**EPP0605**

**Emotional regulation and attachment in adolescents with anorexia nervosa**

O. Khaustova* and L. Sak

Medical Psychology, Psychosomatic Medicine & Psychotherapy, Bogomolets National Medical University, Kiyv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.945

**Introduction:** The aim of the present study was to investigate emotional regulation and attachment in adolescents with anorexia nervosa (AN).

**Objectives:** Anorexia Nervosa (AN) is an eating disorder (ED) characterized by self-starvation driving by weight, shape, and eating concerns and extreme dread of food, eating, and normal body weight. Dysfunctional emotional processing and regulation play an important role in the development and maintenance of eating disorders (EDs). Difficulties with emotional awareness and regulation in EDs are hypothesized to have their origins in childhood attachment.

**Methods:** The study population (N=20) consists of two research groups of patients with AN (group A) and general population controls (group B), matched for gender and age. The age of patients was 12-18 years. All adolescents were female. This study examined the attachment states of mind, assessed by the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI), and emotion regulation difficulties, measured by the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS).

**Results:** Group A reported significantly higher attachment insecurity (82% vs 50%) than group B. Group A show higher DERS total (nonacceptance, goals, and impulsivity scores) than group B.

**Conclusions:** Study results show a crucial role of attachment insecurity and emotional dysregulation in the development and maintenance of AN. Developing interventions to improve emotional management skills in the treatment of patients with AN can be an important component in improving treatment outcomes.

**Keywords:** anorexia nervosa; Emotional Regulation; attachment; DERS

**EPP0604**

**The effect of eight yoga sessions on interoceptive accuracy, confidence and awareness in a sample of patients with eating disorder: A preliminary study**

V. Nisticò1,2*, G. Boido2, S. Bertelli3,4, S. Anselmetti4, M. Ischia4, A. Priori1,2,3, O. Gambini1,2,3 and B. Demartini1,2,3

1“aldo Ravelli” Research Center For Neurotechnology And Experimental Brain Therapeutics, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy; 2Dipartimento Di Scienze Della Salute, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy; 3Unità Di Psichiatria Ii, ASST Santi Paolo e Carlo, Presidio San Paolo, Milano, Italy; 4Nurtrimento Onlus, Nutritme Onlus, Milan, Italy and 5Iii Clinica Neurologica, ASST Santi Paolo e Carlo, Presidio San Paolo, Milano, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.946

**Introduction:** Previous research from our group showed that, after a single yoga class, Interoceptive Accuracy (IAc), tested through the Heartbeat Counting Task, improved in a group of Healthy Controls (HC), but not in a group of patients with Anorexia Nervosa (AN).

**Objectives:** To evaluate three levels of interception (accuracy, confidence (IC) and awareness (IAw)) before and after eight sessions of Yoga in a sample of patients with Eating Disorders (ED: AN, Bulimia Nervosa (BN) and Binge Eating Disorder (BED)).

**Methods:** 15 patients with ED were included. Before the first yoga session (T0) and 72 hours after the last session (T1), participants underwent: (i) the Heartbeat Counting Task for the evaluation of IAc, IC and IAw; (ii) a psychometric assessment evaluating depression, anxiety, body awareness, alexithymia, self-objectification and eating disorders symptomatology.

**Results:** At T1, ED patients’ IAc appeared higher than at T0, but not IC and IAw. A trend towards significance (p = 0.055) emerged for the interaction effect between IAc and diagnosis, with BED patients having a higher increase of IAc at T1 than AN and BN patients. Significant correlations between IAc and Alexithymia, Anxiety and Depression emerged at T0, but were not maintained at T1.

**Conclusions:** After a program of eight Yoga sessions, IAc in ED patients (but not IC and IAw) increases, especially in BED patients. Moreover, the improvement of IAc following the yoga course seems to be unrelated to the course of depressive, anxious and alexithymic symptoms of ED patients.

**Keywords:** eating disorders; yoga; Interoception; Heartbeat Counting Task
Results: Patients with AN showed higher scores on the EDS, the GLTEQ and used more effort in the standardized effort test (p<.05). These three aspects of physical exercise correlated with baseline negative emotions (p<.01). AN patients and unaffected relatives, but not controls, showed a marked emotional improvement after physical exercise (p<.01).

Conclusions: Excessive physical exercise seems a trait-associated feature of AN, driven by a state-related effect of physical exercise on emotional wellbeing. The mood-related drive for physical exercise has the characteristics of an endophenotype in the patients of the present sample.

Keywords: physical exercise; anorexia nervosa; endophenotype; emotions

EPP0606
Patient motivations for seeking online therapy for binge eating disorder
T. Holmberg1*, E. Jensen1,2, J. Bindzus3, M. Lichtenstein3 and K. Tarp1
1Research Unit For Telepsychiatry And Emental Health, Centre for Telepsychiatry, Odense C, Denmark; 2Centre For Telepsychiatry, Mental Health Services in the Region of Southern Denmark, Odense C, Denmark and 3Research Unit For Telepsychiatry And E-mental Health, Centre For Telepsychiatry, Mental Health Services in the Region of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/jeurpsy.2021.948

Introduction: Binge Eating Disorder (BED) is characterized by repeatedly losing control over eating behavior and consuming large amounts of food within a short period of time. In later years, a growing body of evidence for effectiveness of internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (iCBT) as treatment for BED has emerged. Regarding the ability to complete a self-help program on the internet, internal self-regulation can be viewed as important.

Objectives: To qualitatively explore patient motivations for seeking therapy for BED according to intrinsic and extrinsic motivation as well as patient reasons for seeking online therapy.

Methods: The research design of this study was qualitatively. The participation of patients ranged from one motivational factor to four, no participants had all the motivational factors. Regarding patient reasons for seeking online therapy, the following themes including sub themes were found: online treatment, treatment at home, and flexible treatment.

Conclusions: The results indicate that online therapy for BED may be able to breach some of the barriers there are towards treatment seeking.

Keywords: Internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy; binge eating disorder; qualitative; motivation

EPP0607
Dynamics of aggressive manifestations in eating disorders
I. Belokrylov1,2*, A. Bryukhin1, T. Lineva1 and E. Okonishnikova1
1Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychologi, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation; 2Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation and 3Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, RUDN University Moscow,, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/jeurpsy.2021.949

Introduction: Anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa are often accompanied by aggressive manifestations that undergo typical dynamics at different stages of the disease. The presence of aggressive phenomena in eating disorders can cause severe maladaptation of patients, cause difficulties in diagnosis, establishing compliance, and prevent the normalization of family relations.

Objectives: To study the varieties of aggressive manifestations and their changes in the treatment of anorexia nervosa and bulimia.

Methods: Psychopathological, anamnestic, psychological.

Results: The most pronounced aggressive symptoms in typical anorexia nervosa are verbal and physical aggression against relatives and close people; feeding younger siblings, parents; threats and suppression of the opinion of relatives in relation to patients. The above aggressive statements and actions occur at the stage of correction and in the initial period of the stage of exhaustion. With deep exhaustion (pronounced cachexia) and in the process of food rehabilitation, aggressive behavior is significantly reduced. In the future, there is criticism of their own aggressive symptoms. In bulimia nervosa, only verbal aggression toward loved ones is noted, especially when they interfere with purifying behavior and massive compulsive overeating. The degree of aggression in bulimia nervosa is significantly less.

Conclusions: Aggressive manifestations in eating disorders depend on the stage of the disease, the degree of exhaustion and undergo reverse development in the course of therapy. Aggressive phenomena in eating disorders have a significant impact on the clinic, dynamics, outcomes of diseases and the effectiveness of treatment tactics.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0608
Integrating empathic and mentalizing abilities with interpersonal sensitivity in people with eating disorders: A network analysis approach
G. Patriciello*, L. Marone, A. Vece, E. Barone and A.M. Monteleone
Psychiatry, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, napoli, Italy
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/jeurpsy.2021.950

Introduction: Literature highlights that interpersonal sensitivity represents an important development and maintaining factor for Eating Disorder (ED). Mentalizing and empathy are two psychological constructs that play a crucial role in social functioning. However, the role of mentalizing and empathy in the socio-