**Introduction:** A meta-analysis from 2016 estimates prevalence of hepatitis C to be superior in people with severe mental illness than general population. In France, positivity for hepatitis C is estimated at 0.75% of general population and 0.3% with a detectable viral load. No recent study was conducted to determine seroprevalence of hepatitis C in population admitted in psychiatric institution.

**Objectives:** The aims of this study are to determine seroprevalence of hepatitis C in population admitted in psychiatric institution and describe the profile of infected patients.

**Methods:** From January 2020 to October 2020, screening test for hepatitis C, hepatitis B and HIV was proposed to every patient admitted at the reception unit of Ravenel Hospital. In case of positivity, viral load was realised.

**Results:** Between January 7th and October 1st, 407 patients greed to the screening test. Among them, 17 (4.2%) were tested positive to hepatitis C and viral load was detectable in 9/17 positives, which lead to a 2.2% seroprevalence of hepatitis C infection in the studied population. The patients with positive screening had a mean age of 40 years old. 82% of them were males. 16 admit using intoxicating substances and 10 were still current users at the time of the study. They were hospitalized for addictology purpose of 40 year olds. 82% of them were males. 16 admit using intoxicating substances and 10 were still current users at the time of the study. They were hospitalized for addictology purpose of 40 year olds.

**Conclusions:** Patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis have emotional difficulties when it comes to making effective decisions.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Emotional intelligence; psoriasis; atopic dermatitis; social relations

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**European Psychiatry**

**O051**

**Emotional intelligence in patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis: Impaired integration of emotions and decision-making**

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**Introduction:** Emotional intelligence (EI) is a fundamental requirement for maintaining social activity. Patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis have difficulties in emotional awareness.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study is to assess EI in patients with atopic dermatitis and psoriasis.

**Methods:** Patients with psoriasis n=67, atopic dermatitis n=59 and control group n=65 were included in cross-sectional study. EI and its main components (experiential: perceiving emotions and using emotions to facilitate thought; strategic: understanding emotions and managing emotions to promote personal growth and social relations) were assessed using The Mayer–Salovey–Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test 2.0. Statistical analyses were performed using One-Way ANOVA and One-Way ANOVA (Kruskal-Wallis test). The level of statistical significance was set at p<0.05. Data are presented as the Me (±SD).

**Results:** Our results show that there is statistically significant lower “strategic” component of EI for psoriasis Me=0.367 (±0.0455) and atopic dermatitis Me=0.369 (±0.0353) than for the control group Me= 0.381 (±0.0361), (χ² =7.15; p= 0.028). “Managing emotions to promote personal growth and social relations” is presented with statistically significant lower for psoriasis Me= 0.293 (±0.0374) and atopic dermatitis Me= 0.301 (±0.0351) than for the control group Me= 0.312 (±0.0272), (F=0.05; p=0.007). There is no statistically significant difference between other components of EI and the EI scores in three groups.

**Conclusions:** Patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis have emotional difficulties when it comes to making effective decisions.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Emotional intelligence; psoriasis; atopic dermatitis; social relations

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**O054**

**Effect of vortioxetine on proinflammatory cytokine levels in patients with heart failure and comorbid depression**

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**Introduction:** Several studies have shown impaired cytokine status in both patients with depression and chronic heart failure (HF).

**Objectives:** To study the effect of vortioxetine on the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines: interleukin -1β (IL-1β) and interleukin -6 (IL-6).

**Methods:** There were examined 80 patients with HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) of ischemic genesis with functional class (FC) II-III (NYHA), 37 patients were without depression, 43 - with mild or moderate depressive disorders. Those with mild or moderate depressive disorders were divided into 2 subgroups: 21 patients received psychotherapy, 22 patients, in addition to psychotherapy, were prescribed vortioxetine at a dose of 10 mg / day in the morning after meals. The control group consisted of 20 healthy individuals. The level of cytokines in the blood was determined by ELISA method.

**Results:** Patients with CHF have an increase in levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Thus, the concentration in the serum of IL-1β was 2.3 times higher than the same indicator in the control group (56.45 ± 4.17) pg / ml against (24.71 ± 4.21) pg / ml p <0.001). Depression caused an additional increase in the levels of IL-1β by 13.5% (p <0.05) and IL-6 - by 17.3% (p <0.01). Additional administration of vortioxetine caused a more rapid decrease in blood levels of both IL-1β (HR 0.87 [95% CI 0.72-0.97; p = 0.034]) and IL-6 (HR 0.81 [95% CI 0.68-0.93; p = 0.029]).

**Conclusions:** Thus, vortioxetine causes a decrease in the concentration of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1β and IL-6 in patients with HF and comorbid depression.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Depression; comorbidity; cytokines; heart failure