

used to analyze the data and involved the coding of transcripts and the development of emerging themes.

Results: Three major themes emerged from the analyses: 1) Families' inability to cope; 2) Inadequate communication and involvement of family in therapy; 3) Lack of information about the disorders themselves.

Conclusion: Data suggest that greater emphasis in service provision must be placed on family members and wider social networks to: 1) help assist clients to engage and stay in treatment; 2) improve both disorder outcomes and family functioning, and 3) reduce impacts and harm for family members and others affected. Suggestions for helping clinicians and new avenues for service provision and research are presented.

P0339

Suicide attempts in bulimia nervosa: Personality, Psychopathological and Genetic correlates

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Objectives: Explore the prevalence of lifetime suicide attempts in women with bulimia nervosa (BN), and compare eating disorder symptoms, general psychopathology, impulsivity, personality, and genetic variants in four candidate genes of the serotonin pathway: the serotonin transporter (SLC6A4), serotonin receptors 1A (HTR1A) and 2A (HTR2A) and tryptophan hydroxylase 1 (TPH1) between individuals who had and had not attempted suicide. Determine the best predictors of suicide attempts.

Method: 566 consecutively admitted BN outpatients (417 BN purging, 47 BN non-purging and 102 subthreshold BN). Patients completed a comprehensive assessment battery.

Results: Lifetime prevalence of suicide attempts was 26.9% CI 95%: 23.2 to 30.5). BN subtype was not associated with lifetime suicide attempts ($p=0.36$). Compared to non-attempters, attempters exhibited higher unemployment, eating disorder symptomatology, general psychopathology, previous eating disorder treatment, impulsive behaviors, and lower educational level ($p<0.004$). In relation to personality traits, suicide attempters exhibited significantly ($p<0.002$) higher Harm Avoidance and lower Self-directedness, Reward Dependence and Cooperativeness. No significant differences in any of the genetic variants between attempters and non-attempters. The best predictors of suicide attempts were ($p<0.006$): lower education, minimum BMI, previous eating disorder treatment, family history of alcoholism and self-directedness.

Conclusion: Suicidality in BN patients appears to be within the range previously found. Our results support that internalizing personality traits combined with impulsivity may increase the probability of engaging in suicidal behaviors in these patients. Our data do not support the hypothesis that variants of SLC6A4, HTR1A, HTR2A or TPH1 are associated with suicide attempts in BN individuals.

P0340

Decision-making and personality in eating disorder patients

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The pathological behavior of patients with an eating disorder reflects a deficit in real-life decision-making. This function was assessed in 34 eating disorder patients and compared with that of 39 healthy volunteers using the Iowa Gambling Task. This task simulates real-life decision-making by assessing the ability to sacrifice immediate rewards in favor of long term gains. As some studies have demonstrate some relation between personality traits and decision-making functioning, the Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised, the Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire, and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale were also used. Eating disorder patients performed poorly in the Iowa Gambling Task compared to controls, confirming a deficit in decision-making in these patients. Regarding personality traits, impulsivity was negatively correlated with decision-making functioning in eating disorder patients. In conclusion, our results suggest a specific deficit in eating disorder patients which may be related to their pathological eating behavior. Future studies are suggested to better understand the decision-making functioning in these patients.

P0341

The investigation on eating disorders and related factors in female youths in Chengdu City of China

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Objective: There have been a few studies on epidemiology and related factors for eating disorders (ED), although they are frequently encountered in clinical practice in P. R. China. We conducted an investigation to draw the prevalence of eating disorders and its correlated factors in the Chinese female youths.

Method: 1378 female subjects were random sampling from 8 high schools and 6 universities in the 5 urban areas in Chengdu City of China. Eating Disorder Inventory-1 (EDI-1), BMI-based Silhouette Matching Test (BMI-SMT), Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and a social-demographic questionnaire were applied to assess the subjects.

Results: Of 1378 subjects, 61 subjects (eating disorders group, EDG) were scaled 14 or more than 14 for the Drive for Thinness subscale of EDI, in whom three-quarter subjects were estimated to be suffered from ED according to EDI manual. Therefore, the estimated prevalence rate of ED was 3.32% in the female youths. The EDG showed higher score in the body dissatisfaction of the BMI-SMT than the none-eating disorders group (N-EDG). The EDG scored higher on the SDS and the BAI than N-EDG ($33.92\pm 7.92/1$

29.09±7.666, $t=4.797$, $P=0.000$; 31.82±9.991/29.31±7.205, $t=2.603$, $P=0.009$, respectively). We performed the logistic regression analysis to explore the related factors with ED which included concerning about the idol at media, non-harmonious parents relationships and being abused in childhood.

Conclusion: The prevalence of eating disorders in Chinese female youths is similar to that in west countries and more attention should be paid to them for their mental health.

P0342

Working memory, executive function and depressive symptoms in subjects with pathological obesity

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Eating disorders, leading to pathological obesity can be related to affective and impulse control disorders. Outcomes of research provided in last years indicate the prefrontal cortex dysfunction to play a significant role in etiology of bipolar affective disorder, regulation of impulsive behaviour as well as regulation of the HPA axis function. The purpose of the research was to verify the hypothesis of co-occurrence of pathological obesity with impairment of working memory and executive function, the latter being a marker of prefrontal cortex dysfunction.

The research included 70 (53 females and 17 males) patients diagnosed with pathological obesity aged 39±11 years and 55 sex, age and education years matched healthy controls.

All subjects performed WCST test where following domains were measured:

- perseverative errors (%PE-inability to change the reaction due to ignorance of relevant stimuli)
- non-perseverative errors (%NPE-attentional inability to avoid distraction)
- completed categories (CC-ability to utilize new information and previous experiences)
- conceptual responses (%CONC-ability of conceptual thinking)
- set to complete 1st category (1stCAT-ability to formulate a logical conception).

Depression was measured using Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D) and Beck Depression Scale.

The study has demonstrated the significant difference between the groups in all domains of WCST. Patients obtained worse results in %PE, %NPE, CC, %CONC and 1stCAT. There was a significant correlation between results in HAM-D and performance on WCST in %PE and %CONC.

P0343

Association of NTRK3 and its interaction with NGF suggest an altered cross-regulation of the neurotrophin signaling pathway in eating disorders

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Eating disorders (ED) are complex psychiatric diseases that include anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa, and have higher than 50% heritability. Previous studies have found association of BDNF and NTRK2 to ED, while animal models suggest that other neurotrophin genes might also be involved in eating behavior. We have performed a family based association study with 151 TagSNPs covering ten neurotrophin signaling genes: NGFB, BDNF, NTRK1, NGFR/p75, NTF4/5, NTRK2, NTF3, NTRK3, CNTF and CNTFR in 371 ED trios of Spanish, French and German origin. Besides several nominal associations, we found a strong significant association after correcting for multiple testing ($p = 1.04 \times 10^{-4}$) between ED and rs7180942, located in the NTRK3 gene, which followed an overdominant model of inheritance. Interestingly, HapMap unrelated individuals carrying the rs7180942 risk genotypes for ED showed higher levels of expression of NTRK3 in lymphoblastoid cell lines. Furthermore, higher expression of the orthologous murine Ntrk3 gene was also detected in the hypothalamus of the anx/anx mouse model of anorexia. Finally, variants in NGFB gene appear to modify the risk conferred by the NTRK3 rs7180942 risk genotypes ($p = 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$) showing a synergistic epistatic interaction. The reported data, in addition to the previous reported findings for BDNF and NTRK2, point neurotrophin signaling genes as key regulators of eating behavior and their altered cross-regulation as susceptibility factors for eating disorders.

P0344

Prevalence of night eating syndrome in psychiatric outpatient population

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Objective: The purpose of this study, was to identify the point prevalence of night eating syndrome (NES) in our psychiatric outpatient population.

Method: subjects were recruited from psychiatric outpatient clinic at The Sisli Etfal Teaching and Research Hospital (n=384). Night Eating Syndrome Questionnaire was used as a screening tool.

Results: 304 patient were female (%79,2), 80 were male (%20,8). Mean age of patients were 37,5±13,7.

The mean weight of our population was 63,4±13,8; average BMI calculated 25,7±5,24 . %4,7 of patients were low weighted; %45,6