Identity confusion is discussed as a form of self pathology in regard with this case.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.080

Su-S-074
Focal treatment planning
G. Harper
Child and Adolescent Services, Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, Chestnut Hill, USA

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.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.081

Adolescent psychiatry

Su-S-075
Beyond the smoke screen
D.L. Guillod ∗, P. Stephan, O. Halфон
SUPEA, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
*Corresponding author.

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 heroine”.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.082

Su-S-076
How to meet adolescents between emergency and psychic continuity
G. Shadilli ∗∗, G. Aptera
a Psychiatrie, EPS Erasme, Antony, France
b Perinatal Psychiatry Research, Eps Erasme university Denis Diderot, Antony, France
*Corresponding author.

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 capacities, therefore enhancing problem solving and hopefully ameliorating future mental health.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.083

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

Su-S-077
Victorian government context for partnerships with consumers/carers
N. Coventry
Camhs, Austin Hospital, Heidelberg, Australia

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.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.084

Monday 23 July 2012
Diagnosis of ADHD

Mo-S-079
Gender differences and impairment
A. Garcia Rosales ∗∗∗, W. Chen b, P. Asherson ∗, E. Sonuga-Barke ∗, E. Taylor ∗
a Social Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, King’s College, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK
b Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
* School of Psychology, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
*Corresponding author.

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.