

## COGNITIVE INHIBITION IN EATING DISORDERS: SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES VERSUS NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

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**Introduction:** Several studies have demonstrated various neuropsychological dysfunctions in patients with EDs [1]. Among them, cognitive inhibition deficits has been studied. While Eating Disorders (ED) are characterized by difficulties to inhibit feeding behavior, there is no consensus regarding neuropsychological studies about cognitive inhibition deficits [2, 3].

*The goal of this study is to examine the contribution of the type of measurement used (self-report questionnaires versus neuropsychological tests) to explain these differences between studies.*

**Method:** Patients (ED) suffering from anorexia nervosa (AN; n=33), bulimia nervosa (BN; n=27) with no psychiatric comorbidity and free of psychotropic medication, and healthy controls (HC; n=xx) with no psychiatric history were assessed using the Hayling Test (neuropsychological test) and BIS-10 (self-report questionnaires).

**Results:**

[1] Significant differences in self-report questionnaires (BIS-10) were observed between ED and HC. BN showed more pronounced cognitive inhibition deficits than AN.

[2] No significant differences in neuropsychological tests (Hayling Test) were observed between ED and HC.

**Conclusion:** This study confirms dissociation between measures of self-report questionnaires and neuropsychological tests of cognitive inhibition and impulsivity in people with ED.