

representative sample of Egyptian school students (prep, middle and secondary students), and the correlation between adolescence and socio psychological factors that lead to anxiety disorders in adolescents.

Methods The study included 1200 student (600 from rural area, and 600 from urban area), their age ranged from 12–18 years m we used GHQ (28 items with cut point 14), the anxiety scale and SCID I.

Results The positive clinical cases represent 20.6%, depression is the most prevalent 23.8%, anxiety was (6.69%), body dysmorphic disorder (15.2%), adjustment disorder (13.8%); GAD (9.2%); obsession (7.4%)

Conclusions Findings demonstrate the clinical significance socio demographic factors related to GAD among adolescent youth, and highlighting on the paternal relations.

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EV0020

Evaluation of psychological interview before prominent ear reconstruction: Three cases report

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Medical and mental health professionals have long been interested in understanding both the motivations for seeking a change in physical appearance as well as the psychological outcomes of cosmetic surgery. By time to time researchers began to incorporate standardized psychometric tests and psychiatric evaluation into their studies. Psychiatrists have studied the personality characteristics and psychological state of these patients with the hope of identifying patients who may be psychologically inappropriate for surgery or those who are likely to be dissatisfied with a technically successful surgical outcome. There were some degree of congruence in the factors that appeared to be associated with poor outcome, demographic factors like being male, younger age, psychological/psychiatric factors such as history of depression or anxiety, dysmorphophobia, personality disorder as narcissistic or borderline, previous surgical procedure with which the patient was dissatisfied and minimal deformity. As a cosmetic surgery, prominent ear deformity is the most common abnormality of the external ear. We have used both clinical interview and psychometric assessments in three cases who want to go surgery because of their prominent ear. Two of the cases have used cyanoacrylate adhesive to their postauricular skin for camouflage of their prominent ear deformity. We have evaluated the patients' psychiatric state with psychosocial viewpoint of the deformity.

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EV0021

A mixed approach: Posttraumatic obsessive compulsive disorder

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Introduction Several studies along the last two decades provide information indicating the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). The particular features described in patients who developed OCD symptoms closely after the onset of PTSD, may suggest the existence of a specific subtype of OCD more likely to be suffered after a traumatic event. The few studies focused on evaluating treatment efficacy for the association between OCD and PTSD seem to predict poor response to pharmacologic or behavioral cognitive (BCT) monotherapy.

Objectives Despite the evidence, most widely used guidelines propose the employment of either a psychotherapeutic or psychopharmacologic approach. We propose to combine intensive BCT and serotonin profile antidepressants in order to optimize PTSD-OCD subtype.

Material and methods We present two detailed case reports offering the results of combining intensive BCT and serotonin profile antidepressants as soon as the comorbid diagnosis for both disorders was established. These two patients were recruited from outpatient care centers.

Results Our limited experience supplied promising outcome results. Significant improvement regarding to functional impairment appeared from early stages of the treatment in both patients.

Discussion Despite logistic difficulties, an intensive and coordinated psychopharmacologic and psychotherapeutic approach might constitute another treatment choice which may be taken into account in those cases monotherapy fails to reduce PTSD-OCD subtype patients' impairment.

Conclusions A mixed treatment approach might be taken into account as a first line treatment in PTSD-OCD disorder.

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EV0022

Regression models for biopsychosocial factors affecting patients with haemoglobinopathies in a Greek hospital

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Introduction Sickle cell and thalassemia (haemoglobinopathies) are autosomal recessive inherited conditions that affect haemoglobin and as chronic diseases, stress, anxiety and depression are comorbid conditions.

Objectives To examine possible biopsychosocial factors affecting stress, anxiety and depression symptoms in these patients.

Aims To investigate whether different condition related markers, contribute to the psychological symptomatology.

Methods A total of 97 patients participated in the study, 21 males (21.6%) and 76 females (78.4%), with a mean age of 44.35. Convenience sampling method was used and participants were recruited from the General Hospital of Nikaia, 'Ag. Panteleimon', in Athens, Greece. DASS and MFI scales were used to measure the dependent and independent variables. Data were analysed with the SPSS 21 software.

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 $M = 28.0 (\pm 36.3$ SD) was significantly higher as compared to males $M = 22.9 (\pm 36.5$ SD), ($t = 2.6$, $P < 0.01$). Females also had a significant higher score $M = 11.5 (\pm 12.8$ SD), for depression as compared to males $M = 8.7 (\pm 12.6$ 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