Mo-S-115

Treatment of recurrent headaches and abdominal pain in children and adolescents: What does the evidence tell us and which are the implications?

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Functional non-organic abdominal pain and headaches are common health complaints reported by school-aged children. The prevalence of frequent headaches and migraine has increased, in particular among adolescent girls, and the long-term prognosis for children and adolescents with recurrent abdominal pain or headaches is unclear. They also experience a marked impact on their psychosocial functioning and reduced quality of life. During the last two decades, cognitive-behavioral treatment approaches have been shown to be effective primarily for children and adolescents suffering headaches but also recently for those having chronic abdominal pain. Given that these pain complaints are undertreated, more cost-effective approaches need to be developed. Recently, internet-based psychological approaches and brief interventions have shown promising outcomes for children and adolescents with frequent abdominal or head pain. An overview over empirical findings focusing on the results of controlled trials of drug and psychological intervention and suggestions for future research will be presented.

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Mo-S-116

Distant consequences and psychological help for people who were child victims of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 – a protective factors study

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In 1994, between 800,000 and one million Tutsis were killed in Rwanda. The psychological consequences are enormous. Currently, some survivors adopt various strategies to cope with genocide’s impacts.

Objective.– To identify protective factors among Rwandan genocide’s victims during their childhood and adolescence.

Methods.– Articles published in the last seventeen years were identified and analyzed using Medline, PsycInfo and the websites of organizations that assist genocide’s victims. Eleven articles were identified. Some relate to youth (n = 7) and the others to both youth and adults (n = 4).

Discussion.– Protective factors identified are:
– individual factors like self-confidence, having the will to live, perseverance and responsibilities;
– family factors are parent’s education, father’s occupation and family size;
– environmental support such as to have a confident adult, friends and the Rwandan government and NGOs.

Results.– The results are discussed in terms of their consequences possible to protect people against adversity.

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Mo-S-117

Child soldiers, terrorism, terror, and child development

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À l’encontre de la Convention des Nations Unies sur les Droits de l’Enfant, il est fréquent qu’enfants et adolescents soient utilisés dans les conflits armés. En Afrique, au Pakistan, au Népal, au Liban, en Palestine, ils sont recherchés...