



ISSN 0924-9338

**April 2019**  
**Vol. 56S – pp. S1–S900**

# EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRY

THE JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

**Abstracts of the  
27th European  
Congress of  
Psychiatry  
Warsaw, Poland  
6-9 April 2019**



89134



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Imprimé en France par Jouve, 53101 Mayenne.

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E-PP0188

### Effective interpersonal contact with juvenile convicts as a factor of their mental health and psychological well-being

F. Ushkov<sup>1</sup>, L. Shaigirova<sup>1</sup>, Y. Zinchenko<sup>1</sup>, O. Ezhova<sup>2</sup>, A. Dolgikh<sup>1</sup>, R. Shilko<sup>1\*</sup><sup>1</sup> Lomonosov Moscow State University, Psychology, Moscow, Russia;<sup>2</sup> Samara Law Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, Management and Information and Technical Support of the Penitentiary System, Samara, Russia

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**Background and aims.**– Interpersonal contact with the convict is a demanding task for both the correctional officer and the criminal, especially in the case of interaction with a juvenile offender. The communication could be accompanied by behavioral problems, emotional instability and low confidence of a young convict. We studied the structure and the development of interpersonal contact between psychologists working in correctional camps and juvenile convicts.

**Methods.**– Psychologists working in correctional camps ( $n=51$ ) aged 22 to 54 ( $M=36.7$ ) participated in the study (33 were female). The method of unfinished sentences and the standardized self-report technique were used to study the components and phases of interpersonal contact.

**Results.**– Content analysis of unfinished sentences and the self-reports identified several components of interpersonal contact between psychologists and juvenile convicts: perception and knowledge about situation; willingness to interact; strategy and tactics of behavior; reflection; availability of internal means for the mental state regulation during interaction with the correctional officer. The development of interpersonal contact goes through several stages: communication planning; creating a partner's portrait; creation of environment facilitating the establishment of contact; establishment of interpersonal relations; evaluation of the convict's attitude to the beginning of communication; maintenance of interpersonal communication; stimulating motivation for further communication.

**Conclusions.**– The success of interpersonal contact between prison staff and convict, as well as mental state, psychological well-being and the result of re-education of young criminals depend on careful creation of all components of contact and paying attention to the stages of contact development of contact is undergoing.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0189

### There is a correlation between plasma erythropoietin levels and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms

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**Background and aims.**– The aim of the present study was to examine the Erythropoietin (EPO) plasma levels and determine whether there was any correlation between plasma EPO levels and clinical characteristics of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

**Methods.**– Plasma EPO levels were measured in 78 drug-naïve children with ADHD and 81 healthy children. The severity of ADHD

symptoms was determined by scores on the Korean ADHD Rating Scale (K-ARS) in children and healthy controls.

**Results.**– The difference of median plasma EPO levels between 2 groups was not statistically significant. Participants in the highest tertiles of plasma EPO had a 1.49 times higher risk of ADHD than those in the lowest tertile, and those in the second highest tertile had a 2.39 times higher risk of ADHD than those in the lowest tertile. Plasma EPO levels significantly correlated positively with K-ARS scores including hyperactivity – impulsivity and total scores in 2 groups. A linear regression analysis showed that inattention score was significantly higher (3.04, [CI: 0.64, 5.44]) in the second highest tertile of plasma EPO comparing those in the lowest tertile. Hyperactivity-impulsivity score was significantly higher (2.19, [CI: 0.10, 4.38]) in the highest tertile of plasma EPO comparing those in the lowest tertile. And, total K-ARS scores was significantly higher (5.06, [CI: 0.74, 9.38]) in the second highest tertile of plasma EPO comparing those in the lowest tertile.

**Conclusions.**– These findings suggest plasma EPO levels in untreated ADHD children did not differ with healthy controls.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0190

### Psychometric evaluation of the Swedish adolescent and parent versions of the child sheehan disability scale in psychiatric patients

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**Background and aims.**–

**Introduction.**– There is no published validation of the Swedish translations of the Child Sheehan Disability Scale (CSDS) for use in adolescents or for the parent version (CSDS-P). The scale is used for report of functioning in psychiatric settings.

**Objectives.**– To explore the psychometric properties of the CSDS and the CSDS-P in adolescent psychiatric patients.

**Methods.**– Consecutively referred patients from two child psychiatric clinics in Vestmanland ( $n=107$ ) were assessed with CSDS and CSDS-P, Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), interviewed with Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Age Children-Present and Lifetime version (K-SADS-PL).

**Results.**– Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) was .813 and .842 for CSDS and CSDS-P respectively. For both scales, principal component analyzes (PCA) showed one component. The correlations between the total scores of CSDS and CSDS-P in relation to a general K-SADS-PL symptom summation index was .416,  $p<.001$  and .302,  $p=.001$ , respectively. The correlation of the total scores of CSDS-P and SDQ parent was .328,  $p<.001$ .

**Conclusions.**– The Swedish versions of CSDS and CSDS-P have similar psychometric properties as the English version of the CSDS.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0191

### The association of parental regulation of internet game use and risk of internet gaming disorder in adolescents

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