

Methods We present a literature review of some scientific articles found on Pubmed search using “deep brain stimulation and obsessive compulsive disorder/DBS and OCD”.

Results Clinical outcome of DBS for OCD shows robust effects in many studies. It appears that most patients regain a normal quality of life after DBS, reporting changes in perception, feeling stronger and more confident, and doing things unreflectively. It seems that DBS is a valid alternative to lesional ablative neurosurgery for severe, therapy-refractory OCD patients, although with partially discrepant results probably related to differences in anatomical targeting and stimulation conditions.

Conclusions DBS seems to be a promising modality for the treatment of some refractory psychiatric disorders such as OCD, but the search for the best target still continues. Randomized studies with larger samples are needed to establish the optimal targeting and stimulation conditions.

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EV0029

Is there a difference in prevalence of anxiety and depression symptoms among patients with different stages of hypertension?

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Introduction Whether anxiety and depression are associated with hypertension and to what extent is not clear.

Aims The aim of the present study was to assess any differences in the prevalence of anxiety and depression among different groups of hypertensive patients.

Methods The study cohort comprised of 127 patients (75 male, mean age 54 ± 14) who underwent assessment of their blood pressure levels and were divided in four groups: group I (normotensives, $n = 34$), group II (stage 1 HTN, $n = 33$), group III (stage 2 HTN, $n = 30$) and group IV (stage 3 HTN, $n = 30$). The evaluation of anxiety disorder was made by means of Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS), while the evaluation of depression was made with the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Statistical analysis was done with SPSS for windows. *P*-value was set at 0.05 for differences to be considered significant.

Results Comparing the four groups of patients there was a significant difference both in BDI (8.6 ± 7.0 vs. 11.6 ± 10.4 vs. 27.1 ± 5.8 vs. 32.4 ± 3.9 , $P < 0.0001$) and HADS (10.2 ± 7.2 vs. 9.7 ± 7.0 vs. 16 ± 4.7 vs. 27 ± 5.1 , $P < 0.0001$). We proceeded to comparison among the 4 groups and there was a significant rise in the BDI and HADS in three of the four groups group II > group III > group IV, $P < 0.0001$.

Conclusion These data suggest that there is a clear burden of anxiety and depression as the levels of BP increase. This finding is of important clinical significance as it could contribute to a different approach of hypertensive patients. A larger cohort study could enlightened the mechanisms involved.

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

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EV0030

Association of arterial stiffness burden with anxiety and depression in different stages of hypertension

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Introduction There has been an attempt to associate anxiety and depression with arterial stiffness. In the present study, we assessed differences in arterial stiffness among 3 groups of hypertensive patients compared to control normotensives as well as possible association with anxiety and depression scoring system.

Methods The study cohort comprised of 127 patients (75 male, mean age 54 ± 14) who underwent assessment of their blood pressure levels and were divided in four groups: group I (normotensives, $n = 34$), group II (stage 1 HTN, $n = 33$), group III (stage 2 HTN, $n = 30$) and group IV (stage 3 HTN, $n = 30$). The evaluation of anxiety disorder was made by means of Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS), while the evaluation of depression was made with the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Arterial stiffness evaluation was done with Cardio-Ankle Vascular Index (CAVI). Statistical analysis was done with SPSS for windows. *P*-value was set at 0.05 for differences to be considered significant.

Results Both CAVI R and CAVI L indices were significantly higher as the severity of hypertension progressed ($P < 0.001$). BDI score was significantly correlated with CAVI R (Pearson $r = 0.53$, $P < 0.0001$) and CAVI L (Pearson $r = 0.39$, $P < 0.0001$). HADS score was also significantly correlated with both CAVI R (Pearson $r = 0.53$, $P < 0.0001$) and CAVI L (Pearson $r = 0.43$, $P < 0.0001$).

Conclusions There is a burden in the arterial stiffness of this population with the increase of the levels of BP which is not surprising. However, the new finding is that there is a strong correlation with arterial stiffness indices and both anxiety and depression scoring system.

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EV0031

The relationship of social phobia and personality characters in colleague students

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Social anxiety disorder, pervasive and debilitating disorder with a high rate that affects many aspects of human life. The aim of the study was to assess the relation between social phobia and personality traits of Rafsanjan University of medical sciences students. By using Cochran formula and random stratified sampling, 284 person of Rafsanjan University of medical sciences students selected. Participants responded to questions of the NEO Personality and Social Phobia questionnaire. Data analyzed with Pearson correlation coefficient, analysis of variance and regression. Among the individuals, 11.6% had severe social phobia and 4.6% very severe. The relationship between social phobia and neuroticism was reversed and significant and other personality characters were significantly. Neuroticism and openness predicted social phobia

significantly. The academic courses in terms of social phobia had not different with them but there were significant differences in the character of personality. It seems that dimensions of personality associated with Social phobia and be able to explain it.

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

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EV0032

Duloxetine augmentation in resistant obsessive compulsive disorder: Surveying a new medication for challenges in treatment of OCD

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Introduction Up to 50% of patients with OCD have failed to respond in SSRI trials, so looking for pharmacological alternatives in treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) seems necessary.

Objectives Surveying duloxetine augmentation in treatment of resistant OCD.

Aims Study the effects of serotonin-norepinephrine enhancers for treatment of OCD.

Methods This augmentation trial was designed as an 8-week randomized controlled, double blind study. Forty-six patients suffering from OCD who had failed to respond to at least 12 weeks of treatment with a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (fluoxetine, citalopram or fluvoxamine) were randomly allocated to receive duloxetine or sertraline plus their current anti OCD treatment. Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) was the primary outcome measure.

Results Forty-six patients (24 of 30 in duloxetine group and 22 of 27 in sertraline group) completed the trial. Both groups showed improvement over the 8-week study period (mean Y-BOCS total score at week 8 as compared with baseline: $P < 0.001$ and $P < 0.001$) without significant difference ($P = 0.861$). Those receiving duloxetine plus their initial medications experienced a mean decrease of 33.0% in Y-BOCS score and the patients with sertraline added to their initial medication experienced a mean decrease of 34.5% in Y-BOCS.

Conclusions Our double blind controlled clinical trial showed duloxetine to be as effective as sertraline in reducing obsessive and compulsive symptoms in resistant OCD patients. However, it needs to be noted that our study is preliminary and larger double blind placebo controlled studies are necessary to confirm the results.

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EV0033

Pregnancy in men: Couvade syndrome

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As human reproduction has to been seen not only from the biological (gender) but from the social and anthropological perspective, and as long as paternity joins a very important aspect in men identity, we found essential to review actual and past literature in order to explain symptoms and attitudes experienced by some fathers to be.

Couvade syndrome was first described in the mid-sixties by a group of British authors who tried to analyze some typical pregnancy symptoms observed in fathers to be. These symptoms are hetero-

geneous and could be difficultly classified, but must of the authors tend to group them in anxiety or somatophorm-like disorders.

In this oral communication, we will explore into the deep causes of this syndrome and its links to the Couvade ritual described in some ancient cultures like the Greek (year 60 B.C.) as well as analyze an actual case report, with the help of the exhaustive revision of the existing literature.

Couvade has to be contemplated as a way to define the new identity of the father to be, and his bond with the newborn, his couple and the society.

Finally, Couvade could be seen as a proactive and constructive preparation of the male to the paternity, out of psychopathology and recognize these comprehensive reactions as a normal and functional part of the reproductive ritual.

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

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EV0034

The correlation between object relationships and attachment style in prostitutes in Iran

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Objective Increased statistics of prostitution and reduced age of prostitutes at the world and as a result, prevalence of diseases such as AIDS and other diseases has gained attention of scholars to the problem of prostitution and relevant problems. Hence, the main objective of this study is to analyze the correlation between object relations and attachment style in prostitutes in Iran.

Method Applied method in this study is correlation. Statistical population in this study consists of prostitutes of Tehran, Mashhad, Kerman, Tabriz and Mazandaran and statistical sample consists of 317 women selected using simple random sampling method in 2015. For purpose of data collection, Bell Object Relations and Reality Testing Inventory (BORRTI) and Hazan and Shaver attachment styles questionnaire are used. The data were analyzed using multivariate regression and Pearson correlation in SPSS-22.

Finding The results showed that there is significant correlation between object relations and attachment styles in prostitutes ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion Object relations scales (incompetence, self-centeredness and alienation) are correlated to insecure attachment styles in prostitutes.

Keywords Object relations; Attachment styles; Prostitutes

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

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EV0035

The risk of hypertension in general population with anxiety traits in Russia/Siberia: Gender disparities. WHO survey MONICA-psychosocial

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