with all known safety and economy information when selecting the strategy for individual patients.

Disclosure of interest   The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

O003

Assessing obsessive-compulsive symptoms: The Portuguese version of the Padua Inventory

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Introduction   Self-report instruments are useful tools for the assessment of psychopathological symptoms such as obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The Padua Inventory (PI) is a measure that has been widely used in clinical and research settings and studied in several countries.

Objectives   This study explores the psychometric properties and factor structure of the Portuguese version of the PI.

Methods   Translation and translation-back of the original version were executed. A total of 847 participants (468 women and 379 men) from the general population was recruited through a snowball procedure and completed the PI and other mental health measures. The data set was randomly split in order to conduct principal component analysis (PCA) and confirmatory factor (CFA) analysis in two different samples. Moreover, internal consistency, convergent and discriminant validity and test-retest reliability analyses were conducted.

Results   From the PCA analysis four factors emerged, comprising clusters of items related to doubting/impaired control over mental activities, contamination/washing/cleaning, checking and worries about losing control over motor behaviors. CFA results revealed that the model presented a poor fit to the data and indicated that the model would benefit from the establishment of correlations between pairs of error terms of items with identical contents. The PI exhibited excellent internal consistency, good test-retest reliability and good convergent and discriminant validity.

Conclusions   The PI Portuguese version showed a similar factor structure to the one presented in other studies and revealed good psychometric properties. Nevertheless, results from the CFA suggest that shortening the PI may be advantageous.

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

O004

Anti-basal ganglia antibodies (ABGA) and excitatory neurotransmitters in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

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Introduction   OCD is a complex disorder with multiple aetiological theories. Recent research points to role of autoimmunity as well as hyperactivity of glutaminergic pathways in aetiopathogenesis of the disorder. It is possible that autoimmune mechanisms may modulate excitatory neurotransmission resulting in OCD.

Aims/objectives   This study aimed to study the association between serum anti-basal ganglia autoantibodies (ABGA) and Glx (glutamate + glutamine) levels in caudate nucleus and anterior cingulate cortex as demonstrated by ^{1}H-MRS (proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy).

Methods   Thirty psychotropic-naive OCD patients and an equal number of age, gender matched healthy controls were studied using ^{1}H-MRS and levels of Glx were obtained. ABGA was measured using ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay) technique and categorised as present or absent in the serum.

Results   ABGA was present in significantly higher proportion of patients as compared to controls ($P < 0.05$). Glx level was significantly higher (as measured by ^{1}H-MRS) in patients with ABGA as compared to those without ABGA ($P = 0.02$). The study results did not differ based on age, gender, disease severity and illness duration.

Conclusions   The study demonstrates presence of ABGA in at least a subset of OCD population. The significant correlation between brain Glx levels and presence of ABGA provides a putative neurobiological framework for OCD. The strengths of the study include psychotropic-naive patients, blinded investigators and use of standardized instruments. The limitations include small sample size, use of Glx as proxy measure of glutamate and lack of other disorder controls. Similar studies on a larger sample are warranted for a better understanding.

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

O005

Reaching out to patients with antisocial personality disorder with brief psychoeducation

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Introduction   Patients with antisocial personality disorder incur high costs on society, and are at high risk of dropping out of treatment and are often excluded from treatment, yet very little research has been conducted on how to best help these patients.

Objectives   To test a six-session psychoeducation program, Impulsive Lifestyle Counselling, in outpatients with substance use disorders and antisocial personality disorder.

Aims   To test the efficacy of the intervention versus treatment as usual in community outpatient treatment for substance use disorders.

Methods   Pragmatic randomized trial in 13 outpatient community substance abuse treatment uptake areas. Patients were interviewed by blinded interviewers 3, 9 and 15 months post-randomization and tracked through a national substance abuse treatment register. Mixed effects regression were used to assess substance use and self-reported aggression and Cox regression was used to assess risk of dropout.