

Conclusions: Adjuvant analgesics are more often prescribed to patients of specialized pain clinics. It may be associated with more severe descriptions of chronic pain syndrome, as well as insufficient awareness of modern approaches to the management in this category of patients by specialists in primary health care. References: 1.Zagorulko, Medvedeva Russ Pain J. 2019

Keywords: Antidepressants; Pain; chronic low back pain; Chronic Pain

EPP0895

Gender peculiarities of pain syndrome in older age patients

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Introduction: The study of gender-related peculiarities of vertebral pain syndrome course in older age patients appears to be highly relevant.

Objectives: Study population included 46 female patients and 38 male patients in the age between 60 and 75 years old; mean age was 67,4±6,6 years old.

Methods: Pain syndrome intensity was assessed using the visual analogue scale (VAS), vegetative dysfunction was assessed using A.M. Wayne Questionnaire; the Toronto Alexithymia Scale

Results: The conducted comparative study showed that the male patients perceived the pain syndrome as more intense as compared to the female patients in lumbar spine: 4,5 ±0,8 vs 3,6±0,5 scores (p <0,001) and in thoracic spine: 4,1 ±1,0 vs. 3,4±1,0 (p <0,05). On the other hand, in vegetative dysfunction assessment, the male patients demonstrated generally lower score: 43,3±7,5 scores vs. 59,6±10,3 in female patients, p <0,001. The results of correlation analysis of interrelations between alexithymia and pain intensity revealed the differences between the study groups in emotion recognition accuracy (Mann-Whitney U-test = 109,00, p = 0.09): female patients showed lower scores (60,7 ±3,5) as compared to the male patients (74,2 ±2,1).

Conclusions: Therefore, the vertebral pain syndrome tends to be more pronounced in older age male patients as compared to the similar population of older age female patients. Therefore, vertebral pain syndrome correction requires multidisciplinary approach, including psychotherapeutic support.

Keywords: pain; gender; vegetative dysfunction; alexithymia.

Personality and personality disorders

EPP0897

Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures and personality disorders

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Introduction: Epilepsy and its psychiatric comorbidities have been studied frequently over the course of the last years. However, few studies have aimed to establish the relationship between psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES) and personality disorders.

Objectives: The aim of the current study is to discuss the relationship between different personality disorders and PNES in comparison to patients diagnosed of epilepsy but no PNES.

Methods: A case of a 48 year old female patient who attends an intensive following unit at a psychiatric day hospital is presented. The patient was diagnosed with epilepsy at 25 years old. In the last 10 years she has grown completely dependent on her family, presenting at least one epileptic seizure or PNES during the day. She attends the psychiatric unit after neurologists diagnose highly frequent PNES with interference in her day to day routine. During her follow-up at the psychiatric unit different personality disorders are considered. Furthermore, PubMed, Web of Science and PsycInfo databases were searched, using a pre-established strategy in order to identify recent related studies. Afterwards, studies were selected in a systematized manner.

Results: According to different studies up to 75% of patients with PNES have a comorbid personality disorder. Borderline personality disorder seems to be the most frequently simultaneous axis II diagnosis.

Conclusions: Psychiatric disorders are more frequent in patients with psychogenic non-epileptic seizures than patients with only epileptic seizures

Keywords: personality disorder; psychogenic seizures

EPP0899

Pilot study testing the emotional response to physical exercise following a negative emotional induction in adults with borderline personality disorder

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Introduction: Physical exercise is a well-documented treatment for individuals with mental disorder. It helps improve symptoms and functioning of these individuals. Moreover, recent studies indicated that exercise improve emotional regulation which is one of the main target in borderline personality disorder (BPD) treatment. Therefore, exercise might have important benefits in this population. However, no previous study examined this effect.