Mo-S-137
Improving executive function, visual memory, and attention by atomoxetine in boys with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
C. Shang
Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

Our work aimed to assess the effect of atomoxetine on executive function, visual memory, and attention in children with ADHD in Taiwan. This was an open-label 12-wk atomoxetine treatment trial among 30 drug-naive boys with ADHD, aged 8–16 years. Before administration of atomoxetine, the participants were assessed using the Conners’ Continuous Performance Test (CPT) and the tasks of the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB) involving executive function and visual memory: Intra-dimensional/Extra-dimensional Shifts (IED), Rapid Visual Information Processing (RVIP), Spatial Span (SSP), Spatial Working Memory (SWM), Stocking of Cambridge (SOC), Pattern Recognition Memory (PRM), Spatial Recognition Memory (SRM), and Reaction Time (RT). They were reassessed at weeks 4 and 12. Our results showed there was significant improvement in executive function measured by the IED, RVIP, SSP, SWM, SOC, in visual memory measured by PRM and SRM, and in sustained attention measured by the RT and CPT. Our findings support atomoxetine effectiveness in improving non-verbal executive function, visual memory, and attention among boys with ADHD.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.140

Mo-S-139
Decision making in primary care
A. Nkapota
Kings College, London, UK

Aim.— To develop a decision-making process that would enable primary care workers to identify emotional and behavior problems among children and to formulate an intervention plan.

Background.— Child mental health was incorporated into child health training and tasks for primary health workers as part of a UNICEF-supported programme in the early 1980’s in Sri Lanka. The continuing war required additionally that primary care workers be helped to understand children’s emotional needs and intervene.

The presentation will discuss the reasoning that led to the decision-making process outlined which was accompanied by a needs-based training. The content of this will also be briefly presented.

Evaluation.— In a service programme, evaluation material consists primarily of data gathered during work performance and cases presented to the clinical supervisors.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.143

Mo-S-140
Increasing access to mental health services in the US
G. Harper
Child and Adolescent Services, Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, Chestnut Hill, USA

Objective.— Review public-sector interventions in Massachusetts to increase access to child psychiatrists for primary care physicians (MCPAP program) and to increase access to community-based services for publicly-insured children (Child Behavior Health Initiative).

Methods.— Details of programs and evaluative data obtained to date will be presented.

Results.— Access to child psychiatric consultation has increased, primary care providers feel more able to respond to children’s behavioral problems. Large numbers of children are being screened and enrolled in wraparound-type services. Clinical-level outcomes are not known.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.144