

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.

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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.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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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.

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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

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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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