

disorders. Given that impulsivity is a possible shared mechanism between internet addiction, ADHD, and uncontrolled eating, it can be proposed that dopamine-modulated mesolimbic circuit abnormalities may be a common underlying mechanism in obese boys for these disorders.

Keywords: ADHD, childhood obesity, gender, impulsivity, internet addiction

[Abstract:0244]

0244 - A reason for failure: adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIM:The aim of this study was to investigate the lack of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in university students who were motivated to fail to perform effectively despite the desire to study effectively.

METHODS:The sample of the study consists of KTO Karatay University students. In September-December 2019 academic year, students who found their motivation to work insufficiently and complained of not performing the way they wanted were invited to the study. Psychological examinations of the volunteer participants were conducted by the psychiatrist. After the structured psychiatric examination, the sociodemographic form and Wender-Utah Rating Scale (WURS) prepared by the participants were administered to the participants. The data of the study was evaluated with SPSS 25 program.

RESULTS:57 students (44 female, 13 male) between the ages of 19-36 participated in the study. According to the psychiatric examination, there was only attention deficit in 10 students (17.5%), only hyperactivity in 1 student (1.75%), and both attention deficit and hyperactivity in 8 students (14.03%). When the pathologies other than attention deficit hyperactivity (ADHD) were examined, performance anxiety was found in 3 students (5.26%) and generalized anxiety disorder was found in 5 students (8.8%). It was found that 11 students (19.3%) participating in the study applied psychiatric support with different complaints during childhood and 30 (52.63%) during adult period and none of them were diagnosed with ADHD. It was also found that WURS scores of individuals diagnosed with ADHD were significantly higher ($r = .870$).

CONCLUSIONS:ADHD is not only a childhood disease but also it is a mental pathology that can continue in adulthood and may have a significant impact on the academic performance of individuals. The most important step in the treatment of ADHD is to remember and recognize this pathology. Our awareness of this issue will contribute to the patients' comfort of life.

Keywords: Adult, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Failure

[Abstract:0251]

0251 - Investigation of second to fourth finger length ratio (2d: 4d) in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIM:Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), with an incidence of 2-3 percent throughout the world, is defined by intrusive unwanted thoughts, ideas, or pictures that are distressing and urge the patient to conduct ritualistic activities or mental acts to decrease this distress. Despite enormous information from genetic, neurobiological, neurochemical and neuroimaging research, its etiopathogenesis is obscure. Differences in sex hormones have been suggested to play a role in the pathogenesis of OCD. An easy way to evaluate the biomarker that gives insight about prenatal androgen is the second to fourth digit ratio (2D:4D) of the hand. In this study, we aimed to compare the 2D:4D ratio in patients with OCD to healthy controls.

METHODS:Forty-eight patients with OCD and 48 healthy controls which age- and sex-matched were included in the study. Finger lengths were measured from the proximal finger wrinkle to the tip using a digital vernier caliper.

RESULTS:There were 28 females and 20 males with average age of 31.3 ± 9.4 years in patients group; when there were 28 females and 20 males in the healthy control group, with average age of 33.7 ± 7.8 years. There were no significant differences in right and left hand 2D:4D ratios between OCD and controls. Since the ratio of 2D:4D demonstrates gender dimorphism, we assessed the distinction for each sex individually between the