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SP072

Assessment and Management of PTSD Among Children and Adolescents with ADHD as a Preventive Strategy for Suicidal Behaviours

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Abstract: Children and adolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are at an increased risk of experiencing traumatic events and developing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The interplay between ADHD and PTSD presents unique diagnostic and therapeutic challenges, as symptoms such as emotional dysregulation, impulsivity, and attentional difficulties may overlap, complicating early identification and intervention. Notably, the presence of both ADHD and PTSD significantly heightens the risk of suicidal spectrum behaviors, underscoring the need for targeted clinical strategies. This presentation will explore current evidence on the association between ADHD, PTSD, and suicidal behaviors in youth, highlighting the neurobiological, cognitive, and psychosocial mechanisms that contribute to this heightened vulnerability. We will discuss practical approaches for screening PTSD in children and adolescents with ADHD, considering both clinical and psychometric tools tailored to this population. Additionally, we will examine intervention strategies that integrate trauma-focused care within ADHD management, including psychoeducation, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), parent training, and pharmacological considerations.

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SP073

The interplay between ADHD comorbid bipolar disorder and suicide behavior

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Abstract: This presentation examines the complex relationship between Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and bipolar disorder in the context of suicide risk. A comprehensive literature review will first explore existing studies on the interplay

between ADHD, bipolar disorder, and suicidal behavior in youth. In addition, a retrospective analysis of clinical data extracted from a large database at Hôtel-Dieu de France Hospital in Beirut will be presented. The ongoing study includes approximately 700 patient files and aims to evaluate the suicide risk over the past three years, specifically assessing the role of ADHD vulnerability and a history of hospitalization for mood disorders. The analysis will explore whether the increased suicide risk in individuals with ADHD is primarily attributed to comorbidity with bipolar disorder or inherent aspects of ADHD itself. The presentation will provide insights into the underlying pathophysiology, offering a deeper understanding of these critical associations, and will discuss implications for clinical risk assessment and intervention strategies.

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SP074

Emotional dysregulation and Non Suicidal Self Injury in adolescents with ADHD transitioning to young adulthood

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Abstract: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a significant public health issue, particularly among adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity, ADHD is strongly linked to emotional dysregulation (ED) and psychiatric comorbidities, exacerbating vulnerability to self-injurious behaviors. This presentation examines the relationship between ADHD, ED, and NSSI, emphasizing clinical strategies for assessment and intervention during adolescence and the transition to adulthood.

Adolescents with ADHD often struggle with heightened emotional sensitivity and impaired emotion regulation, which can lead to NSSI as a maladaptive coping mechanism. ED mediates the connection between ADHD symptoms and NSSI. Evidence suggests that individuals with persistent ADHD and ED are at increased risk of psychiatric comorbidities such as depression, anxiety, and borderline personality disorder—factors independently associated with NSSI and suicidal behaviors (SB). Key findings include:

- ED and impulsivity contribute to risk-taking behaviors, poor decision-making, and increased vulnerability to NSSI.
- NSSI often begins in early adolescence and can escalate to severe SB, especially in individuals with co-occurring depression or adverse childhood experiences (ACE).
- Girls with ADHD show higher rates of NSSI, often mediated by comorbid conditions such as depression and substance use disorders, underscoring the need for gender-specific interventions.

Cheng et al. (2024) demonstrated that ADHD subtypes marked by inattention were more associated with NSSI than hyperactivity/impulsivity, with anxiety as a significant mediator, especially for females. Ojala et al. (2022) found that childhood inattention predicts mid-adolescent NSSI, underscoring the importance of early detection. Balázs et al. (2018) highlighted the mediating roles of affective and psychotic disorders, with alcohol abuse uniquely influencing girls. Thornton et al. (2024) emphasized the role of cognitive disengagement syndrome (CDS) in predicting self-injurious behaviors.

These findings support integrating emotional regulation therapies into ADHD treatment frameworks. Interventions such as Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), emotion-focused therapies, and ADHD medications addressing ED can mitigate risks of NSSI. Early identification and tailored care strategies targeting inattention and comorbid conditions are critical. Clinicians should screen for ADHD in adolescents presenting with NSSI and vice versa to ensure comprehensive treatment.

This presentation highlights the urgent need for developmentally sensitive approaches to mitigate NSSI risks in adolescents with ADHD, particularly during the vulnerable transition to adulthood. Addressing ED offers a promising avenue for reducing self-injury and improving psychosocial outcomes.

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SP075

Catching met- and unmet care needs in real-world catchment area: the Antwerp experience

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Abstract: Increasingly the collection and use of clinical data is considered as extremely important. These data may allow, among other targets, a better profiling of patients and as such help to develop better and more targeted care-pathways. Often these type of data collections are implemented on large, national levels. Although this already provides an important source of information, often the regional specifics are missed on these larger scales. Within the Antwerp region we developed a program allowing a deeper, smaller grained, level analyses of populations mental health care needs and their regional differences. The aim is to use these data to steer changes in the care pathways as offered by the different locally active care-providers.

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SP076

From efficacy to effectiveness of pharmacological and psychosocial interventions

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Abstract: European citizens suffering from mental disorders still experience several obstacles in achieving functional recovery. Integration of pharmacotherapy and psychosocial interventions represents an optimal strategy in mental health care, but implementation of psychosocial interventions is rarely available in many European countries. Data from efficacy findings in pharmacological and psychosocial trials to effectiveness in real-world studies will be provided, alongside with a focus on the main barriers and obstacles for implementing psychosocial interventions in clinical practice.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP077

Dealing with Dementia: Insights from the Latest German Guidelines

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Abstract: The management of Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD) remains a key challenge in clinical practice. This presentation will provide an overview of the latest German guidelines, highlighting evidence-based recommendations for pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. Key updates emphasize a patient-centered approach, focusing on prevention, risk assessment, and the integration of innovative care strategies. By examining these guideline revisions, the session aims to equip healthcare professionals with practical insights to optimize dementia care and improve patient outcomes in line with current best practices in Germany.

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SP078

How to manage Depression in Dementia and Parkinson's Disease: A Spanish Consensus

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Abstract: Psychological and behavioural symptoms are an inherent part of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and other dementias or Parkinson's disease. Despite the growing research on the subject, there are still large gaps in knowledge about their origin, pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment. In recent years, various initiatives have been carried out in Spain to improve knowledge, especially on the most controversial issues, of various