EV1105

Clozapine treatment of adolescent refractory emergent emotionally unstable personality disorder: Challenges in diagnostics and therapeutics

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Despite recent advances precision diagnostic criteria on how best to diagnose and treat EUPD remains debated. Therapeutic indication and appropriate use of anti-psychotics including clozapine in this patient group remains unclear. It is debated about personality disorder being diagnosed in children and adolescents, overall it is much more acceptable for adolescents to be given a diagnosis of 'emerging' personality disorder if they exhibit clinical features of such. Clozapine has been used (as an off-license treatment) in adults diagnosed with personality disorder improving psychopathology and quality of life. These patients have been tried on numerous other treatments. In a secure unit for adolescent girls who meet the criteria for a diagnosis of emergent personality disorder who posed serious risks to themselves and others three were given a trial of clozapine The off license use of clozapine was tried in all three patients showed a reduction in incidents, reduced need for polypharmacy and improvement in their qualities of life. One cannot account for these changes being the result of clozapine alone; however, these cases add to the growing body of evidence of the benefits of clozapine in patients with emergent personality disorder.

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e-Poster Viewing: Psychophysiology

EV1106

Use of eye-tracker device to detect attention deficits in adults with ADHD

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Introduction Adult patients with ADHD may go unrecognized. This can result in psychosocial and functional decline.
Objectives To investigate the use of objective testing, with an eye-tracker device in the diagnosis of adult patients with ADHD.
Methods Case control study. Inclusion criteria were aged 18–65, minimum 5 years of education and literate in English. Exclusion criteria were visual impairment, amnesia and learning difficulties. ADHD was diagnosed with Conners' adult ADHD diagnostic interview (group A, $n = 15$) and were matched for gender and age against normal controls (group B, $n = 33$). Participants completed four computer-based tasks while their eye movements were recorded. The tests included (i) Stroop effect test, (ii) Stroop effect test with visual aid, (iii) perceptual selectivity test and (iv) Saccadic interference. accuracy (%) and response time (msec) for tests (i–iii) measured while for test (iv), saccade count, average saccade amplitude and average fixation duration.

Results Stroop test accuracy showed a statistically significant difference between group A and group B ($P = 0.004$). Stroop response time also showed a statistically significant difference between the two groups ($t = 3.228$, df: 46, $P = 0.001$). For test (ii), there was a significant difference for response time ($t = 2.326$, df: 46, $P = 0.024$) but not for accuracy. For test (iii), the results were statistically significant for accuracy; ($t = 2.682$, df: 46, $P = 0.010$) and for response time ($t = 4.028$, df: 46, $P = 0.001$). There were no significant differences in the saccadic interference test.
Conclusion Adults with ADHD have a longer response time and perform less accurately than controls. Thus, these data demonstrate that there is a use for objective tests (tests i–iii) in the diagnosis of adult ADHD.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1107

Trauma-related dissociation: Psychological features and psycho-physiological responses to script-driven imagery in borderline personality disorder

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Background Defense reactions to threatening situations are vital adaptations to stress that protect organisms from injury and ensure survival. We retrospectively investigated the role of peritraumatic dissociation (PD) in the occurrence of severe psychopathology and dissociative patterns of reactions in borderline personality disorder (BPD).
Methods We recruited 28 patients with a clinical diagnosis of BPD and 15 healthy controls. The BPD group was divided according to the level of PD (low vs. high): BPD and PD ($n = 15$) and BPD only ($n = 13$). We conducted an extensive investigation of history of trauma, clinical status, and measurements of emotional and physiologic responses to recall of personalized aversive experiences.
Results Participants with BPD and high PD displayed highest degrees of trauma exposure and clinical symptoms. Their significant heart rate decline during the imagery of personal traumatic events was opposed to the heart rate increases exhibited by the other two groups and may indicate a dissociative reaction pattern. Skin conductance responses did not differentiate between groups. Several emotional responses to imagery provided also support of the idea that PD may play a role in memory processing of traumatic events and thus in the aggravation and maintenance of symptoms in particularly severe forms of BPD.
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EV1108

Smooth pursuit eye movements in psychiatric inpatients

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Introduction Eye movements are used in several studies as a biomarker in order to evaluate cortical alterations in psychiatric disorders. Pursuit eye movements' deficits were found both in

schizophrenia and in affective disorder patients. Nevertheless, these findings are still controversial.

Objectives   Set up a system to record and evaluate the eye movements in psychiatric patients.

Aims   To verify the applicability of a smooth pursuit task in a sample of psychiatric inpatients and to prove its efficiency in discriminating patient and control group performance.

Methods   A sample of psychiatric inpatients was tested at psychiatric service of diagnosis and care of AUSL Romagna-Cesena. Eye movement measures were collected at a sampling rate of 60 Hz using the eye tribe tracker, a bar plugged into a PC, placed below the screen and containing both webcam and infrared illumination. Subjects underwent to a smooth pursuit eye movement task. They had to visually follow a white dot target moving horizontally on a black background with a sinusoidal velocity. At the end of the task, a chart of the eye movements done is shown on the screen. Data are off-line analyzed to calculate several eye movement parameters: gain, eye movement delay with respect to the movement of the target, maximum speed and number of saccades exhibited during pursuit.

Results   Patients compared to controls showed higher delay and lower gain values.

Conclusions   Findings confirm the adequacy of this method in order to detect eye movement differences between psychiatric patients and controls in a smooth pursuit task.

Disclosure of interest   The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV1109

Affective disorders, psychosis and lipid levels: Is there a connection? Linking psychopathology, clinical exams and neurobiology

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Introduction   Published research regarding the relationship between lipid levels in affective disorders has been contradictory. Additionally, most studies correlating psychosis to lipid serum concentrations only concern schizophrenic patients.

Objective   To access the relationship between serum lipid levels with the diagnosis and pathophysiology of affective disorders.

Methods   Diagnostic data (ICD–10: F31–32), including mood and psychotic features, were prospectively collected for all patients admitted at the affective disorder ward at Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa (Portugal), during the third trimester of 2016. Serum concentrations of triglycerides and total/HDL/LDL cholesterol were evaluated using standard laboratory tests. Statistical analysis was performed for possible correlations between serum lipid levels and:

– different stages of bipolar disorder (BD);
– elevated versus depressive mood (unipolar and bipolar);
– depressive mood (BD versus non-BD);
– psychotic features.

Results   Sixty-three patients admitted were enrolled in this study: 47 presented with BD (32 manic, 10 depressives and 5 mixed episodes) and 16 presented depressive disorders. Statistical analysis (R software) revealed that depressed bipolar patients had significantly higher triglyceride ($P = 0.026$), total and LDL cholesterol ($P = 0.525$) levels than other states; mixed episodes presented higher HDL levels ($P = 0.542$). Although not significant, manic patients' HDL levels were consistently elevated compared to depressive ones, whom presented with lower values overall. Finally, when adjusted for age, psychotic patients showed lower levels of total ($P = 0.031$) and LDL cholesterol ($P = 0.052$) compared to non-psychotic patients.

Conclusions   There is a potential link between serum lipid levels and diagnosis/psychopathology of affective disorders. Further research is needed to characterize its pathophysiologic relevance.

Disclosure of interest   The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EV1110

Coping, schemas and cardiovascular risks – Study protocol

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Introduction   According indicators from the OECD in 2015, cardiovascular diseases remain the main cause of mortality in most OECD countries. But main risk factor, as smoking, obesity, hypertension or physical activity do not explain that Slovak republic was the worst from OECD countries with number 404 age-standardized rates per 100,000 population.

Objectives   Determine which psychological, psycho-physiological and anthropometrics factors are at risk of cardiovascular diseases:

Aim   The aim is to determine, which risk psychological, psycho-physiological and anthropometrics markers are remarkable in time, when individual subjectively perceives himself as health. Based on the analysis of these correlates will be identified predictors, mediators and moderators of the cardiovascular diseases from the area of psychological variables, which accentuates the clinical picture of a patient with cardiovascular disease. Another aim is to identify specific risk factors for target advice on a lifestyle modification and creation of an interdisciplinary methodology for the prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

Methods   Project is aimed to clarify the relation between psychological factors (measuring by personal inventories as temperament predispositions, maladaptive schemes, coping, personality characteristics), balance of autonomic nervous system (by measuring HRV, skin conductance, muscle tension, respiration, and surface temperature), anthropometrics characteristics (BMI, weight, height) with potential symptoms of cardiovascular diseases confirmed in cardiac evaluation (12-lead ECG), blood pressure, examination of pulse wave, and data of arteriographic examination.

Conclusions   The results of the study can help to the better understanding of the interface between psychological factors and cardiovascular problems, which help to find new diagnostic, preventive and treatment approaches.

Disclosure of interest   The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.