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Keywords: Stress; resident; hospital; covid

EPV0027

The assessment of family caregivers' anxiety in pediatric epilepsy : a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Pediatric epilepsy is a debilitating disease that impacts not only children with epilepsy but also persons around them. It is often considered as a source of anxiety for family caregivers.

Objectives: Assess the level of anxiety in caregivers of children with epilepsy and to identify factors related to it.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study between July and October 2020. It included caregivers of children with epilepsy hospitalized in the pediatric neurology department of Sfax. We used the STAI-Y scale to assess the level of state anxiety (STAI-AE).

Results: Forty four womens participated in our study. Low socioeconomic level was found in 31.8% of cases. The average age of children was 4.9 years. The mean duration of epilepsy was 2.2 years. It was comorbid with an autism spectrum disorder or an intellectual disability in 15.9% of cases. In 70.5% of the cases, the children were dependent on their caregivers in their daily lives. The level of anxiety was moderate in 27.3% and high to very high in 13.6% of them. A higher state-anxiety score was correlated with a longer duration of epilepsy ($p=0.033$), a lower familial socioeconomic level ($p=0.013$) and a higher number of children in family ($p=0.048$).

Conclusions: Pediatric epilepsy is associated with significant level of anxiety in family caregivers. This anxiety increases with the duration of the disease and with the presence of socioeconomic and family difficulties. Thus, psychosocial support for caregivers should be integrated into a global approach of the disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; epilepsy; Caregiver; Pediatric

EPV0029

Cognitive function in female patients with chronic functional constipation

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Introduction: Chronic functional gastro-intestinal disorders can affect cognitive functioning of patients (1). Wong et al (2) showed

attentional and executive function impairment, Aizawa et al. (3) found impairment of cognitive plasticity and activity of frontal and temporal areas of brain during performing tests in these patients.

Objectives: Assessing of cognitive functioning of the female patients with chronic functional constipation.

Methods: 42 Rome IV adult female patients with chronic functional constipation and 26 adult normative female volunteers were tested with Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia (BACS).

Results: Both groups were comparable by age (patients' group $29,5\pm 6,1$, volunteers' group $28,5\pm 9,6$, ns) In both groups subjects demonstrated normal level of cognitive functioning but the scores of the patients were closer to the lower level than the scores of the volunteers. The difference was significant in composite scores and in several other scores (Tab.1). Table1.

BACS	Patients (n=42)	Volunteers (n=26)	p-level
Verbal Memory	49,5± 10,6	58,8± 7,1	0,0002
Work memory	48,2±10,1	51,7±8,4	ns
Motor token	51,3±10,5	59,8±10,4	0,003
Verbal fluency	52,1±11,5	56,5±9,9	ns
Symbol coding	45,1±8,4	54,8±12,7	0,015
Tower of London (planning)	50,2±10,7	57,6±10,2	0,015
Composite scores	49,1 ±10,1	59,9 ±7,4	0,0001

Conclusions: The findings of the study once more indicate some link between gastrointestinal dysfunction and cognitive functioning. Even these slight decrease in some aspects of cognition from normal population could have negative impact on everyday functioning. The origin of this link is still under question.

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Keywords: chronic functional constipation; female; cognitive function

EPV0031

The evaluation of the effect of mindfulness and metacognition on anxiety symptoms: A case-control study

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Introduction: Anxiety disorders (ADs) are pervasive, detrimental, and associated with numerous psychiatric disorders; however, their etiology and effective treatment strategies are not yet fully explored.

Objectives: We aimed to study whether the symptom severity of ADs is related to mindfulness and metacognition among adults. In addition, we wanted to compare metacognition and mindfulness between patients with ADs and healthy controls (HC).