

**[Abstract:0089] Child and adolescent mental and behavioral disorders****Retrospective analysis of patients with probable DSM-5 disruptive mood dysregulation disorder**Zehra Topal<sup>1</sup>, Nuran Demir<sup>1</sup>, Evren Tufan<sup>1</sup>, Sarper Taskiran<sup>2</sup>, Bengi Semerci<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Abant İzzet Baysal University, Faculty of Medicine, Bolu-Turkey<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Koc University, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul-Turkey<sup>3</sup>Bengi Semerci Institute, Istanbul-Turkey

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This study has not been submitted before and is not under consideration at another journal. All of the authors have contributed to the study and approve of its contents. The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

**OBJECTIVE:** In this study, we aim to present a retrospective analysis of cases with probable disruptive mood dysregulation disorder (DMDD) at a Turkish tertiary treatment center and discuss implications.

**METHODS:** Two hundred patients complaining of "irritability" and "temper tantrums" were evaluated at the time of their application with the Childhood Mania Rating Scale (CMRS), Parent Version of Young Mania Rating Scale (P-YMRS), the Children's Depression Inventory and the Screen for Anxiety and Related Disorders along with the Atilla Turgay Scale for DSM-IV-TR Disruptive Behavior Disorders. To differentiate those with probable DMDD, patients with a P-YMRS score of <20 (below cut-off), CDI<19 (below cut-off) and those with <4 criteria endorsed as "frequent" or "very frequent" in the ODD section of AT-Parent and AT-Teacher were selected.

**RESULTS:** Ninety-nine patients (63.6% male) were found to fulfill criteria for DMDD as per DSM-5. Eighty-five of the patients (87.6%) were prescribed drugs. Most commonly drugs used during lifetime were, in descending order, risperidone, methylphenidate, atomoxetine, OROS methylphenidate, sertraline and fluoxetine. Most common diagnoses according to DSM-IV-TR were ADHD (60.6%), GAD (33.3%), Learning Disability (31.3%), Social Phobia (18.2%), Separation Anxiety Disorder (14.1%), OCD (12.1%), Enuresis (11.1%), Tic Disorders (8.1%), MDD/ Dysthymia and BP-NOS (6.1% for each).

**CONCLUSION:** This study aimed to evaluate retrospectively patients with probable DSM-5 DMDD at a tertiary treatment center in Turkey according to socio-demographic and clinical variables in correspondence with DSM-IV-TR diagnoses. Patients had been prescribed stimulants, atomoxetine, risperidone and SSRIs during their lifetime. Anxiety disorders and ADHD were the most common DSM-IV-TR diagnoses while BP-NOS and Depression/ Dysthymia were rarer.

**Keywords:** disruptive mood dysregulation disorder, irritability, temper tantrums, treatment

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**[0117] Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders****Fractional anisotropic changes of the corpus callosum associated with antipsychotic treatment in first-episode antipsychotic drug-naive patients with schizophrenia**Erdal Pan<sup>1</sup>, Mehmet Alpay Ates<sup>2</sup>, Ayhan Algu<sup>2</sup>, Cengiz Basoglu<sup>2</sup>, Aykut Aytekin<sup>3</sup>, Servet Ebrinc<sup>2</sup>, Mesut Cetin<sup>2</sup>, Samet Kose<sup>4</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Eskisehir Military Hospital, Eskisehir-Turkey<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, GATA Haydarpasa Training Hospital, Istanbul-Turkey<sup>3</sup>Department of Radiology, Balıkesir Military Hospital, Balıkesir-Turkey<sup>4</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Center for Neurobehavioral Research on Addiction, University of Texas, Faculty of Medicine, Texas-USA

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**BACKGROUND:** Schizophrenia is a serious brain illness that indicates many abnormalities in the functions of the brain's fiber connections such as assessing the reality, thought, emotion and cognition. These fibers effect cognitional functions by connecting cortical and subcortical areas and networks formed by them. Aberrant brain connectivity especially in the prefrontal and temporal heteromodal cortex has been suggested as the essential mechanism underlying the disease. In this study, it is intended to investigate the post- and pre-treatment changes with diffusion tensor imaging MRI (DTI-MRI) in the splenium and genu regions of the corpus callosum in patients diagnosed with first-episode schizophrenia according to the DSM-IV-TR.

**METHOD:** Between June 2009 and February 2010, 18 patients with psychotic symptoms were recruited from the outpatient unit of the GMMMA Haydarpasha Research and Training Hospital. These patients had been diagnosed with first-episode schizophrenia (n=7)