

Results Multivariate analysis revealed that days between transfusions ($\beta = -0.454$), reduced activity ($\beta = 0.350$) and age ($\beta = -0.207$) explained 30.1% of the variance in Stress [$F(3.91) = 13.04$ $R^2 = 0.301$ $P = 0.03$]. Reduced activity ($\beta = 0.417$) and days between transfusions ($\beta = 0.318$) explained 30.3% of the variance in Anxiety [$F(2.92) = 19.96$ $R^2 = 0.301$ $P = 0.03$]. Finally reduced activity ($\beta = 0.334$), days between transfusions ($\beta = 0.364$), and reduced motivation explained 41.3% of the variance in Depression [$F(3.91) = 21.34$ $R^2 = 0.413$ $P = 0.03$]. Levels of ferritin, haemoglobin, age and present condition of health had a NS effect in the models.

Conclusions Similar factors were found to affect stress, anxiety and depression in the sample, with days between transfusions and reduced activity being the major factors affecting the psychological symptoms in haemoglobinopathy patients. More research is needed in order for all the biopsychosocial factors to be revealed in this field.

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EV0023

Depression, anxiety and stress symptoms among students in Albania explored by DASS-42

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Introduction In Albania, at the current time, no research has been conducted to assess students' risk for depression, anxiety and stress.

Objectives To explore which group of students are at risk for depression, anxiety and stress.

Aim The aim of this study is to explore the symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress among students according to the 42-item Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-42).

Material and methods The DASS-42 was translated from English to Albanian, culturally verified, back-translated and administered to 570 students in university campus of Tirana district. Exploratory factor analyses (EFA) and Cronbach's alpha, were performed to identify the psychometric properties of the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress subscales and the overall scale.

Results EFA with equamax rotation indicated that the 42 items loaded on three factors accounting for 53.2% of the total variance, 19.9% for depression, 17.6% for anxiety and 16.7% for stress subscale. The internal consistency coefficients were high, ranging from 0.90 to 0.93 for subscales and 0.96 for the scale. The mean score of females for the overall scale $M = 28.0$ (± 36.3 SD) was significantly higher as compared to males $M = 22.9$ (± 36.5 SD), ($t = 2.6$, $P < 0.01$). Females also had a significant higher score $M = 11.5$ (± 12.8 SD), for depression as compared to males $M = 8.7$ (± 12.6 SD), ($t = 2.4$, $P = 0.02$), whereas no difference was found with regard to anxiety ($P = 0.2$) and stress subscales ($P = 0.07$).

Conclusions Female students, students from rural areas and married individuals have more total scores for depression, anxiety and stress symptoms.

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EV0024

Somatic-type delusional disorder and comorbidity mood disorder

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Chronic delusional disorder encompasses what classical termed as paranoia and paraphrenia. This disorder is characterized by the presence of one or more non-bizarre, permanent and systematized delusions. Cognitive functions of the patient not affected, judgment and reason are not affected if the subject is not addressed delirious. Delusional theme includes life-like experiences, including: persecution – persecutory type –, suffering from a disease – somatic type –, to be loved by someone famous – erotomaniac type –, the partner is unfaithful – jealous type – or having a special quality or gift – megalomaniac type –. Usually, patients lack awareness of mental illness and often prior to contact with mental health, made a pilgrimage by different specialists looking for an organic explanation.

The description of a case report of a 47-year-old male who has a delusional belief body deformity secondary to manipulation by a physiotherapist suffering a muscular pain in the lumbar region is performed. Prior to psychiatric diagnosis, begins a long journey by different specialists.

As a consequence, somatic-type delusional disorder is a challenge in the diagnosis and treatment in the medical field because it is required a multidisciplinary approach for these patients.

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EV0025

How painful is this? Idiosyncrasies of attention in irritable Bowel syndrome

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Introduction Theoretical controversy surrounds the issue of the extent to which cognitive processes can be identified which are characteristic of patients with irritable Bowel syndrome (IBS). The issue is important because particular patterns of idiosyncrasies would suggest tailored therapeutic interventions.

Objectives To map the processing of pain information in IBS and healthy participants in relation to physical and social threat, using latency as well as frequency metrics.

Methods Participants (20 with IBS and 33 controls) were tested in an extended exogenous cuing paradigm whose derived measures included assessments of bias, engagement and disengagement. They also completed a battery of health and illness activity tests.

Results There was a significant interaction between bias in processing of pain (physical threat) and of neutral stimuli, as shown on Fig. 1. Further significant idiosyncrasies were observed in the relations between measures of attention and levels both of symptoms and of illness behaviour.

Conclusions Detailed evidence was obtained of anomalies in attention in IBS. The results may be interpreted in terms of interactive feedback between pain perception in relation to the gut, pain-specific attentional processes, and health behaviour. It will be