

others (15,9+3,9 and 14,7+3,4; $p<0,05$), somatization (1,27+0,6 and 0,5+0,4; $p<0,01$), hostility (1,2+0,7 and 0,5+0,4; $p<0,01$), obsessive-compulsive traits (1,2+0,7 and 0,6+0,4; $p<0,01$), psychoticism (0,7+0,6 and 0,27+0,30; $p<0,01$) and paranoid traits (1,22+0,6 and 0,5+0,4; $p<0,01$), phobic anxiety (0,6+0,5 and 0,2+0,2; $p<0,01$) and interpersonal sensitivity (1,2+0,7 and 0,7+0,5; $p<0,01$).

Conclusions: Close interrelations between manifestations of anxiety and depression spectrum disorders and anger may be explained by internal conflict between aggressive impulses and the need for adaptive behavior in such individuals, resulting in consistent vicious vortex.

Keywords: hypertensive disease; anxiety; anger; depression

EPP0265

Consultation liaison psychiatry after COVID-19

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Introduction: The paper will describe the experience as consultation-liaison psychiatrist during the Covid 19 Pandemic in a private hospital in Madrid, what we have learned and its implications given the considerable and increasing interest in European Consultation-Liaison research.

Objectives: Following the request of one of the internal medicine department doctors the service was initially provided for patients admitted with the infection but very quickly included relatives and also the hospital staff.

Methods: Patients were offered a telephone consultation that in most cases took place on a daily basis. Referrals were made by a doctor, some of them were locums due to the increasing demands of the service since patients from public hospitals were also admitted. Relatives were also referred by doctors and the frequency was more varied, depending on their needs. Members of the multidisciplinary team referred themselves..

Results: Patients and their families felt that the telephone consultation was useful to them. The work with some members of the staff is ongoing and will continue given the toxic levels of stress that they had to face and the changes taking place at the institution at the time.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic and the short and long term consequences that will follow will increase our understanding the breadth and depth of Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry and the broad perspective required for a comprehensive evaluation and treatment of patients. My experience as psychoanalytic psychotherapist and organizational consultant proved most helpful.

Keywords: psychotherapy; Organizational Consultancy; covid 19; Consultation Liaison Psychiatry

EPP0267

Gender-related psychosomatic peculiarities of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Introduction: The problem of specificity of psychological adaptation mechanisms at the patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is extremely actual. The aim is to investigate gender psychological characteristics associated with T2DM

Objectives: In the comparative study 62 patients (28 male, 34 female; mean age 56,8±2,3 and 55,4±2,7 yrs.) with T2DM (HbA1c 7,3±1,3%) and visceral obesity (Grade 2) were included.

Methods: Research methods: the Depression Scale of Zung, the Spielberger trait scale anxiety, Toronto Alexithymia Scale and MMPI test

Results: T2DM-female-patients in comparison with T2DM-male showed significantly higher personal anxiety scores (51,2+7,6 and 44,1+10,6 respectively; $p<0,05$), depression scores (44,2+7,6 and 36,7+8,4 respectively; $p<0,05$), while alexithymia scores were higher at T2DM-males (68,2+9,6 and 71,7+6,4 respectively; $p<0,05$). In MMPI test (after correction by K-scale) 46,8% of patients demonstrated profiles with elevated scale 1 score (above 70 T-scores, but below 80 T-scores) regardless of gender differences. However, the T-scores for T2DM-male patients were on the average by 1,07 higher than for T2DM-female (58,4 vs 54,4 respectively, $p>0,05$), that indicated more higher concern related to own physical health condition. The female T2DM-patients significantly more often demonstrated profiles with scale 6 peak (exceeding 65 T-scores): 79,4% vs. 21,4%, which indicated the more higher accentuation of personality traits (concealed hostility; protest; rigidity, desire to blame the others for one's failure, et cetera)

Conclusions: The patient's gender has to be taken into consideration at development of clinical, diagnostic and prevention activities of patients with T2DM and visceral obesity.

Keywords: gender; anxiety; depression; alexithymia

EPP0269

Cognitive impairments in patients with treatment resistant epilepsy: Complex rehabilitation in university clinic

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Introduction: Cognitive deficit significantly affects the quality of life of patients. Aims of research was detection of cognitive impairments of varying degrees in epilepsy, and as well as studying the results of