

emotional processing deficits of ED patients has been under investigated.

Objectives: We aimed to assess the complex interactions between the sub-components of mentalizing and empathy and ED symptoms through a network analysis approach.

Methods: Seventy-seven women with EDs were included in our study. Eating disorder and affective symptomatology were investigated with self-report questionnaires. All patients underwent two computerized tasks: Movie for the Assessment of Social Cognition (MASC), assessing emotional and non-emotional mental state inferences; Empathic Accuracy Task-Revised (EAT-R), measuring accuracy in identifying and sharing others' emotions. A partial correlation network and bridge function analyses were computed.

Results: In the partial correlation network inference of cognitive mental states and shape concern were the nodes with the highest strength centrality. Inference of emotional mental states was the node with the highest bridge strength in the cluster of social cognition functions. Empathic and mentalizing abilities were directly connected with each other and with ED symptoms.

Conclusions: This is the first network analysis study which integrates self-reported symptoms and objective socio-cognitive performance in people with EDs. Our results provide evidence of the complex interactions between mentalizing, empathy and psychopathological symptoms in people with EDs. Therefore, confirm that the ability to infer others' mental state may represent a useful target for clinical intervention in EDs.

Keywords: eating disorders; interpersonal sensitivity; Network analysis; social cognition

EPP0609

Assessment of body dysmorphic disorder in patients with anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. The final data of the study.

E. Okonishnikova^{1*}, A. Bryukhin¹, T. Lineva^{1,2} and I. Belokrylov¹

¹Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, RUDN University Moscow., Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) occur predominantly females, take one of the first places in the risk of fatal outcome among mental disorders, have a tendency to chronicity, disability with social disadaptation, high suicidal risk. The psychopathological basis of these diseases is dysmorphophobia, characterized intrusive, overvalued or delusional ideas of physical disability. The significant role of dysmorphophobia determines the urgency of the detailed study using psychometric techniques.

Objectives: Assess the degree of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with one's body and its separate parts in patients with AN and BN.

Methods: 130 female patients with AN and BN at the age of 13-44 years (the average age is 18). The disease duration from 6 months to 24 years. The psychometric method using the validated Questionnaire image of one's own body (QIOB) and the Scale of satisfaction with one's body (SSOB).

Results: According to QIOB 84,62% in the category expressed dissatisfaction with their appearance, 15,38% in moderate category. According to SSOB, 32,31% of the patients is not satisfied with

characteristics that belong to head, 45,38% is not satisfied with characteristics that belong to torso, 56,92% is not satisfied with characteristics that belong to the lower part of body. The number of dissatisfied with all of these body parts equals 38% which indicates the presence of polydysmorphobia.

Conclusions: High rates of dissatisfaction with one's appearance, which are consistent with the severe somatic state of patients, affect the dynamics and outcome of the disease. Publication was prepared with support of the "RUDN University Program 5-100".

Keywords: eating disorder; body dysmorphic disorder

EPP0610

Modern approaches to psychopharmacotherapy of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.

I. Belokrylov^{1*}, E. Okonishnikova² and T. Lineva³

¹Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation; ²Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, RUDN University Moscow., Moscow, Russian Federation and

³Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Currently, there are no ideal medications for treating anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN). This is due to the variety of symptoms from the mental and somatic spheres.

Objectives: Describe the modern methods of psychopharmacotherapy AN and BN.

Methods: Data from available publications on the topic of psychopharmacotherapy AN and BN, and long-term practical experience of research staff the Department of psychiatry and medical psychology RUDN University, Moscow.

Results: Therapy includes antidepressants (AD) - serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), antipsychotics and tranquilizers. AD groups of SSRIs reduce most of the symptoms AN and BN - depressive disorders, anxiety, obsessive and compulsive symptoms, episodes of overeating and purifying behavior, suicidal thoughts, and reduce the frequency of relapses. With severe and persistent dysmorphophobia, a high degree of impulsivity, and psychopathic behavior second-generation antipsychotics Quetiapine, Olanzapine, Risperidone and Aripiprazole are used. Benzodiazepine tranquilizers (Lorazepam) are used in small doses and as additional therapy. Data from the European national guidelines for the treatment of AN and BN very different, and the world Federation of societies for biological psychiatry (WFSBP) does not provide specific recommendations at all. There are many reasons for disagreement and lack of specificity regarding drug selection, including the lack of an equally solid evidence base, that reflects the modern state of research on the psychopharmacological treatment of eating disorders.

Conclusions: In General, therapy AN and BN should be comprehensive - psychopharmacotherapy, psychotherapy, diet therapy, social rehabilitation. Treatment should be carried out both in the hospital and on outpatient basis and should be decided individually.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0612

Personal and clinical traits in adolescents, diagnosed with «anorexia nervosa».E. Balakireva¹, N. Zvereva^{2*} and S. Voronova²¹Child Psychiatry, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Clinical Psychology, Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution Mental Health Research Center, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Eating disorders are among the most common mental health problems. The prevalence of diseases in this circle is 1-2% of the population; in adolescents - 1%. There is a significant "rejuvenation" of eating disorders with the appearance anorexia nervosa cases in preschool and primary school age. The prevalence of such disorders among adolescents is a significant reason for detailed and comprehensive study of the issue. Many factors lead to development of eating disorders: genetic predisposition, family background, socio-cultural factors, life experience. We suggested that due to many mutually overlapping factors in the syndrome of anorexia nervosa, there may also be distortions of personality characteristics, sometimes reaching the level of personality disorders.

Objectives: assessment of personality features 34 patients with leading diagnosis of F-50.0 (ICD-10) were examined in FSBSI MHRC (inpatient treatment/outpatient observation). All adolescents received drug therapy.

Methods: The study was carried out using modern psychopathological methods with the inclusion of research questionnaires aimed at identifying personal pathology (LoPF 12-18, AIDA).

Results: During the research, the following personality traits were revealed: perfectionism, the desire to correspond to a certain ideal image of oneself, instability of Ego, unstable identity violations; reduced ability to form a picture of the future and themselves in the future; also showed a tendency to abuse psychoactive substances.

Conclusions: Thus, the general for all patients with diagnosed disorder was persistent refusal to eat (up to dystrophy), distortion of Ego, characteristic of personality disorders were also observed. Further studies are required to obtain a more detailed picture and clarify the prognostic outcome.

Keywords: anorexia nervosa; adolescents; eating disorders

EPP0613

Dysmorphophobia as a factor that worsens the affective state and the life quality of patients with eating disorders. The final data of the study

E. Okonishnikova*, A. Bryukhin, T. Lineva and I. Belokrylov

Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, RUDN University Moscow., Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) take one of the first places in the risk of fatal outcome among eating disorders, have a tendency to chronicity and high suicidal risk. Psychopathological basis for AN and BN is a dysmorphophobia or a pathological dissatisfaction with one's body, characterized by intrusive,

overvalued or delusional ideas of physical disability. Dysmorphophobia affects the formation of affective pathology and reduces the life quality.

Objectives: The study of the correlation between the degree of dissatisfaction with one's bodies, affective disorders and life quality of patients with AN and BN.

Methods: 130 female patients with AN and BN at the age of 13-44 years (the average age is 18). The disease duration from 6 months to 24 years. Validated Questionnaire image of one's own body (QIOB) and the Scale of satisfaction with one's body (SSOB); Hospital anxiety and depression scale (Zigmond A.); Questionnaire for the assessment of life quality (SF-36); Microsoft Excel standard correlation calculation.

Results: Dissatisfaction with one's body based on QIOB and SSOB tests has a significant positive correlation with anxiety and depression, a significant correlation with the psychological component of health, a weak correlation with the physical component of health.

Conclusions: Dissatisfaction with one's body or dysmorphophobia of patients with AN and BN significantly affects their affective state and psychological component of life quality which leads to a decrease in functioning up to social maladaptation and disability to social maladjustment. The publication was prepared with the support of the "RUDN University Program 5-100".

Keywords: eating disorder; body dysmorphic disorder

EPP0614

Clinical manifestations of vomitomania in bulimia nervosa.A. Bryukhin¹, E. Okonishnikova^{1*}, T. Lineva¹ and Y. Batyrev²¹Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, RUDN University Moscow., Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: In the dynamics of bulimia nervosa, a significant proportion of patients show a pathological attraction to purifying behavior in the form of artificially induced vomiting. This variant of the pathology of the drives significantly aggravates the symptoms, causes a severe degree of maladaptation of patients and great difficulties in the treatment of the disease.

Objectives: To identify and describe the manifestations of vomitomania in patients with bulimia nervosa, the impact on the outcome of the disease.

Methods: Clinico-psychopathological, psychological, catamnestic.

Results: 120 patients with bulimia nervosa were examined: 112 women and 8 men aged 22-43 years. 86 of them (80 - women, 6 - men) were found to have vomitomania (a pathological urge to induce vomiting). Patients with pleasure, without feeling shy, awkward, described their own vomiting behavior - noted the expectation of vomiting, prepared for its implementation, observing complex rituals, imagined the vomiting act and its consequences in their minds, imagination. Describing vomiting, patients used superlative degrees of comparison, noted a sense of bliss, pleasure, "high" in the implementation of this irresistible desire. If it was impossible to induce vomiting, there was a feeling of depression, depressed mood, irritability, anger, physical distress - in fact, manifestations of withdrawal syndrome. Critical attitude to the above-described pathological behavior was absent in a significant part of cases.