Challenges in genetic studies of autism spectrum disorder and insights for future studies
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Previous studies including large-scale genome wide associations (GWA) have identified a number of probable susceptibility genes in autism spectrum disorders (ASD), but most of the susceptibility genes may remain to be identified. This challenge could be due to heterogeneity of ASD as well as lack of biological markers in ASD. Recently, according to advances in the technology, focus of the studies may be moving to exome and other studies which aim to find rare variants of genes, including the de novo variants. These new strategies may be promising, but might not be free from the same or larger challenges in statistical analyses as in previous studies including GWA. These issues as well as promising role of Asian collaborations in genetic studies of ASD will be discussed.

Integration of quantitative behavioral measures and genetic information in ASD
H.J. Yoo
Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Seoul National University, Seongnam, Korea

The objective of this presentation is to discuss the results of behavioral genetic studies of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) performed in Korea and to discuss it in the genotype-phenotype relationship and population genetics perspectives. In this project, 176 families (720 individuals) consist of probands, siblings and both biological parents and another set of 151 family trios are recruited, carefully genotyped and assessed using Korean versions of ADOS, ADI-R, intelligence, language, and adaptive functions tests, executive functions tests and rating scales measuring behaviors associated with ASD. Genotyping and statistical analyses were done. This presentation is composed of 3 parts. Aggregation and divergence of ASD-related phenotypes in unaffected siblings of ASD: It describes behavioral and cognitive profiles of unaffected siblings emphasizing possible familial aggregation of those characteristics. Preliminary exploration of the new behavioral phenotyping of ASD will be presented. The results of genome-wide association study (GWAS) will be presented mainly focused on following quantitative trait analysis. It also includes the analysis of population stratification status of our subjects and discussion about uniqueness and diversity of Korean population, which raises issues regarding population genetics in different ethnic groups. Another candidate gene association studies (for CNTNAP2, ERBB4, NRG1, SEMA5A and SLC6A2) are presented in the context of quantitative association analyses. Also future direction will be discussed; it is a suggestion for more integrative behavioral genetic studies, focused on the uniqueness and commonness of our approach with other ethnic and cultural groups.

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Somatic symptoms disorders in DSM 5: Implications for pediatric psychosomatic medicine
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Objective. – To present changes in the nomenclature, classification and diagnostic criteria of somatoform disorders, now Somatic Symptoms Disorders, in DSM-5 and discuss implications in pediatrics.

Background. – The current agenda for the 5th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders includes changes in somatoform and associated disorders. Research on the implications of these changes in pediatric populations is limited.

Methods. – Core and rationale for, changes in the Somatic Symptom Disorders category will be presented. Brief review of available literature in pediatric populations will be discussed. Dialogue regarding classification, developmental, cultural and family factors and their impact on diagnostic and treatment planning will be fomented.

Results. – Participants will demonstrate increased familiarity with core concepts of currently proposed revisions. We hope to foment interest in the development of an agenda for research, clinical, systems and cultural questions as to their application to pediatric patients.

Multidisciplinary delivery of paediatric liaison mental health service. What should the model for the future be?
M. Anglim
Department of Psychiatry, Children’s University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

This presentation describes a multidisciplinary model of liaison mental health service delivery in a paediatric hospital in Ireland and considers what future liaison service delivery should be when preparing for the amalgamation of three paediatric hospitals in 2015. The service promotes an integrated, “whole child” approach within the hospital by working with children and families, including siblings where appropriate, and in close collaboration with referrers and all staff involved in the child’s care. The department sees children who are attending the hospital, psychological, behavioural, and/or psychiatric symptoms associated with their medical or sur-