Mo-S-085
Growing-up with autism: A case study of autobiographical memory
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Autobiographical memory (AM) comprises both personally experienced events situated in time and space (episodic component) and self-related information (semantic component). Only few studies assessed AM in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), all have reported significant difficulties focused on the episodic component whereas the semantic component seems affected only in children. We conduct a longitudinal study of both components of AM in one child with Asperger’s syndrome. Results confirm difficulties on the two components of AM. However, longitudinal assessment reveals a decline of self-related information and a relative improvement of the episodic component. These results are discussed in relation with the development of other cognitive capacities (executive functions, theory of mind and associative memory) and with therapeutic interventions. This impairment of self-related information/memories may affect the feeling of continuity in time essential to the construction of the self.

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Emotion and eating disorders

Mo-S-086
Anorexia nervosa: An FMRI study on emotion regulation
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In order to investigate emotional and social information processing in adolescents with Anorexia nervosa (AN), we investigated a sample of 15 patients and 15 age-matched controls. Apart from general and eating disorder psychopathology, alexithymia, depression, anxiety and empathy were assessed. Using a standardized computer based instrument, we compared the ability of emotion labelling and social information processing. By means of an FMRI study, we examined cortical activation corresponding to the presentation of emotional stimuli. Alexithymia was seen only in patients. Comparatively, they showed significantly higher levels of depression, state and trait anxiety. Those psychometric scores significantly correlated with processing. By means of an fMRI study, we examined cortical activation corresponding to the presentation of emotional stimuli. Alexithymia was seen only in patients. Comparatively, they showed significantly higher levels of depression, state and trait anxiety. Those psychometric scores significantly correlated with the processing of negative emotions; the higher the trait anxiety was, the more increased was the activation of the left Rolandic Operculum.

In patients with AN, psychopathology was associated with eating disorder symptoms. Increasing interference of psychopathology in adolescence (e.g. depression) may cause changes in cortical network processing of negative emotions.

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Infant mental health in Brazil

Mo-S-089
Intersectorial actions between health and education sectors to contribute in the reduction of stigma
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The worldwide movement for social inclusion and education boosting the implementation of public policies for wide access to education and attention to the needs of students at all school levels. The objective of the study was to investigate the process of inclusion, highlighting aspects relevant to mental health of young people. Social representations related with the inclusion process were investigated through focus groups with teenagers from communities with low HDI. Analysis of reports shows the occurrence of labeling, creating negative stereotyping, discrimination and segregation with social rejection. We also identified seven categories of stigma, showing that the social dimensions and perceptions of controlability or piety modify in different groups. The data suggests that the stigma is a significant obstacle to school inclusion. We can conclude that inclusive policies on mental health and education should be proposed as integrated practices in order to minimize the process of stigmatization and its effects.

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Mo-S-090
Child mental health training for primary care providers in Brazil by telemedicine
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In Brazil, such principles in other areas, e.g. as mentalization-based therapy for eating disorders (MBT-ED).

Aim.– The aim of this presentation is to illustrate how MBT-ED has been developed in an ongoing multi-centre project in Norway, administered from Regional Services for Eating Disorders, Oslo University Hospital. This project includes both outpatient and inpatient services.

Discussion.– Mentalizing is defined as the ability to understand feelings, cognitions, intentions and meaning in oneself and in others. The capacity to understand oneself and others is a key determinant of self-organisation and affect regulation. Eating disorders will be described as examples of different forms of impaired mentalizing, and such impairments are stated to be central psychopathological features in eating disorders. Psychotherapeutic enterprise with individuals with compromised mentalizing capacity should be an activity that is specifically focused on the rehabilitation of this function. Mentalization-based psychotherapy for eating disorders should also have a special emphasis on how the body is involved in representing mental states. The workshop will present basic theory and therapeutic goals, stances and techniques, and a format that combines group treatments, psychoeducation and individual therapy. The workshop includes clinical examples, and will present demonstrations of therapeutic approaches.

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