

Objective The aim of our study was to assess self-esteem and factors associated in patients suffering from epilepsy.

Methods We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study, including 20 patients followed for epilepsy at neurology outpatient department, Habib Bourguiba hospital, Sfax, Tunisia. We collected socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, and used the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES).

Results The mean age was 35.9 ans. Sex-ratio (M/F) was 3. Hobby practice was noted in 45% of cases. The disease evolves since 19.9 years on average. A worsening of health in the last year was felt in 30% of cases. The stigma was reported in 30% of patients. Self-esteem was: very low 5%, low 40%, average 40%, and high 15%. It was better among married patients, living in family and those with disease evolving since more than 10 years, but without a significant correlation. The factors correlated with good self-esteem were: practicing a hobby ($P=0.006$) and absence of stigma ($P=0.001$). Poor self-esteem was significantly correlated with perceived health worsened during the last 12 months ($P=0.02$). It was poor in unstable patients professionally, but without significant correlation.

Conclusion Our study confirms the decline of self-esteem in patients with epilepsy. A better education of these patients to accept their illness, as well as raising public awareness on this affection could facilitate social insertion and improve self-esteem.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1381>

EV397

Interest of admission clinical and paraclinical examinations for the detection of organic comorbidities in psychiatry

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Introduction Somatic comorbidities in patients with mental disorders have become an important issue. They complicate therapeutic management and aggravate the prognosis.

Objectives Outline the nature of somatic disorders observed in psychiatry and assess the different interactions between psychiatric pathologies and organic diseases.

Methods We conducted a descriptive retrospective study including 60 patients hospitalized in a psychiatry department during 2 years (2013 and 2014). We included patients having presented a somatic disorder at their admission. Data collection was based on psychiatric and clinical observations.

Results At the admission, somatic examination was abnormal in 53.3% of cases: skin abnormalities 28.3%; blood pressure abnormalities 8.3%. An abnormality of the initial biological tests has been reported in 51.7% of patients: leukocytosis 18.3%; liver test abnormalities 13.3%; hematologic abnormalities 8.3%. The electrocardiograph was pathologic in 35% of cases. These anomalies have required advices from medical and surgical services: cardiology 33.3%; endocrinology 10%, orthopedics 10%. The relationship between somatic and psychiatric pathology was: a comorbidity: 55%; a side effect of psychotropic drug: 5%; an organic origin of the psychiatric disorder: 6.6% and a somatic disorder secondary to the psychiatric pathology: 10%. In the course of this investigation, 6.6% of patients were transferred urgently to a specialist department, the psychotropic treatment was stopped in 10% of cases, and a therapeutic adjustment was necessary in 6.6% of cases.

Conclusion Our study confirms the importance of somatic assessment of patients with mental illnesses. This must be a systematic practice in order to detect in time patients at risk of somatic complications.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1382>

EV400

Casting wider diagnostic nets for anxiety and depression: Disability-driven cross-diagnostic subtypes in a large population study

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Introduction Data-driven techniques are frequently applied to identify subtypes of depression and anxiety. Although they are highly comorbid and often grouped under a single internalizing banner, most subtyping studies have focused on either depression or anxiety. Furthermore, most previous subtyping studies have not taken into account experienced disability.

Objectives To incorporate disability into a data-driven cross-diagnostic subtyping model.

Aims To capture heterogeneity of depression and anxiety symptomatology and investigate the importance of domain-specific disability-levels to distinguish between homogeneous subtypes.

Methods Sixteen symptoms were assessed without skips using the MINI-interview in a population sample (LifeLines; $n=73403$). Disability was measured with the RAND-36. To identify the best-fitting subtyping model, different nested latent variable models (latent class analysis, factor analysis and mixed-measurement item response theory [MM-IRT]) with and without disability covariates were compared. External variables were compared between the best model's classes.

Results A five-class MM-IRT model incorporating disability showed the best fit (Fig. 1). Accounting for disability improved the differentiation between classes reporting isolated non-specific symptoms ("Somatic" [13.0%], and "Worried" [14.0%]) and those reporting more psychopathological symptoms ("Subclinical" [8.8%], and "Clinical" [3.3%]). A "Subclinical" class reported symptomatology at subthreshold levels. No pure depression or anxiety, but only mixed classes were observed.

Conclusions An overarching subtyping model incorporating both symptoms and disability identified distinct cross-diagnostic subtypes. Diagnostic nets should be cast wider than current phenomenology-based categorical systems.

Figure not available.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1385>

EV401

Pediatric asthma biomarkers in relation to mental disorders of asthmatic children and their caregivers

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Background Pediatric bronchial asthma as a chronic airway inflammatory disorder has a significant impact on asthmatic children both biologically and psychologically. On the other hand, parental stress and depression has been linked to pediatric asthma and claimed to play an important role in its morbidity.

Objectives Assessment of pediatric asthma biomarkers as parameters of disease severity in relation to mental disorders of an Egyptian sample of asthmatic children and their caregivers.

Methodology The current cross-sectional study comprised 60 Egyptian asthmatic children as Group I and 35 clinically healthy children of comparable age and sex as Group II. Thorough clinical evaluation and psychometric assessment were carried out for all enrolled children and their caregivers. In addition, pulmonary function testing and measurement of eosinophilic count, IL-5, and total IgE were carried out for children of both studied groups.

Results Enrolled asthmatics had significant elevation of all studied asthma biomarkers with significant reduction of measured pulmonary functions compared to controls. Furthermore, asthmatics had significantly more encountered poor self-esteem, clinically manifest anxiety, and psychosocial impairment compared to controls. Meanwhile, parents of studied asthmatics had higher frequency of severer grades of clinically manifest isolation, anxiety, depression, and stress. Strikingly, the severer the asthma, the more the elevation of studied asthma biomarkers, the severer the asthmatic child's and caregivers' anxiety and depression, and the more the caregivers' isolation and stress.

Conclusion Pediatric asthma biomarkers as parameters of disease severity has been proven to be linked to mental health impairment of asthmatic children and their caregivers.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1386>

EV402

Paliperidone palmitate could reduce the consumption of drugs of abuse in psychotic patients?

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Introduction It's not easy to choose between different antipsychotics in the treatment of patients with schizophrenia that use drugs of abuse both legal (alcohol, benzodiazepine, anticholinergics) and illicit (heroin, cannabis, cocaine). The use of substances is a powerful risk factor for poor outcome. From CATIE study, we know that the discontinuity is lower with Olanzapine but psychotic patients continue to take drugs of abuse despite medication. Probably, an important aspect is the anhedonia secondarily produced by neuroleptics.

Objective We want to evaluate if Paliperidone Palmitate reduces addictive behaviors in a small group of psychotic patient who have agreed to received injection after the switch from other antipsychotics.

Method We have identified four individual with chronic use of drugs of abuse in a Mental Health Center. These subjects were abusing alcohol, cannabis, spice and benzodiazepine. We administered before new treatment and after 2 months the Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale of Snaith et al. (1995) and the Leeds Dependence Questionnaire of Raistrick et al. (1994).

Results The hedonic tone tends to improve and the addictive behavior decreased.

Conclusion The therapy with Paliperidone Palmitato is associated with a reduction of the addictive behaviors but we need studies with a larger number of patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1387>

Consultation liaison psychiatry and psychosomatics

EV403

Mental health and hearing impairment - A German survey

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Introduction Only few international studies have focused on mental diseases among the hearing-impaired population. However, Fellingner et al. (2012) underline the high discrepancy between the current and future demand of mental treatment and the simultaneous impeded access to health care.

Aims The aim of this multicenter project is to conduct the first analysis of mental diseases among the hearing-impaired population in Germany in order to quantify and qualify the specific demands of treatment.

Objectives In order to achieve this aim, we compiled an extensive questionnaire battery.

Methods This questionnaire battery measured sociodemographic data, non-verbal intelligence, quality of life, perception and suffering from stress, psychosomatic symptoms as well as personality traits.

Results Our three samples consisted of 21 hearing-impaired patients with a history of mental diseases (EG-HI), 21 hearing-impaired subjects without mental diseases (CG-HI) and 21 hearing-impaired participants without any psychological disease (CG-H). Compared to the two control groups, the EG-HI shows significantly higher rates in different fields, i.e. participants perceive a lower quality of life, suffer from more psychosomatic symptoms and show more pronounced personality traits. The two control groups did not differ significantly from each other.

Conclusions Certain psychological characteristics among hearing-impaired patients can be detected which need to be accounted for in treatment. Furthermore, a hearing impairment is not inevitably linked to a reduced quality of life or even mental disorders. Therefore, future research should focus on risk factors and protective factors which could prevent mental diseases among the hearing-impaired population.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1388>

EV404

Psychogenic stuttering: A case and review

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