were directed towards one training module (Verbal memory, Visuo-spatial memory and attention, Working memory, Selective attention or Reasoning) corresponding to the more altered cognitive area, according to the results of a comprehensive neuropsychological and functional evaluation. In both groups, the remediation phase included 28 1-hour twice-weekly sessions and 14 hours of exercises at home (total duration of training: 42 hours). Each patient benefited from individual sessions conducted by a therapist in a one-to-one approach using paper and pencil (in CRT and RECOS) and specific computer exercises (in RECOS only).

Significant improvements in several areas of cognitive functioning, including executive functioning, verbal memory, working memory, selective attention and visuo-spatial memory were observed in both arms of the study. This shows a global equivalent efficacy for the RECOS program as compared to CRT. A significant improvement was also found for BADS' profile score. A significant reduction of PANSS score is also observed for the two groups but is significantly more important after training in the RECOS arm. These results show that both the RECOS and the CRT programs are efficient to train cognition. Of interest, the RECOS program is not only efficient on the targeted functions but also shows an indirect benefit on executive abilities as measured by BADS, which is of interest for the transfer of benefits in everyday life. As a recent study indicates that deficits associated with the function of the frontal/prefrontal cortex (executive function, working memory) decline with progression of the illness, cognitive remediation needs to be included in the early stages of psychosis. Moreover, it appears that with computer-assisted-learning young participants become more attentive to the task and would therefore fully benefit from the RECOS program.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.283

Cross cultural perspectives on child protection

Tu-S-307
A case of severe physical abuse from Eritrea
P. Joshi
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, USA

Introduction.- The challenges of gaining access to mental health services in a complex and often fragmented system of health care are well known. However, the situation is even more dire in parts of the world with very few resources or training.

Method.- This presentation focuses on child abuse in Eritrea through a case presentation and the challenges encountered.

Results.- Initially, there was no acknowledgement of any abuse of children in Eritrea. The challenges encountered were:
- acknowledgement and acceptance of the fact that the child was abused;
- difficulty communicating “punishment/consequences and abuse”;
- absent child protection laws;
- how to intervene and who was going to talk to the father;
- how to keep the patient safe.

Conclusions.- Pediatricians have unique opportunities to identify and address the unmet mental health needs of children through mental health screening at routine pediatric visits and ensure coordination of total care through ongoing communication and co-management.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.284

Tu-S-308
Negligence and violence against children and adolescents with enuresis: What can we do about it?
E.F.D.M. Silvares
Institute of Psychology, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Objectives.- To discuss risk factors associated Enuresis and actions to prevent violence against it.

Method.- A review of epidemiological/international studies on Enuresis and Brazilian studies on violence with enuretic kids was done.

Results.- Three main reasons for lacking empirically based treatment for this condition were:
- no concern;
- lack of knowledge;
- inefficient familial strategies delaying the efficient treatment.

These ignorance or parental negligence signs are frequent; studies have also shown that almost 80% of enuretic children did not go to any treatment. Brazilian review on violence with enuretic kids show that most suffer parental violence and are at risk of more severe psychiatric problems in the future, especially, if parents are low level of scholar education. Two Chinese epidemiological studies on Enuresis are focused since they might illustrate the role of clinical researchers besides studying and treating, preventing this aversive condition.

Conclusions.- Researchers shall be more proactive than reactive.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.285

Tu-S-309
Multicultural issues in child and adolescent psychiatry in Ireland
F. McNicholas
Department of Psychiatry, Our Lady’s Children’s Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Ireland has changed from being a country of emigration to one of immigration. Many families experience significant difficulties acclimatizing to the Irish way of life, and experience significantly more adverse events than their Irish counterparts. Different immigrant groups have different risks and resilience factors and should not all be grouped together.

Additional to non-Irish nationals is another ethnic minority group: the Travelling community, an indigenous minority who has been part of Irish society for centuries and representing 0.5% of the population. They have a value system, language, customs and traditions that make them an identifiable group both to themselves and to others. They have lower levels of education, substantially lower life expectancy and higher rates of unemployment and mental health problems.

In a country as culturally and linguistically diverse as Ireland, specific attention should be paid to the cultural dimensions of mental disorders in service provision and in training.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2012.05.286

Tu-S-310
Analysis of Eastern European child mental health services practice 20 years after fall of communism: Cultural differences or systemic violations of children’s rights
D. Puras
Department of Psychiatry, Vilnius University, Lithuania, Vilnius, Lithuania

Objectives.- To discuss obstacles for development of effective child and adolescent mental health (CAMH) services in the region of Eastern Europe (EE).

Method.- A review of reports submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child from the countries of EE and recommendations of the Committee in the area of CAMH and related services.

Results.- Systemic concerns have been identified which hinder the process of effective change in the field of CAMH and related areas:
- twenty-two years of transition was marked by low priority given by governments to the field of CAMH and failure to replace system based on institutionalization and neglect of child rights with effective child-friendly services;
- critical areas to be addressed as priorities are:
  o services to assist young parents in their parenting skills and thus prevent institutionalization of infants,
  o community based services for children with developmental disabilities,
  o services for troubled adolescents to prevent their stigmatization and criminalization.