SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS

S01-01: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY: A NEW WAY TO IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

Date: 09.07.2017
Time: 14:45-16:15
Room: Plenary hall
Summary: The hegemony of quantitative research, leaning on the positivist paradigm and the principles of randomized control trials (RCTs) and meta-analyses of RCTs, have generated great improvements in understanding and treatment of psychiatric disorders. However, these methods are inherently limited by the fact that they tend to produce and promote a normative scientific knowledge. On the opposite, inductive methods developed in qualitative studies are valuable to elicit how people interpret and act upon their illness, and to get a unique understanding impossible to obtain by other methods. Qualitative research offers a thick description of a phenomenon and attempts to document the complexity and multiplicity of its experience. The use of qualitative methods has increased substantially over the past decade in the psychiatric field. Proximity between the clinical posture in psychiatry and the posture of the researcher investigating with a qualitative design may reconcile theoretical research and day-to-day clinical observations. Moreover, qualitative research encompasses a global perspective on clinical, medical as well as socio-cultural levels, and allows embracing all the complexity of suffering and care.

This symposium will introduce different ways of doing qualitative research in adolescent care. It will focus on adolescence emerging symptoms (deliberate self-harm, suicide, and psychosis) as well as culture and migration. Presentations will aim at describing methodological aspects as well as examples of knowledge obtained in qualitative studies.

Paper(s)

3010 - METASYNTHESIS AND SUICIDE: A METHOD FOR REVIEWING AND ANALYZING THE QUALITATIVE LITERATURE CAN IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING OF ADOLESCENT SUICIDE AND ITS CARE
Dr PHD Jonathan LACHAL (AEPEA - AP-HP, Paris Descartes University, CESP-INSERM 1178)

3011 - PSYCHOSIS RISK: EARLY INTERVENTION VERSUS SILENT FOLLOW-UP. HOW SOCIAL SCIENCES METHODOLOGY FILLS THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND DAILY WORK
Dr Laelia BENOIT (AEPEA - AP-HP, Paris Descartes University, CESP-INSERM 1178)

3013 - THE SEARCH FOR MEANING ABOUT NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT: CONTRIBUTION OF A QUALITATIVE STUDY WITH ADOLESCENTS
Dr. Salomé GRANDCLERC (AEPEA - AP-HP, Paris Descartes University, CESP-INSERM 1178)

3014 - ON THE PATH OF PSYCHIATRIC CARE FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS : WHAT A QUALITATIVE STUDY CAN BRING US?
Dr. Laure WOESTELANDT (AEPEA - APHP, Hôpital Necker, Service de pédopsychiatrie de l’enfant et de l’adolescent, Université Paris Descartes)
**SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS**

**S01-02: THE BROADER ENDOPHENOTYPE IN POPULATIONS AT FAMILIAL RISK FOR SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS**

**Date:** 09.07.2017  
**Time:** 14:45-16:15  
**Room:** Room 2

**Summary:** Offspring of parents with psychotic- and major mood disorders have an increased risk of developing a severe mental illness themselves. Premorbid cognitive and psychopathological deficits may be related to structural, biochemical and functional brain abnormalities, underlining the neurobiological basis of these severe mental disorders. These early antecedents including anxiety- and depressive symptoms, manic/psychotic like experiences and cognitive deficits precede and predict the development of these illnesses, but are non-specific. Familial high risk studies of children with parents with mental illnesses can identify early precursors of mental illness, and offer more insight about trajectories of both symptom dimensions, cognition, structural/functional brain differences, environmental stressors and thereby identify possibilities for intervention in the pre-morbid phase. Indeed, early identification and detection is necessary if we want improve the prevention and treatment of severe mental illnesses. The objective of this symposium is to present and discuss new data from six international studies (Denmark, The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland) describing the psychopathology, neuroimaging, cognitive and environmental findings in offspring of parents with psychotic- and major mood disorders. 1) The Danish group will present the plans for the VIA11 study based on a fMRI imaging literature review in first degree relatives of schizophrenia patients; 2) The Spanish group will present on the clinical, neurocognitive and structural neuroimaging assessment in their Bipolar and Schizophrenia Young Offspring Study (BASYS); 3) The Dutch group will present the psychopathology and structural brain findings from their Bipolar and Schizophrenia Offspring Study (DBSOS); 4) The Swiss group will present on cognitive performance in bipolar patients and their children and 5) on psychopathology of young children aged 4 to 7 of parents with bipolar or major depressive disorder; 6) The Dutch group will present on the role of family functioning and childhood trauma in the development of psychopathology in bipolar offspring, during 12 year follow-up. Conclusion: The convergent findings of these international offspring studies add to the construction of specific risk profiles in these high risk populations which can be used in early identification and prevention programs.

**Paper(s)**

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<tr>
<th>Paper ID</th>
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<tr>
<td>2605</td>
<td>STUDIES USING FUNCTIONAL MRI TO EXAMINE COGNITIVE CONTROL IN CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS AT RISK TO INFORM PLANS FOR VIA 11—CHILDREN AT GENETIC HIGH RISK FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BIPOLAR DISORDER</td>
<td>Prof.dr. Kerstin J. Plessen</td>
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<td>2611</td>
<td>PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BRAIN ABNORMALITIES IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT OFFSPRING OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BIPOLAR PATIENTS</td>
<td>MSc Nikita Setiaman</td>
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<td>3004</td>
<td>CLINICAL, COGNITIVE AND NEUROIMAGING FINDINGS IN OFFSPRING OF PROBANDS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BIPOLAR DISORDER: EVIDENCE OF A NEURODEVELOPMENTAL CONTINUUM</td>
<td>MD PhD Gisela Sugranyes (Institut Clinic de Neurociències, Hospital Clínic i Provincial)</td>
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<td>2999</td>
<td>COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN BIPOLAR PATIENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN</td>
<td>Prof.dr. Martin Preisig (Center for Psychiatric Epidemiology and Psychopathology, Department of Psychiatry)</td>
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<td>2606</td>
<td>THE ROLE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND CHILDHOOD TRAUMA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN BIPOLAR OFFSPRING</td>
<td>MSc PhD Manja Koenders</td>
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<td>3001</td>
<td>PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF YOUNG CHILDREN AGED 4 TO 7 OF PARENTS WITH BIPOLAR OR MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER</td>
<td>PhD Caroline Vandeleur</td>
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In the last years Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) has become more and more accepted as a valid diagnosis in adolescent patients. Thus a growing interest is in the development of treatment approaches for effective early intervention. As we know from a large number of therapy studies in adult BPD, treatment as usual is not sufficiently effective. Currently the four specialized treatment approaches Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT), Mentalization-Based Therapy (MBT), Transference Focused Psychotherapy (TFP) and Schema-Focused Therapy (SFT) have demonstrated a good evidence base for the treatment of BPD.

In this symposium we will focus on different treatment approaches that have been developed for the treatment of BPD in adolescent patients. Streeck et al. will describe a RCT of a newly developed psychodynamic treatment approach in an adolescent inpatient setting. Kaess et al. will present data on the effectiveness of a brief cognitive behavioral intervention in adolescent NSSI and BPD. Birkhölzer and co-workers will describe a controlled multicentre study with a comparison of the treatment approaches AIT (Adolescent Identity Treatment) and DBT-A (Dialectical Behaviour Therapy for Adolescents). In the last presentation Seiffge-Krenke will take up the issue of disturbed identity development in adolescents that is one of the core symptoms of BPD.

### Paper(s)

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<th>3407 - EARLY INTERVENTION FOR BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPY IN ADOLESCENTS</th>
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<td><strong>Prof Dr Annette Streeck-Fischer</strong></td>
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<th>3409 - EFFECTIVENESS OF A BRIEF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION FOR EARLY INTERVENTION IN ADOLESCENT NONSUICIDAL SELF-INJURY AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER</th>
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<th>3410 - EVALUATION OF THE TREATMENT APPROACH AIT - A PROCESS-OUTCOME STUDY IN COMPARISON TO DBT-A</th>
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<td><strong>Dr Marc Birkhölzer</strong></td>
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<th>3411 - IDENTITY STATUS AND DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY REARING: A COMPARISON OF NORMATIVE AND CLINICAL GROUPS</th>
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<td><strong>Prof Dr Inge Seiffge-Krenke</strong></td>
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As a result of forced flee, unprecedentedly more than 60 million people are living far from their homes. Global refugee population whom over half of them are under the age of 18 is predicted to as much as 21.3, the highest of all times. In our Symposium we want to discuss the current and past mental health statues of refugee children and adolescents with experts working with refugee children and adolescents from different times and countries. Experts will share their experiences from Bosnia and Herzegovina war in 90-ties and recent experiences from Syrian and Iraqi refugees who settle in Turkey.

**Paper(s)**

**2361 - THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHER’S MENTAL HEALTH STATE ON VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF CHILDREN WHO LOST THEIR FATHERS IN WAR**

Nermina Kravić

**2362 - THE ACCULTURATION AND REPATRIATION PROBLEMS AND SCHOOL BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS REPORTED FROM TEACHERS AMONG REPATRIATED REFUGEE ADOLESCENTS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA**

Mevludin HASANOVİĆ

**2363 - A SCHOOL-BASED, TEACHER-DELIVERED PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION GROUP PROGRAM FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN IN ISTANBUL**

Vahdet Görmez

**2364 - LIFE AFTER HORROR; DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG EZIDI CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN TURKEY**

Veysi Çeri
In the wake of dramatic increases in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) diagnosed in children we now see an unprecedented increase in diagnosed persons with ASD entering adolescence and young adulthood. The research base focusing on autistic adolescents and adults to inform practice, however, is relatively underdeveloped. The symposium draws on different research efforts across the EU and addresses important areas regarding long term outcome, including intervention outcome; factors affecting outcome; phenotypic measures; and services delivery characteristics for autistic adolescents and adults.

**Summary:**

**3171 - SERVICES DELIVERY FOR AUTISTIC ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: A MULTI-SITE ASSESSMENT BY THE ASDEU CONSORTIUM**

Denmark Diana Schendel (Aarhus University)

**3261 - AUTISM AND SELF-HARM: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM THE STOCKHOLM YOUTH COHORT**

Dr Isidora Bubak

**3267 - AUTISM AND DEPRESSION IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD: COHORT STUDIES IN SWEDEN AND ENGLAND**

Dheeraj Rai

**3276 - THE MODERATING EFFECT OF COMORBID PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS ON OUTCOME OF THE GROUP BASED SOSTA-FRA INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

Christine Freitag
The symposium will begin with a presentation focusing on the interaction of genes / environment and neurobiological consequences of prenatal exposure to drugs. Secondly, a review of the different types of fetal alcohol syndrome and related disorders, followed by the relationship between prenatal exposure to cannabis and its effects on neurodevelopment. Finally, a review of the current literature on prenatal exposure to cocaine and its consequences will be presented.

**Summary:**

3025 - INTERACTION BETWEEN CONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS IN CHILDREN EXPOSED TO SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE DURING THE PRENATAL PERIOD.
Associated Psychiatrist - Drug Addiction Department - Vall D'Hebron Hospital - Barcelona Nieves Martinez Luna

3026 - FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS (FASD)
Clinical Psychologist, Phd. Department of Psychiatry. Vall d’Hebron University Hospital. Associate P Raquel Vidal

3027 - PRENATAL CANNABIS EXPOSURE AND ITS DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS
Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist - Infant and Adolescent Mental Health Centre L’Hospitalet de Llobregat Marcela Mezzatesta Gava

3041 - PRENATAL COCAINE EXPOSURE. WHAT DO WE KNOW AND WHAT DO WE IGNORE?
Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist - Infant and Adolescent Mental Health Centre L’Hospitalet de Llobregat Victor Ribes Carreño
Objectives: Pediatric bipolar disorders (PBD) present with high comorbidity, and poor psychosocial functioning. The first episode of the disorder is always almost depression and difficult to clinically differentiate the symptoms of depression of BD from those of the unipolar depression (UD). Identifying biomarkers during depression may help facilitate early diagnosis and appropriate treatment interventions. Early onset biomarkers could be change prior to the conversion to BD and can be detected in the genetically at-risk population. Active model of psychoeducation of brain changes in PBD and impact of medications will be presented to help clinicians who can then educate families to grasp how cognitive and emotional domain dysfunction is addressed. The symposium addresses (1) Brain and peripheral epigenetic markers of at-risk and youth with BD, and pharmacotherapy impact on brain plasticity, (2) identifying bipolar depression in terms of neural markers and clinical indicators (3) a model for translation of science to service in educating families on brain changes in PBD and an evidence based model for neuropharmacotherapy, and (4) CBT model to reverse mood dysregulation.

Methods: We will review (1) our work on early neuromarkers of neuroplasticity and environmental, and genetic influences and treatment of the disorder, (2) findings from functional neuroimaging studies (FNS) in youth with BD versus UD, (3) findings from neurocognitive and FNS that are relevant to educate families towards assessment and intervention, (4) neuroscience informed CBT will be presented.

Results: There is a pattern of increase in biomarkers on long-term treatment with medications. BD offspring group showed significantly more family dysfunction with the association between the BDNF genotype and anxiety symptoms. Neural activity during processing of emotion processing and working memory can help differentiate BD depression from UD in adolescents. Cognitive circuitry impairment across multiple domains impact PBD and experimental pharmacotherapy probes revealed distinct mechanistic changes in emotion regulation. CBT was feasible and acceptable. Conclusion: Neuroscience can serve as a bridge to educate on the complexity of the illness and help formulate pharmacotherapy in psychosocial, academic, and combination interventions. Early neural markers can help early recognition and differentiation. The CBT models are useful for emotional regulation.

Summary:

**2926 - EFFECTS OF EARLY AGE, DURATION AND TREATMENT ON NEUROPLASTICITY IN PEDIATRIC BIPOLAR DISORDER**

Prof. Dr. Mani Pavuluri (University of Illinois at Chicago)

**2928 - TRANSLATING BRAIN FUNCTION FOR FAMILIES AND NEUROPHARMACOTHERAPY: THE PURPOSE TO SERVE.**

Prof. Dr. Mani Pavuluri (University of Illinois at Chicago)

**2931 - RAINBOW: COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY FOR PEDIATRIC BIPOLAR DISORDER (PBD)- ADAPTATION TO PORTUGUESE FAMILIES**

PhD. Clinical Psychologist Sonia Fernandes (Department of Psychiatry, Beatriz Ângelo Hospital)

**2934 - CHALLENGES IN IDENTIFYING BIPOLAR DEPRESSION IN YOUTH: NEURAL MARKERS AND CLINICAL INDICATORS**

Associate Professor Rasim Somer Diler (University of Pittsburgh, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of UPMC)
**SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS**

**S01-08: NOVEL APPROACHES AND TREATMENTS FOR ADHD**

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<td>Time:</td>
<td>14:45-16:15</td>
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<td>Room:</td>
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**Summary:** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common disorders treated in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in many countries, but there is huge variation in prevalence. This symposium will include four (4) presentations which will critically review difficulties in estimating prevalence rates, including the possibility of undiagnosed ADHD in adulthood. In addition, the treatment issues such parental attitudes on deciding to commence medication & a review of treatment outcomes where availability of medication is limited.

**Paper(s)**

**2609 - HOW TO CUT THE CAKE? ESTIMATING ADHD PREVALENCE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE**

*Dr. Udo Reulbach (Lucena Clinic, St. John of God)*

**2610 - EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMORBIDITY OF ADHD IN ADULT PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT CLINICS**

*Dr. Dimitrios Adamis*

**2612 - PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY OF ADHD WITHOUT PSYCHOSTIMULANTS: EXPERIENCES FROM CROATIA**

*Tomislav Franić*

**2613 - A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF PARENTAL DECISION TO USE MEDICATIONS IN ATTENTION-DEFICIT-HYPERACTIVITY-DISORDER (ADHD)**

*Prof. Fiona McNicholas (UCD Geary Institute)*

**2614 - ADHD: IS THERE AN APP FOR THAT?**

*Dr. Blánaid Gavin (UCD Geary Institute)*
In light of the rapidly growing awareness of the link between nutrition and child and adolescent mental disorders, several recent therapeutic and preventive interventions have focused on specific supplements (e.g. vitamins and long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids) and diets with regard to mental health. First, associations of specific somatic disorders (including obesity, underweight, bowel problems, eczema etcetera) and child and adolescent onset psychiatric disorders (autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) will be presented to pave the way for the further lectures on the role of nutrition and psychiatric symptoms. Subsequently, the focus will be on specific supplements: Summarizing results from observational and randomized controlled studies an overview is provided about the physiology of n-3 LC-PUFA, the potential mechanisms which may link the n-3 LC-PUFA status with mental disorders, and the current evidence of the effects of supplementation on the symptomatology of mental disorders. With regard to vitamin D, an overview of existing evidence for deficiencies in relation to child and adolescent onset mental disorders, therapeutic effects of supplementation and potential detrimental effects of overdosing will be given. Elimination diets and their proposed mechanisms will be discussed in the light of mental health in children and adolescents: What foods are usually excluded? What are the long term effects? Finally, an overview will be provided about the gut-microbiota-brain axis and its impact on mental health in children and adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

**Paper(s)**

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<td>2981</td>
<td>MEDICAL COMORBIDITIES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS AND ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW</td>
<td>Dr. Jet B. Muskens (Karakter Child and Adolescent Psychiatry University Centre Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands)</td>
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<td>2985</td>
<td>LONG-CHAIN OMEGA-3 POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE</td>
<td>Professor Dr. Lars Libuda (Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Duisburg-Essen)</td>
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<td>2988</td>
<td>VITAMIN D AND MENTAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS</td>
<td>Dr. Manuel Föcker (Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Duisburg-Essen)</td>
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<td>2992</td>
<td>ELIMINATION DIETS IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT ONSET MENTAL DISORDERS</td>
<td>Professor Dr. Nanda Rommelse (Radboudumc dep. Psychiatry / Karakter child and adolescent psychiatry university center / Donders Institute of Neuroscience, Nijmegen, the Netherlands)</td>
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<td>3417</td>
<td>GUT MICROBIOTA-BRAIN AXIS AND ITS RELEVANCE TO CHILD AND ADOLESCENT ONSET PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS</td>
<td>Professor Dr. Yolanda Sanz</td>
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**Summary:**

Dr. Jet B. Muskens (Karakter Child and Adolescent Psychiatry University Centre Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands)
SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS

S01-10: FROM MINDING BODIES TO EMBODIED MINDS: A MENTALIZATION-BASED FRAMEWORK FOR THE UNDERSTANDING AND TREATMENT OF BODILY-RELATED

Date: 09.07.2017
Time: 14:45-16:15
Room: Room 12

Summary: Psychological issues that involve physical symptoms (e.g. somatization, tics) and that indirectly (e.g. eating disorders) or directly (e.g. non-suicidal self-injury) typically appear during adolescence. Such disorders have ascended to the forefront of the practice of mental health specialists. Nevertheless, whilst the question of the relationships between one’s immaterial mind and the concrete entity of the human body has been widely addressed in famous philosophical writings, it has been relatively marginalized by psychology, leaving conceptual and empirical gaps in the current literature.

This symposium aims to offer an update of our understanding and treatment approach of individuals with bodily-related psychological symptoms and disorders. It will focus on cutting-edge clinical and experimental data revealing that the mentalization-based model provides a relevant theoretical and empirical framework to improve our knowledge on those issues.

The first talk will propose an original understanding of psychopathologies characterized by severe body image disturbances (e.g. anorexia), based on the sensibility paid to afferent information arising from within the body that affects the cognition or behaviour of an organism. The second presentation will explore the associations between the sensibility to one’s own internal bodily signals, the mentalization of self and other’s affective states and the expression of concrete symptoms [i.e. somatic complaints] from childhood to young adulthood. The third speaker will investigate the association between the capacity to mentalize self and other’s emotional states and non-suicidal self-injury adolescents with borderline personality disorder. The fourth and fifth talks will exhibit recent advances in mentalization-based treatment of patients with, respectively, persistent somatic complaints and tics and/or Tourette syndrome.

Paper(s)

2964 - FROM THE BODY’S VISCERA TO THE BODY’S IMAGE: THE ROLE OF INTEROCEPTION IN BODY-IMAGE CONCERNS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
Professor Manos Tsakiris (Lab of Action & Body)

2965 - FROM FEELING ONE’S OWN BODY TO UNDERSTANDING OTHER’S MIND: THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN INTEROCEPTION, AFFECTIVE MENTALIZATION AND SOMATISATION ACROSS DEVELOPMENT
Deborah Badoud

2966 - EMOTIONAL AWARENESS AND SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDERS
Professor Mario Speranza

2967 - RECENT ADVANCES IN MENTALIZATION-BASED TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PERSISTENT SOMATIC COMPLAINTS
Professor Patrick Luyten

2968 - AN INTEGRATIVE MENTALIZATION-BASED INTERVENTION FOR ADOLESCENTS EXPERIENCING TICS AND/OR TOURETTE SYNDROME
Dana Lassri
High quality training of future child and adolescent psychiatrists (CAP) is crucial to deliver good care and to bring the discipline forward scientifically. However, CAP training remains very diverse, which is particularly noticeable in Europe, where historical roots of the field vary considerably from country to country, while practitioners increasingly use the opportunities to choose their workplace freely throughout the EU. In this symposium we explore the effort of inter-country collaboration and standardization of CAP training from several perspectives:

Firstly we will discuss the process of producing the UEMS Training Requirements published in 2014, which lay down the standards of CAP training throughout the EU.

Secondly (in two separate presentations) we present very recent data from the CAP-STATE study, which was initiated by the ESCAP Research Academy and examined the CAP training schemes in 35 European countries in great detail. The first part of this presentation shows the developments during a 10 year time span, when a very similar but smaller study was carried out (with involvement of one co-author in both studies). The second part explores themes not covered previously in greater detail (e.g. trainee involvement, training of trainers, financial issues).

Finally we will present an alternative approach in Australia and New Zealand with the recently introduced Royal Australian and NZ College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP) Competency Based Fellowship Program (CBFP) and how it is used for Child & Adolescent Psychiatry training including description of its various tools such as Observed Clinical Actives (OCAs), Work Based assessments (WBAs) and Entrustable Professional Activities (EPAs).

**Paper(s)**

**2875 - THE UEMS-CAP CURRICULUM- WHY AND HOW WAS THIS CHILD & ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK DEVELOPED? WHAT WOULD BE THE NEXT STEPS?**  
Dr Brian Jacobs

**2882 - CAP STATE (THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY - STUDY OF TRAINING IN EUROPE): PART 1: THE 10 YEAR FOLLOW-UP**  
Dr Sabri Herguner

**2888 - CAP STATE (THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY - STUDY OF TRAINING IN EUROPE): PART 2: THE WIDER ISSUES**  
Dr Elizabeth Barrett

**2890 - CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**  
Dr Paul Robertson; Dr Justin Foster
As a keystone academic skill, reading is learned in most countries within the first years after school enrolment. Developmental dyslexia (DYS) is a specific learning disorder of reading, often co-occurring with impairments in written expression, affecting around 5-10% of school children. Children with DYS typically encounter severe scholastic, academic and professional disadvantages across their lifespan, and are at risk for psychological distress and mental health problems. Fluent reading relies on a predominantly left lateralized, highly specialized network of brain areas that act in concert to process words. In this session we present novel neuroimaging findings on DYS and DYS-risk from the prereader to the school child. Non-invasive neuroimaging techniques such as even-related potentials (ERP), functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), structural MRI and diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) yield insight into underlying deficits in brain networks of children with DYS. Moreover, alterations in the neuronal activation patterns of processing visual print or phonological information in pre- and beginning readers highlight the potential of neuronal representations per se or impaired access to speech sounds underlying phonological processing in DYS. FMRI and DTI data suggest a deficit in phonetic representations in affected children.

MSc Georgette Pleisch presents data about visual character processing in preschoolers at varying familial risk for DYS. EEG and fMRI data demonstrate that emerging visual specialization in the ventral occipito-temporal cortex depends on learning performance and is modulated by precursor skills of reading. PhD Gorka Fraga Gonzalez talk addresses alterations in ERPs after specific letter-speech sound fluency training in school children with DYS. The data indicate the potential of the N170 as a predictor of reading outcome and suggest that multisensory integration facilitates visual specialization.

**Paper(s)**

2790 - THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILIAL RISK AND DYSLEXIA ON PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSING – A LONGITUDINAL FMRI STUDY  
*PhD Katarzyna Jednoróg (Laboratory of Psychophysiology, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology)*

2787 - NEURAL REPRESENTATIONS AND CONNECTIVITY PROFILES IN YOUNG CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA  
*Prof. Maaike Vandermosten (KU Leuven)*

2788 - EMERGENCE OF VISUAL EXPERTISE IN THE PREREADING BRAIN  
*MSc Georgette Pleisch (Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University Hospital of Psychiatry, Zurich)*

2791 - CONTRIBUTIONS OF VISUAL PRINT TUNING AND LETTER-SPEECH SOUND LEARNING TO READING IMPROVEMENT IN DYSLEXIA: EVIDENCE FROM BRAIN POTENTIAL STUDIES  
*Dr. Gorka Fraga Gonzalez (Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam)*
The early detection and treatment of individuals at clinical high risk (CHR) for psychosis is considered as the most promising strategy to reduce the immense burden of psychotic disorders. Outcome and, relatedly, burden are even worst in early onset psychosis, with the first episode starting before the age of 18 years. Nevertheless, research in this field has mostly been carried out in adults, while little consideration of possible specific requirements in children and adolescents has been considered to date. Thus, several authors have recently argued that the validity of current at-risk and psychotic-onset criteria developed for adults still need to be confirmed in children and adolescents.

The aim of this symposium is to examine the specificity of the CHR condition in children and adolescents from different points of views. The first talk will focus on the age effects in the clinical significance of symptoms used in detecting CHR for psychosis. Following, we present findings from a study on the twelve-month predictive value of CHR criteria in children and adolescents. The third talk will focus on the application of a network approach to increase the ability of detecting at risk conditions. The fourth and last talk will focus on the rationale and case example of why mentalization-based therapy should be empirically tested in adolescents with CHR.
Eating disorders occur across the weight spectrum, however the prevailing conceptualisation of how eating disorders develop and manifest focuses on the brain. Recent evidence from genetic and neurobiological studies suggests a pivotal role of metabolism and weight abnormalities in the development and maintenance of eating disorders.

This symposium will offer a unique perspective on the overlap and commonalities between eating disorders and abnormal weight and metabolic dysfunction, from biology to public health and clinical practice. Presenters from 4 countries will share their novel findings and the state of knowledge in the field. Dr Micali will focus on a longitudinal study on weight trajectories and metabolic predictors prior to eating disorder onset in a large birth cohort. Dr Olsen will talk about the overlap between obesity and abnormal weight and eating disorder behaviours and cognitions in population-based samples. Dr Hinney will present data on the role of genes associated with metabolism and obesity in eating disorders biology. The discussant will focus on summarising the research presented and will focus on clinical implications.

This symposium will be unique in bringing together novel high quality research on eating disorders and their metabolic and weight implications. It will be aimed at clinicians and researchers across all areas of child and adolescent mental health and eating disorders.

**Summary:**

Nadia Micali

**2688 - CHILDHOOD WEIGHT AND BMI PREDICT ADOLESCENT EATING DISORDERS**

Nadja Micali

**2689 - THE OVERLAP BETWEEN OBESITY AND DISORDERED EATING IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE: A POPULATION-BASED PERSPECTIVE**

**2690 - DISSECTING THE GENETIC OVERLAP BETWEEN WEIGHT AND EATING DISORDERS**

Prof Anke Kinney

**2693 - DISCUSSING THE RELEVANCE OF OVERLAP BETWEEN EATING DISORDERS AND WEIGHT, AND ITS CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS**

Prof. Dr. Andreas Karwautz
Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for young people worldwide. A significant predictor of competed suicide is self-harm which is particularly common among young people. Despite substantial efforts in suicide prevention, suicide rates are on the rise while the number of young people self-harming has also risen dramatically in the last decade.

International strategies for suicide prevention have highlighted the importance of the early identification and assessment of at-risk young people using a holistic, biopsychosocial approach. However, the assessment and management of suicide risk, including self-harm, is an area most professionals including general practitioners find particularly challenging. Communication difficulties resulting from lack of understanding of the biopsychosocial mechanisms such as distress, impulsivity and emotional pain underlying suicide and self-harm often leads to these being misinterpreted as attention-seeking behaviours and treated with negativity and lack of compassion. Improving the clinical skills and attitudes of medical professionals as well as their understanding of the psychological processes underlying suicide and self-harm through specialist training and education is an important suicide prevention strategy.

This symposium brings together findings from five studies that have used diverse methods and participants to explore the challenges associated with understanding and treating self-harm and suicide in young people. The first paper examines the association between impulsivity and self-harm in young people; the second paper explores the experiences of young men who have attempted suicide; the third and fourth study explore general practitioners’ experiences and attitudes in relation to youth suicide prevention and self-harm; and the fifth paper gathered qualitative data from young people, general practitioners and practice nurses to explore the factors that help and hinder important conversations about self-harm.

Together these papers contribute to our understanding of suicide and self-harm by:

1. Highlighting the psychological mechanisms underpinning suicide and self-harm in vulnerable young people
2. Identifying the need for specialist training in the assessment and management of at-risk young people by frontline staff
3. Highlighting implications for such training to enhance professional knowledge and skills in the assessment and management of youth suicide risk, improving health outcomes for young people.

Summary:

Joanna Lockwood
2779 - DIFFERENTIATED IMPULSIVITY AND SELF-HARM RISK IN ADOLESCENCE: FINDINGS FROM A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Dr Ruchika Gajwani
2780 - “WHAT IS THE POINT OF LIFE?”: AN INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SUICIDE IN YOUNG MEN WITH FIRST-EPISTEME PSYCHOSIS
Dr Maria Michail
2781 - EXPLORING GENERAL PRACTITIONERS’ VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES ON SUICIDE RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRIMARY CARE.
Dr Eilis Hennessy
2783 - ATTITUDES OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS-IN-TRAINING TOWARDS YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ENGAGE IN DELIBERATE SELF-HARM
Dr Nicola Wright
2784 - TALK ABOUT SELF HARM (TASH): THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SELF-MANAGEMENT MATERIALS FOR USE WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRIMARY CARE

Version: 24.03.2017
SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS

S01-16: ONLINE PUBLISHING IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY - CHALLENGES AND CHANCES

Date: 09.07.2017
Time: 14:45-16:15
Room: Room 18

Summary: Open-access, online-publishing has become increasingly important in recent years. Prof. Dr. Jörg M. Fegert, Editor-in-Chief of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health (CAPMH) presents an overview of developments in online-publishing and the structure of an open-access online journal in the field of child and adolescent mental health. Senior Editor of CAPMH, Dr. Benedetto Vitiello presents on the reviewing process and journals' challenges to recruit reviewers. Dr. Jacinta Tan, Senior Editor of CAPMH, will offer insights into the remit of publishing manuscripts from low- to middle-income countries and on encouraging and helping developing researchers who may not have sufficient resources or command of English language to publish high-quality manuscripts. Liaison Editor for the International Association for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions (IACAPAP), Prof. Dr. Olayinka Omigbodun, gives an account of the process of publishing a series of African contributions in CAPMH.

Paper(s)

2661 - THE APPROACH TO THE PEER-REVIEW IN A CHILD PSYCHIATRY JOURNAL
Dr. Benedetto Vitiello (Child & Adolescent Neuropsychiatry)

2660 - ONLINE, OPEN-ACCESS PUBLISHING IN THE FIELD OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH
Prof. Dr. Jörg Fegert (Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy)

2662 - ‘WALK A MILE IN MY SHOES’ – THE CHALLENGES OF BEING A TRULY GLOBALLY E-JOURNAL WITHIN FIRST WORLD CONSTRAINTS
Dr. Jacinta Tan (Swansea University)

2663 - MENTORING YOUNG AFRICAN SCIENTISTS AND PUBLISHING AN AFRICAN THEMATIC SERIES IN AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
Prof. Dr. Olayinka Omigbodun (University of Ibadan)
SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS

S01-17: ORAL SESSION ON "AFFECTIF DISORDERS"

Date: 09.07.2017
Time: 14:45-16:15
Room: Room 22
Summary:

Paper(s)

2845 - RISK FACTORS OF COMPLICATED GRIEF AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: A META-ANALYSIS
Dr. Alexis Revet (CHU de Toulouse, Hôpital La Grave)

3095 - THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANXIETY SENSITIVITY TO ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AND EMOTIONAL-BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES IN CHILDREN FROM 8 TO 12
Prof. Dr. mandy rossignol (Université de Mons)

3314 - CHILD & ADOLESCENT ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION: A COMMUNITY AND CLINICAL SAMPLE IN KOSOVO
PhD Naïm Fanaj (Mental Health Center Prizren)

3131 - OFFSPRING OF BIPOLAR PATIENTS: OBSERVATIONS FROM ADOLESCENCE THROUGH ADULTHOOD. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND DYNAMIC CHANGES IN THE INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE SYSTEM.
Gisjje Snijders (UMC Utrecht)

3145 - INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS IN AUSTRIAN ADOLESCENTS: A LARGE POPULATION SCREENING INCLUDING A SCHOOL AND NON-SCHOOL SAMPLE
Dr. Julia Philipp (Medical University of Vienna)

3270 - BRAIN STRUCTURE VARIATIONS AND TRANSITION TO DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS
Dr. Marie-Laure Paillère Martinot (APHP, CHU Cochin)
SYMPOSIA & ORAL SESSIONS

S01-18: ORAL SESSION ON "CONDUCT DISORDERS"

Date: 09.07.2017
Time: 14:45-16:15
Room: Room 23
Summary:

Paper(s)

2466 - BIRTH WEIGHT AND PROBLEM BEHAVIOR IN 5-6 YEAR OLD PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN: DOES NEIGHBORHOOD CHOICE MATTER?
Dr. Unnati Saha

2519 - THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION IN REDUCING AGGRESSION OF CHILDREN.
Pallavi Sharma (University of Delhi)

2581 - RISK FACTORS OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE IN RURAL REGION IN EGYPT
Prof. Dr. Maha Emadeldin (Beni Suef University)

2835 - PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR IN ADOLESCENTS
Shahnila Tariq (University of the Punjab)

2919 - PRE- AND PERINATAL COMPLICATIONS IN RELATION TO OPPOSITIONAL-DEFIANT AND CONDUCT DISORDER SYMPTOMS IN THE AVON LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN.
Hyun Ruisch (University Medical Center Groningen)

3056 - CONDUCT PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN AGED 8-12: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF A CHILDREN COHORT IN A SPECIALIZED PORTUGUESE CENTRE.
Dr. Isabel Taveira-Gomes (Centro Hospitalar do Porto)