

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.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1438>

#### 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 pathophysiological relevance.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1439>

#### 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.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1440>