**EPP0614**

**Personal and clinical traits in adolescents, diagnosed with «anorexia nervosa».**

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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 teachers 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 pathopsycho-logical 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

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**Clinical manifestions of vomitomania in bulimia nervosa.**

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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.
Conclusions: Special pathological attraction to vomiting – vomitomania – is a widespread symptom of bulimia nervosa and drive disorders in this disease. It presents significant challenges for therapy especially in comorbid bulimia nervosa with personality disorders and schizotypal disorder.

Keywords: eating disorder; vomitomania

Introduction: Clinical case of 10-year-old patient with anorexia nervosa at the stage of severe cachexia. Features of the disease, diagnosis, treatment and methods of restoration of nutrition. Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder (ED), severe pathology, manifested by severe complications, high disability and can cause death. ED has traditionally been perceived as a disease affecting women. However, this pathology occurs men, is 10-25% of the total number of patients with ED, or 1-2% in the population.

Objectives: Describe the difficulties in identifying ED in men that affect diagnosis and treatment, especially if they are underage patients.

Methods: Patient I. 10 years, selectivity in food from 4 years, during the week before hospitalization complete rejection of food and water. When entering the clinic height 127, weight 19 kg, BMI 11. In the clinical picture anxiety, low mood, fear of eating and weight gain. The duration of the disease for about one year. Clinical and psychopathological method.

Results: Diagnosis F50.0 anorexia nervosa in the stage of severe cachexia. Treatment: olanzapine and fluvoxamine in the age dosages, parenteral Kabiven infusion, individual and group psychotherapy. Psychoeducation of parents and Maudsley method therapy. As a result of treatment improved mood, decreased anxiety associated with eating and weight gain. At the time of discharge from the clinic height 127, weight 30 kg, BMI 18.

Conclusions: The clinical case indicates the need to increase the number of patients with ED, or 1-2% in the population.

Keywords: eating disorder; anorexia nervosa

Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are characterized by perturbed eating habits or behaviors (APA, 2013). Even if treatments are available, they need to be more adapted to ED (Monthuy-Blanc, 2018). A complementary approach as yoga or mindfulness demonstrated positive effects with ED, such as an augmentation of mindfulness while eating (Rachel, Ivanka, Amanda, & Carlene, 2013), a better body satisfaction (Beccia, Dunlap, Hanes, Courneene, & Zwiecky, 2018; Neumark-Sztainer, MacLehose, Watts, Pacanowski, & Eisenberg, 2018) and less preoccupation with food (Carei, Fyne-Johnson, Breuner, & Brown, 2010). As the effects of yoga and mindfulness vary between the different ED and different uses, it is difficult to generalize the results obtained about the efficacy of yoga or mindfulness with ED.

Objectives: A scoping review is actually done to map the evidence about the use (length, intensity, frequency) of yoga and mindfulness among ED and their effects.

Methods: The realization of the scoping review is based on the Joanna Briggs Institute Methodological Framework (Peters, Godfrey, McInerney, Baldini Soares, Khalil, & Parker, 2017). Research will be done in the following databases: CINAHL, PsycInfo, PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science, EBM Reviews/Cochrane. Different types of papers are going to be included and a content analysis is going to be done among the extracted data.

Results: Preliminary results of the scoping review are going to be presented.

Conclusions: Among the different treatments used with ED, yoga and mindfulness have demonstrated positive effects. These approaches as part of integrative health are helpful to improve physical and mental health of individuals suffering from ED.

Keywords: eating disorders; yoga; mindfulness; integrative health

Introduction: Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive, safe treatment method, whose application has been studied in several pathologies. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive, safe treatment method, whose application has been studied in several pathologies.

Objectives: Determine the therapeutic potential of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in the treatment of Eating Disorders.

Methods: Bibliographic review of the literature published in English in the last 10 years, in the databases Pubmed, PsycINFO and Cochrane. The keywords used were: TMS, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Eating Disorder, Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Binge Eating Disorder. A review of the titles and abstracts