

Conclusions: The predicted elevated rate of non-clinical baseline scores in the AN1 group was narrowly non-significant but the rate of 18% non-clinical scores in a help-seeking population raises a cautionary message about interpretation of change from initially low scores.

Disclosure: I am one of the three trustees of CORE System Trust which holds the copyright on the CORE measures used in this study but the measures are all provided under a Creative Commons licence so I receive no remuneration from this.

Keywords: questionnaires; Psychometrics; clinimetrics; Eating Disorders

EPV0700

Adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes towards eating disorders

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Introduction: Eating disorders (EDs) constitute serious mental illnesses with high morbidity, lifetime mortality and associated stigma due to the label of mental illness. The sparse research assessing adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes towards EDs highlights their low understanding of these conditions.

Objectives: The proposed study aims to bridge this gap by investigating adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes towards EDs as this will inform young people's engagement with ED services.

Methods: Participants aged 12-18 will be randomly assigned a vignette depicting either a male or female 15-year-old displaying symptoms of anorexia nervosa (AN) or binge eating disorder (BED). They will be asked to select what they believe the condition described in the vignette is from a pre-determined list. They will then be informed of the correct diagnosis before completing a series of scales designed to assess their attitudes towards EDs. Participants' own potentially disordered eating behaviours will be assessed using the ED risk composite (EDRC) subscale from the EDI-3.

Results: It is expected that BED will be less likely to be correctly identified compared to AN, eliciting more stigma and male vignette subjects will be seen more negatively than female vignette subjects. Also, it is expected that participants with higher EDRC scores will have more knowledge of and less negative attitudes towards EDs than those with lower EDRC scores.

Conclusions: This study will highlight the need for education around EDs targeted at adolescents to increase their knowledge and awareness, providing them with factual information ought to reduce stigma and negative attitudes and beliefs about EDs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: attitudes; eating disorder; knowledge; Adolescents

EPV0701

Ideas of Self and Adulthood in Girls with Eating Disorders

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Introduction: Adolescence, when physical body image changes occur, is highly vulnerable to the development of eating disorders. At this age, there is an acute task of accepting oneself as another - an adult who has changed.

Objectives: To study the features of the image of an adult in young people with eating disorders.

Methods: The study involved 58 girls (from 17 to 22 years old). The main group included 31 people with a high risk of eating disorders, the control group - 27 people with an average and low risk. Respondents filled in: Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, Eating behavior rating scale, projective drawing of an adult and child, association test about words «adult» and «child»

Results: 1. A high level of personal anxiety was revealed in the main group; 2. The visualized image of an adult in the main group has more distortions and fewer signs of gender identification than in the normal group; 3. Semantic ideas about adulthood in the main group are negatively emotionally colored and include categories related to eating behavior; 4. Semantic ideas about childhood in the main group are more negatively emotionally colored, and ideas about the present are more connected with appearance than in the control group. Semantic ideas about the future in this group are often negatively colored.

Conclusions: Figurative and semantic ideas about childhood, adulthood and about oneself in the present and in the future in girls with eating disorders have qualitative characteristics in comparison with the control group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: eating disorder; self-representation; adult image

EPV0702

Eating disorder and suicide attempt

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Introduction: The quantification of suicidal risk in specific populations is important for the adoption of prevention and risk reduction measures. This risk remains very high in patients with eating disorders compared to the general population.

Objectives: The present study evaluates the prevalence of suicide among patients with eating disorders all seeking different suicidal risk factors in these patients.