[Abstract:0090] [Mood disorders]

0090 - Management of lamotrigine associated skin rashes in an adolescent girl with autisim

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INTRODUCTION: Lamotrigine, an antiepileptic class drug, is an agent that can be used as a mood stabilizer in children and adolescents and skin rashes as a side effect are seen. Rarely, Stevens Johnson Syndrome may develop with skin rashes that may be mortal accompanied by systemic symptoms. In this paper, lamotrigine was started as a mood stabilizer in addition to the current olanzapine treatment in an 18 years old adolescent girl with autism spectrum disorderand bipolar disorder type 2. After the dose was increased, erythematous acneiform rash developed on the 10th day. Then, lamotrigine was discontinued and skin rashes regressed. Slowly titrating lamotrigine dose, noticing skin rashes on treatment and be able to distunguish bening and malign rash are so helpful for clinicians.
CASE PRESENTATION: An 18 years old adolescent girl who was followed up with the diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder and bipolar disorder was started on lamotrigine as a mood stabilizer in addition to the current olanzapine treatment. On the 10th day of treatment, erythematous acneiform skin rashes appeared on the face. After the dermatology consultation response, the drug was discontinued and the skin rashes regressed within 1 week. The fact that the skin rashes appeared in the head-neck region, were mildly painful, tended to coalesce, and resolved when the drug was discontinued, suggested that might be malign rash. The absence of systemic symptoms, intact blood values and no additional treatment is required, suggested that might be benign rash.
CONCLUSION: Further studies are needed on the use of lamotrigine in children and adolescents with autism spectrum disorder.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, lamotrigine, skin rashes

Keywords: Lamotrigine, skin rashes, autism

[Abstract:0093] [Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)]

0093 - Auditory-Focused distractor continuous performance test (ad-CPT): A New objective diagnostic tool developed for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

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OBJECTIVES: According to current studies, utilization of continuous performance tests (CPT) in used for helping to support or rule out a diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) shows that CPTs will play a crucial role in the future of the academic literature. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to develop an auditory-focused distractor CPT (ad-CPT). After developing the ad-CPT, this study also aims to test reliability and validation of it in the diagnosing ADHD in children between ages 6-12.
METHODS: Case group consists of 80 children and adolescents between ages 6-12. Likewise, control group is formed by participation of 80 volunteers who have similar sociodemographic features with the case group. To evaluate the severity of ADHD, Conners' Parent Rating Scale–Revised Short Form is given to both groups. Furthermore, ad-CPT is applied under the supervision of an expert. Participants who performed ad-CPT also took MOXO d-CPT or IVA-2 tests randomly. Artificial intelligence-based learning module was used in the development of ad-CPT in order to increase predictive acuity and sensitivity. ROC analysis is made to determine norm values of ad-CPT.
RESULTS: Sensitivity of ad-CPT is determined to be 91.25% while its selectivity is 83.75%. Furthermore, positive predictive value is 84.9%, negative predictive value is 90.5%. Also, the difference between the ad-CPT scores of the ADHD group and the control group is appeared to be statistically significant ($p<0.001$).
CONCLUSIONS: According to these results, ad-CPT is suggested as a valid objective tool which successfully distinguishes children and adolescents between ages 6-12 who were diagnosed with ADHD from typically developing children. In addition unlike other widely used CPTs, ad-CPT is the first objective tool which focuses on auditory targets and uses both visual and auditory distractors.

Keywords: ADHD, Continuous Performance Test, Artificial Intelligence, Children, Attention

Keywords: ADHD, Continuous Performance Test, Artificial Intelligence

[Abstract:0094] [Sleep disorders]

0094 - Hypersomnolance related with ınternal cerebral vein thrombosis and treated with modafinil: A Case report

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INTRODUCTION: Hypersomnia is characterized by excessive sleepiness, either persistent or episodic which decreases the functioning and affects daily life adversely. The central disorders of hypersomnolence are a group of disorders containing narcolepsy types 1 and 2, idiopathic hypersomnia, Kleine–Levin syndrome, hypersomnia due to a medical disorder, hypersomnia due to medication or substance use, hypersomnia associated with a psychiatric disorder, and insufficient sleep syndrome. Several neurologic conditions including neurodegenerative, genetic, tumoral, vascular, or inflammatory insults to the central nervous system can lead to excessive sleep time and excessive daytime sleepiness[2]. The sleep–wake cycle is controlled by a widely distributed brain regions that includes interacting components of the brainstem, hypothalamus, basal ganglia, basal forebrain, and thalamus and by different neurotransmitter