

Conclusions: The new and effective family interventions do not stigmatize families as being 'sick' or in need of therapy to 'straighten them out'. Family interventions are viewed as conferring added therapeutic protection to the patient and relatives.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: family interventions; psychiatry; recovery; Rehabilitation

Research methodology

O245

Phase space dynamics of eye-movement deficits in psychiatric patients

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Introduction: Eye movement deficits in psychiatric patients have often been investigated with linear models, which fail to fully capture the complex dynamics characterizing eye movements.

Objectives: The present work aims to investigate the deficits in fixational eye movements in psychiatric patients according as non-linear chaotic dynamic.

Methods: We recruited 191 patients (91 males, average age 45 years) diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression and personality disorder. The control sample consisted of 22 healthy subjects (12 males, mean age 41 years). Fixational eye movements were recorded with the Eytrix infrared system and off-line analyzed using Matlab. The dynamics of fixation eye movements were investigated using a phase space graph, which refers to chaotic system analysis. This analysis allows to evaluate how the changes in space during fixation as a function of their speed.

Results: A major difference emerged: psychiatric patients showed larger and faster eye movements gravitating around a single point of density, while control subjects exhibited slower and smaller eye movements with multiple drifts and microtremors.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the dynamics of fixational eye movements in psychiatric patients seemed to be characterized by poorer efficiency in space exploration. These differences could be attributed to a worse coordination between the perceptual and the oculomotor system.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: inpatients; chaotic system analysis; space exploration; Fixational eye movements

O246

Early screening of autism spectrum disorder in general and pediatric practices, nurseries and early child care centers: Kitcat french study protocol using a two-stage procedure

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Introduction: Early screening of children at-risk to develop Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) needs to be improved to propose early interventions. This detection should allow diagnosis of ASD before the age of 3. An early screening performed at the general practitioner of the family should facilitate accessibility to diagnosis and a better collaboration between professionals.

Objectives: Our primary objective is to estimate the positive predictive value of an early detection kit composed of 2 questionnaires (First screening: M-CHAT-R/F™ + CSBS DP™-ITC) and a confirmation of the detection with a phone call by a neuropsychologist. Patients with confirmed positive M-CHAT-R/F™ and/or CSBS DP™-ITC scores are referred to a level 2 team for pre-diagnosis and diagnosis assessment.

Methods: The KitCAT study is a cohort study of 1,700 children aged 16 to 24 months seen in routine care in general or pediatric practices, or in nurseries and child care centers.

Results: Seven hundred and five children have already been enrolled in the study. Twenty nine patients, ie 4.1%, (with a confirmed positive M-CHAT-R/F™ and/or CSBS DP™-ITC scores) were referred to a level 2 team where a pre-diagnosis assessment was conducted by using the following test: ADI-R, ADOS 2, BLR, WPPSI-IV and Vineland II. The diagnosis of ASD (using the same test than the pre-diagnosis) was confirmed for the first two patients aged of 3.

Conclusions: The preliminary results confirm that the use of 2 questionnaires may optimize the reliability of the screening. A thousand children are still needed for the final analysis and further results are expected.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: questionnaires (M-CHAT-R/F™ + CSBS DP™-ITC); autism spectrum disorder; early screening; Neurodevelopmental disorders

O247

A french adaptation of the vineland adaptive behavior scales VABS-II

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Introduction: For populations with intellectual disability and autism spectrum disorder, it is essential to complete cognitive assessment with an adaptive behavior scale.

Objectives: To translate VABS-II from English to French and establish norms for the French population.