It is difficult to respond to a request focused on substance abuse. Indeed, the family and the professionals do not see the young only through the distorting glasses of consumption, which becomes the cause of all problems. That avoids a better assessment of the global situation and a new challenge for the network of professionals. With these findings, we developed a model of care that takes into account not only substance abuse but also the feature of the process of adolescence. Interdisciplinary work and the notion of narrative setting allow us to go “beyond the smoke screen” to appease the anxiety of those around (family, professionals) and open to consider the young otherwise as a drug addict. We offer:

- presentation of Depart;
- interdisciplinary work, how the “psy” without seeming?
- the clinic around “Justine, my heroin”.

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Su-S-076

How to meet adolescents between emergency and psychic continuity

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One of the most difficult clinical tasks in adolescent psychiatry is the confrontation with teens in a post-emergency unit. It is necessary to focus on the problems encountered during these brief hospitalizations both for the adolescents and their families. The impact of separation is important both for the teen him or herself and also for the family relationships. In this presentation we will focus on the different intervention techniques used during these stays. Our therapeutic interventions are based on an analysis of the psychopathological paths of the adolescent and the distorted relationships in which they are embedded. By using mentalization and dynamically oriented interventions, the unit’s team helps the adolescent to develop self reflective capacity, therefore enhancing problem solving and hopefully ameliorating future mental health.

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Terrorists or missionaries? Breaking myths of collaborative partnership with consumers/carers

Su-S-077

Victorian government context for partnerships with consumers/carers

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Partnership with consumers and carers is an important component of the mental health service in Victoria, Australia. This symposium will discuss the history of this development, and specifically discuss the models used in child and youth mental health services. The government policy underpinning consumer/carer partnership will be described, and some of the challenges in implementation of this policy. Our own experience in a child and youth mental health service will be described, from the perspectives of youth consumers, family/carer consultant, and Clinical Director. Advice will be given on how to establish robust partnerships, the challenges, rewards, and ways to dispel some of the myths and fears associated with consumer/carer partnerships. The importance of developing such partnerships to assist quality service development, strategic planning, consumer/carer support and psychoeducation, and collaborative clinical practice, will be highlighted, to illustrate how this can achieve best outcomes for the consumers and their families/carers. Time will be devoted to questions and practical advice and practice learnings, to assist any mental health service starting out on this exciting journey. Examples of particular programs of peer support, mentoring, family respite, orientation/welcome, will demonstrate the practical ways this policy has been implemented.

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Diagnosis of ADHD

Mo-S-079

Gender differences and impairment

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Objectives. – To test whether symptoms of inattentiveness and hyperactivity/impulsivity vary with age and gender and whether age and gender moderate the degree of functional impairment associated with inattentiveness and hyperactivity/impulsivity.

Method. – A series of subjects with research diagnoses of ADHD and their siblings were rated on the DSM-IV items of ADHD and on quantitative dimensions of inattentiveness and hyperactivity/impulsivity from a behavioural interview, the Parental Account of Children’s Symptoms.

Results. – Inattentiveness scores were higher for males. Hyperactivity/impulsivity were lower in older subjects and were higher in males than females. At all ages, high levels of inattentiveness and hyperactivity/impulsivity predicted impairment. Females were impaired with a lower intensity of symptoms.

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