

the survey, one person out of 3 among the participants suffered from a psychological distress (37.3% with a GHQ-12 score ≥ 3). These Workers had a weaker work ability compared to those with not ($p=0.033$). We found also that having low social support and passive jobs were associated with low work ability ($p=0.003$ and $p=0.005$ respectively).

Conclusions: Most personal and occupational psychosocial factors had significant associations with WAI in the studied company. Thus, enhancing the psychosocial environment in the workplace can promote work ability in such occupations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0351

Psychosomatic symptoms according to psychiatric diagnosis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.667

Introduction: Psychosomatic symptoms are an important problem that is frequently presented in medical consultations. These symptoms are often associated with psychiatric disorders, especially depressive and anxiety disorders.

Objectives: To study the association between anxiety disorders and psychosomatic symptoms in a sample of patients referred for pathology of functional origin.

Methods: We made a descriptive retrospective study through the use of electronic medical records. The symptom onset and diagnosis were obtained for all patients referred to outpatients for psychosomatic symptoms during a 1-year period. We performed χ^2 Tests to assess the association of the diagnosis with the occurrence of psychosomatic symptoms.

Results: The only diagnosis that presented statistically significant association was anxiety disorder ($\chi^2 = 11.1$; $p < 0.001$).

Anxiety disorder	Psychosomatic symptoms	No	Si	Total
No	Observed	312	7	319
	Expected	306	13.47	319
Yes	Observed	119	12	131
	Expected	125	5.53	131
Total	Observed	431	19	450
	Expected	431	19	450

Conclusions: Our study finds results that follow the line of other studies that show this association, such as Campo's study which finds that functional somatic symptoms are consistently associated cross-sectionally with anxiety and depressive symptoms (Campo, 2012) or Imran's study which finds that higher levels of somatization independently and significantly predicted higher anxiety ($\beta=.37$, $p=.0001$) (Imran et al., 2013). However, our results show no association with depressive disorders whereas frequent associations are found in the literature; for example, a recent meta-

analysis found that neuroticism and depression had the strongest influence on the association of medically unexplained physical symptoms and frequent healthcare use (den Boeft et al., 2016). This lack of association is probably due to greater ease in identifying depressive disorders as the main pathology versus anxiety disorders.

References: Campo J. V. (2012). Annual research review: functional somatic symptoms and associated anxiety and depression--developmental psychopathology in pediatric practice. *Journal of child psychology and psychiatry, and allied disciplines*, 53(5), 575–592. den Boeft, M., Twisk, J. W., Terluin, B., Penninx, B. W., van Marwijk, H. W., Numans, M. E., van der Wouden, J. C., & van der Horst, H. E. (2016). The association between medically unexplained physical symptoms and health care use over two years and the influence of depressive and anxiety disorders and personality traits: a longitudinal study. *BMC health services research*, 16, 100. Imran, N., Ani, C., Mahmood, Z., Hassan, K. A., & Bhatti, M. R. (2014). Anxiety and depression predicted by medically unexplained symptoms in Pakistani children: a case-control study. *Journal of psychosomatic research*, 76(2), 105–112.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0352

Neuropsychiatric presentation of Wernicke's Encephalopathy occurs to a pregnant Woman: A case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.668

Introduction: Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE) is a severe neuropsychiatric syndrome resulting from thiamine deficiency (vit B1) which is often associated with chronic alcoholism. The classical presentation is characterized by ophthalmoplegia, ataxia and confusion.

Unfortunately, WE is still underdiagnosed because it may not always show up with a classical presentation in one hand, and could also be seen in other non alcoholic condition in an other hand which delay diagnosis and management of early proper treatment

Objectives: This case highlights the importance of considering atypical presentations of Wernicke's encephalopathy, it's medical etiologies and the importance of improving diagnosis to manage early treatment

Methods: We reported a case of a pregnant women who consulted for altered mental status, asthenia and occurs to have Wernicke's encephalopathy due to hyperemesis gravidarum

Results: Mrs X is a 35-year-old pregnant women with a past medical history of a cesarian, an hospitalisation in third month of this pregnancy for vomits, no known psychiatric illness or history of substance abuse. She was brought to the gynecology emergency department for asthenia and altered mental status. MRS X, was lethargic, had not eaten for several days, vomiting for more than a month. On the medical evaluation she appeared confused, disoriented, and unresponsive to verbal or manual redirection and