Scale (TLC). Subsequently was performed the search for correlations of scores on the TLC and the severity of "prodromal" symptoms, according to The Scale of Prodromal Symptoms (SOPS).
Results: The median value of the total score on the TLC was 20 [17.25;23.5]. The most important finding is the discovery of only minor correlations of thought disorder with "prodromal" symptoms. Indeed, the total score on the TLC correlated only with the total score on the SOPS at admission (r=0.370, p<0.05). Such symptoms of the TLC scale as «Derailment», «Incoherence», «Perseveration» did not find any correlation with prodromal symptoms (p>0.05).
Conclusions: The obtained data indicates the independent nature of thought disorder in patients at clinical high-risk state for schizophrenia, which leads the need to determine its own prognostic value.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0308

Family Functioning and Executive Functions among ADHD Children

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Introduction: ADHD is one of the most frequently diagnosed neurodevelopmental disorders and affects the daily functioning of families raising children with this condition. Among the symptoms typical for ADHD, low effectiveness of executive functions can determine the quality of family life.
Objectives: This study aimed to specify whether family communication and satisfaction as reported by a parent are predictors of a child's executive functioning quality and whether ADHD severity lies on the pathway between the two. Moreover, the child's sex effect was checked.
Methods: The study included 200 Polish participants (nGirls = 56) from the NeuroSmog project aged 10-13 diagnosed with ADHD according to the ICD-11. Stanford-Binet 5 Intelligence Scale, PU1 Cognitive Diagnosis Battery, Conners 3 ADHD Diagnosis Questionnaire, and the FACES IV Questionnaire were used to derive needed information. Structural equation modelling (SEM) was applied to test the hypotheses.
Results: The quality of family communication and satisfaction did not predict the child's executive functioning of ADHD children and ADHD severity did not play a mediating role. No differences by sex were observed. We only found a significant effect between IQ and executive functioning level in the general sample (standardized β = X, p = Y) and in girls (-0,24, 0,007).
Conclusions: These results contrast with previous studies from other cultural contexts that have shown the existence of the hypothesized interrelations. Further research should confirm or refute these observations.

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EPP0309

The Relationship between Plasma Erythropoietin Levels and Symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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Introduction: There are animal models associating dopamine dysfunction with behavioral impairments that model attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Erythropoietin (EPO) has trophic effects on dopaminergic neurons.
Objectives: The aim of this 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 in 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 ADHD group consisted of 64 boys and 14 girls, and the healthy control group of 31 boys and 50 girls. The median plasma EPO levels in ADHD children was 12.9 mIU/mL, whereas it was 12.0 mIU/mL in the healthy controls. This difference 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

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