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DIFFERENT SUBTYPES OF ANOREXIA NERVOSA IN ADOLESCENT PATIENTS

C. Zechowski, I. Namysłowska, J. Bragożewska, M. Witkowska

Dept. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland

Aim: Proper diagnosis and choice of adequate treatment have essential influence on the course and prognosis in eating disorders. Recent research (Thompson-Brenner, Eddy, Satir, Boisseau, Westen 2008) and our clinical practice (Jakubczyk, Zechowski, Namysłowska 2003) has shown that anorectic patients are not homogenous group, and they differ in the character of clinical symptoms and personality profile. Aim of the study is differentiation of anorexic patients on the basis on personality pathology, comorbidity and outcome.

Methods: 50 hospitalized anorexic adolescent girls (14-19 y.o.) were investigated by SWAP-200-A procedure, EDI, YBOCS, STAI, GAF, Hamilton Scale, Beck Scale, PAS, Developmental Impairment Questionnaire. Authors also assessed parameters of outcome such as a body mass change (kg/BMI), recurrence of menses, pharmacotherapy, kind of therapy preferred by patients and length of hospital treatment.

Results: Preliminary results revealed three subgroups of anorexic patients different in personality pathology (well functioning/perfectionist, emotionally deregulated and avoidant), comorbidity and outcome. (Detail description of the study will be presented at the conference).

Conclusions: The study confirms clinical observations and the results of other studies that there are three groups of anorexic patients different in clinical symptoms, comorbidity and profiles of personality.