observed, on the contrary, a significant association between WS and weight gain at the end of treatment. High WLR predicted remission of binge eating and compensatory behavior in BN patients. We further analyzed our data to identify threshold values of both WS and WLR of clinical utility.

Conclusions The role of WS and WLR as predictive factors in the outcome of eating disorders is of great interest and these initial results remark the usefulness of collecting these data during the initial assessment in order to plan a tailored therapeutic intervention.

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

O009

Interaction between oxytocin gene variants and perceived parenting in relation to social anxiety in adolescents: Evidence for differential susceptibility effects

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Introduction Adolescence is a period of increasing demands in independent social functioning where parenting style may have an impact on social anxiety. A context-dependent effect of oxytocin on human social behavior has been suggested, however research on the gene coding for oxytocin (OXT) has mostly been reported without considering contextual factors.

Aim This study investigated interactions between parenting style and polymorphic variations in the *OXT* gene in association with social anxiety symptoms in a community sample of adolescents.

Methods The study group consisted of 1359 adolescents. Two single nucleotide polymorphisms located near OXT, rs4813625 and rs2770378, were genotyped. Social anxiety and perceived parenting style were assessed by behavioral questionnaires.

Results Significant joint effects in line with the differential susceptibility framework were observed for rs4813625 with parenting style. The levels of social anxiety among C allele carriers were conditional on the level of supportive parenting style whereas homozygote G carriers' levels of social anxiety were unaffected by supportive parenting style. The nature of the interactions between rs2770378 and parenting style was in line with the diatheses-stress model. However, associations of rs2770378 and parenting style with social anxiety became nonsignificant in nonlinear models.

Conclusions The study provides preliminary evidence for a modifying effect of supportive parenting style on the relationship between rs4813625 and social anxiety symptoms in adolescents, independent of sex. The findings may be interpreted from the perspective of the social salience hypotheses of oxytocin, with rs4813625 affecting social anxiety levels along a perceived unsafe–safe social context dimension.

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

Oral communications: Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders; depression; obsessive-compulsive disorder and personality and personality disorders

O010

An investigation of the coupling of temperament traits with major depression

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A diversity of neurochemical hypotheses related to major depression (MD) suggests that further investigation is needed for uncovering the neurophysiological nature of MD. Since both temperament and mental illness have been linked to varying degrees of the same neurotransmitter imbalances in neurophysiological systems of behavioral regulation, the analysis of temperament traits as weak forms of neurochemical imbalances might give new insights into symptoms and nature of MD. This study analyzed the predictions of the opioid receptor hypothesis within the neurochemical model of functional ensemble of temperament proposing that a dysregulation of the opioid receptors acting on monoaminergic systems gives rise to the symptoms of major depression (MD). The study investigated the coupling of sex, age and temperament traits with MD across four age groups (17–24, 25–45, 46–65, 66–85) by reviewing the records of testing in 423 patients and volunteers with (210) and without (213) the MD. The records included testing with the personality assessment inventory, structure of temperament questionnaire, structured clinical interview and other diagnostic measures. In line with the hypothesis, patients with MD had significantly lower physical endurance, social-verbal endurance, mental endurance, plasticity, physical tempo, sensation seeking and self-confidence, and higher impulsivity and neuroticism than non-depressed individuals. Other sex- and age-related effects are reported. The results suggest that new versions of the DSM should consider an increase of impulsivity and a decrease in plasticity of behavior as criteria symptoms of MD.

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

O011

An investigation of the coupling of temperament traits with anxiety

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Temperament traits and anxiety have been linked to varying degrees of neurotransmitter imbalances in neurophysiological systems of regulating behaviour. The diversity of neurotransmitters implicated in anxiety symptoms raises questions as to whether the multiple neurotransmitter systems secondarily express dysfunction in a higher-level system, which modulates their activity. This study analyzed the predictions of the neurochemical functional ensemble of temperament (FET) model that proposes that a dysregulation of the opioid receptors acting on monoaminergic and GABA systems gives rise to the symptoms of GAD. The study investigated the coupling of sex, age and temperament traits with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) across three age groups

(17–24, 25–45, 46–65 years). The records of patients aged 65–85 years old were also examined but showed significantly less presence of GAD in comparison to other age groups. Temperament was assessed using the activity specific 12-trait structure of temperament questionnaire. Consistent with the hypotheses of the FET, patients with GAD reported lower mean scores on the traits of social-verbal endurance, mental endurance, plasticity and sensation seeking and higher mean scores in the trait of impulsivity, than healthy individuals. GAD was associated with significantly lower self-confidence in women than in men. The results suggest that new versions of the DSM should consider an increase of impulsivity and a decrease in plasticity of behavior as criteria symptoms of anxiety. Moreover, the results suggest that the current criterion of fatigue should be specified as more related to social-verbal and mental aspects and less to physical aspects of endurance.

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

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O012

Predictors of remission at 1-year follow-up among ocd patients: Findings from The Netherlands obsessive-compulsive disorder association (NOCDA) study

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Introduction   Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is described as a chronic condition. However, relatively little is known about predictors affecting its long-term outcome.

Objective   To examine the contribution of clinical and interpersonal determinants in predicting remission status of 254 OCD patients at one-year follow-up (FU1).

Methods   We used the baseline and FU1 data of The Netherlands obsessive-compulsive disorder association (NOCDA) study. Clinical predictors were chronicity level, depressive and obsessive-compulsive symptom severity. Suspected interpersonal factors included attachment style, social support and expressed emotion. Remission status was defined using the Yale-Brown obsessive-compulsive symptom (Y-BOCS) scale. χ^2 tests and ANOVAs were used for bivariate analyses, followed by multivariate multinomial logistic regression analyses to assess main effects and interactions in predicting remission status at FU1.

Results   Bivariate tests demonstrated significant differences in remission status as a function of chronicity level, depressive and obsessive-compulsive symptom severity and social support. Regression analyses revealed that increased baseline OCD severity reduced the odds for both partial and full remission at FU1 (OR = .87, 95%CI = .82–93, $P < 0.001$). Increased depressive severity at baseline reduced the odds for partial remission at FU1 (OR = .95, 95%CI = .91–.98, $P < 0.01$). Interactions analyses demonstrated that the adverse effects of OCD severity on partial remission disappeared at the presence of secure attachment (IOR = 1.11, 95%CI = 1.05–1.24, $P < 0.05$) and high social support (IOR = .88, 95%CI = .78–98, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusions   The contribution of clinical severity is critical for understanding the prognosis of OCD. The interpersonal context of OCD patients may mitigate the unfavorable effect of severity on outcome, thus should be addressed in treatment.

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

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O013

The effectiveness of the inference based approach to treating obsessive-compulsive disorder with poor insight; a randomized controlled multicentre trial

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Background   There is an urgent need for an effective psychological treatment for patients with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) with poor insight, since this disorder is associated with severe suffering and a low quality of life. The inference based approach (IBA), a new psychotherapy for OCD specifically targets insight in OCD. In a randomized controlled multicentre trial, the effectiveness of IBA was compared to the effectiveness of CBT for treating patients with OCD with poor insight. In this study, 24 sessions of IBA were tested versus 24 sessions of CBT. Ninety patients with a main diagnosis of OCD with poor insight according to the DSM-IV criteria participated in the study. The primary outcome was reduction of the obsessive-compulsive symptoms.

Results   In both conditions, a significant OCD symptom reduction was reached, but no condition effects were established. Post hoc, in a small subgroup of patients with the worst insight ($n = 23$), it was found that the patients treated with the IBA reached a significantly higher OCD symptom reduction than patients treated with CBT [estimated marginal mean = –7.77, t(219.45) = –2.4, $P = 0.017$]. Of patients treated with IBA, 41.9% were responder and 20.9% completely recovered. Of the patients treated with CBT, 42.6% were responder and 12.8% recovered.

Conclusion   Patients with OCD with poor insight improve significantly after psychological treatment. The results of this study suggest that both CBT and the IBA are effective treatments for OCD with poor insight. The IBA might be more promising than CBT for patients with more extreme poor insight.

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

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Oral communications: Bipolar disorders

O014

Thyroid profile and its relationship with response to treatment with lithium in bipolar mood disorder patients

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Introduction   There is substantial evidence that even minor perturbation of thyroid function plays a significant role in clinical course and treatment outcome in depressive disorder; however the same is not yet clear in bipolar disorders.

Aims and objectives   To study the relationship between pretreatment thyroid profile and response to treatment with lithium along with other predictors of response to treatment with lithium in cases of bipolar mood disorder.

Methods   This study was conducted in the indoor facilities of a regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, India in the year of