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Diagnostic Results of IQ-test in School-Aged Children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum of Disorders

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Introduction: FAS and FASD are completely preventable conditions which can be reduced by methods of prevention aimed at alcohol eliminating by women during pregnancy.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess level of intellectual impairment in children with FAS and FASD.

Methods: All children who participated in the study had physical development retardation and various dysmorphological features of FAS or FASD. The sample included 77 children, 8.6 ± 1.03 years of age. FAS was diagnosed in 8 children, FASD in 69 children. Assessments were carried out by pediatrician, psychiatrist and psychologist; level of intelligence was assessed using WISC test.

Results: Among children with FAS average IQ was 65.9 points (extremely low level), which corresponds to «mild mental retardation» diagnosis (F70, ICD-10). Four children with FAS had intelligence corresponding to «very low» level (IQ=70-79), three had «mild mental retardation» (IQ=50-69), and one had «moderate mental retardation» (F71, ICD-10) (IQ=35-49). Among children with FASD average IQ was higher and reached 79.5 points, corresponding to «very low» intelligence level. «Moderate mental retardation» was identified in 7.8% children with FASD; 22.1% children had «mild mental retardation», and 27.3% had «very low». In 37.7% children IQ level was within normal range: «low average» in 19.5% (IQ=80-89) and «average» in 18.2% (IQ=90-109). «Very high intelligence» (IQ=120-129) was detected in 2.6% children, «extremely high intelligence» (IQ=130 points and above) in 2.6%.

Conclusions: All children with FAS had impaired mental development. Children with FASD showed a wide range of total IQ values, from moderate degree of mental retardation to very high intelligence.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: School-Aged Children; Fetal Alcohol Syndrome; Fetal Alcohol Spectrum of Disorders

EPV0122

“Thoughts and Health”, the future prevention for adolescents today - Preventing a first depression

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Introduction: Mental illness is a growing problem among adolescents. Adolescents are sensitive and at increased risk of developing a first depression. There are knowledge gaps about the long-term effects of prevention programs against depression for adolescents.

Objectives: A randomized controlled study among Swedish adolescents in eighth grade, who are at risk of developing depression. The study examines the long-term effects of the “Thoughts and Health” prevention program and whether it is as effective Online as In Real Life (IRL).

Methods: In a first step, about 20 junior high schools in the Västra Götaland region will be recruited and randomised into one of three groups.

The adolescents are screened for depression at school

Group 1 - Adolescents at risk of developing depression receive the course program “Thoughts and Health” Online.

Group 2 - Adolescents at risk of developing depression receive the course program “Thoughts and Health” IRL.

Group 3 - Adolescents at risk of developing depression receive the usual school health care (control group).

Psychologists decide inclusion after a diagnostic interview. OUTCOME VARIABLES

Quantitative

- development of depression is measured via self-assessment instruments and follow-up assessment, by a psychologist.

- school attendance and full grades at the end of compulsory school.

- biomarkers

Qualitative

Adolescent’s experiences and perceptions of the course program.

Results: Will create evidence for prevention programs against depression and be used to develop primary prevention for adolescents Online and IRL, which will be of great importance to public health.

Conclusions: Thoughts and Health can be a useful tool to prevent depression among adolescents

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; prevention; Adolescence

EPV0123

Psychological Impact of parental cancer on children

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Introduction: Cancer is often a diagnosis that generates instability in many Tunisian families. Children of parents with cancer may respond differently to the treatment. Communication about cancer