

possible associations between subjects' attachment styles and HPA axis functioning.

**Methods** Twenty-one adult patients with EDs (7 with secure attachment and 14 with insecure attachment) filled in the Experience in Close Relationship (ECR) questionnaire, which assesses the adult attachment style, and were exposed to the TSST. Saliva samples were collected before and after the stress in order to measure cortisol levels.

**Results** As compared to ED patients with secure attachment, those with insecure attachment showed a significant different pattern of the HPA response to the stress test.

**Discussion** Present findings suggest that attachment style may influence the HPA response to stress in patients with EDs and this effect may have relevant implications for the pathophysiology of EDs.

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### EV561

#### Recognition of emotional prosody in anorexia nervosa

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Deficits in emotional processes are often observed by clinicians in anorexia nervosa and may have an impact on social functioning. Recognition of emotion was mostly investigated using visual stimuli as faces of emotional scenes. Only one study (Kucharska-Pietura et al., 2004) demonstrated impairments in emotional prosody using positive and negative valenced stimuli. However, this study did not provide a highlight for the identification of emotional bias (for example, to recognize an intense fear in a friendly voice). The aim of this study is to better understand the recognition of emotional prosody in anorexia nervosa using a wide range of positive, negative and neutral stimuli (Belin et al., 2008).

In order to test emotion recognition biases in emotional prosody, we exposed 15 patients with anorexia nervosa and 15 healthy controls (HCs) to emotional vocal tasks asking them to rate emotional intensity on visual analog scales. In addition, we assessed clinical symptomatology and cognitive functioning for all participants.

We showed that patients with anorexia nervosa provided higher intensity ratings on the non-target scales (e.g., surprise scale for fear stimuli) than HCs for sadness, fear and neutral voices. Furthermore, with the exception of neutral vocal stimuli, they provided the same intensity ratings on the target scales as the HCs.

These findings suggested a bias in the processing of emotional prosody and may impact the social functioning of patients with anorexia nervosa. The bias may result from a sensorial deficit or a high-order cognitive dysfunction and have to be investigated in future studies.

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### EV562

#### Men with Anorexia: A descriptive study of the characteristics of male patients in an intensive psychotherapy day hospital for eating disorders during 2015 in Madrid

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**Objective** To describe the main characteristics of male patients suffering from anorexia in a specialized unit for eating disorders management.

**Introduction** As a result of a more prevalent diagnosis of eating disorders in women (including anorexia among others), male patients characteristics have been less described in current literature.

**Methodology** The authors retrospectively reviewed the clinical history of all male patients attending our unit of Eating Disorders in a period of one year (2015). The recorded characteristics were analyzed and classified as demographic, clinical and biographical. Finally a bibliographic review was also performed and correlated with our results.

**Conclusion** During our review (currently being performed) we have found that, even if in much less numbers than in women, the characteristics of male patients suffering anorexia have recognizable patterns and for instance can be used for the better understanding of this pathology in this population.

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### EV563

#### 'Dar Kenn Ghal Sahhtek' – An effective therapeutic intervention

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**Introduction** 'Dar Kenn Ghal Sahhtek' is a residential service for patients suffering from eating disorders, namely Bulimia Nervosa, Anorexia Nervosa and Obesity (Binge Eating and Non Binge Eating type). The focus will be made on the obesity services.

**Objectives** 1. To show that Dar Kenn Ghal Sahhtek has proved to be an effective therapeutic intervention towards obesity (with or without binge eating). 2. To show that from a recruitment of 30 obese subjects a substantial proportion met the DSM-5 criteria for Binge Eating Disorder.

**Aims** 1. To show that by means of questionnaires and physical testing a marked improvement was made following the therapeutic interventions offered at DKGS. 2. To highlight the high incidence of binge eating disorder in a sample of 30 obese subjects recruited via DKGS.

**Methods** 1. Interviewing the patient for the DSM-5 criteria of binge eating. 2. Comparing scores of questionnaires before admission and prior to discharge. 3. Evaluating the response to various treatment modalities.