better manage metabolic comorbidity and improve patients' quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0455

Psychological understanding of Anorexia nervosa gained from combined clinical care

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Introduction: Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a debilitating illness with rapidly increasing incidence. The longer it lasts the more difficult is to cure. Although in the majority of the cases the main treatment is psychotherapy severe cases require inpatient admission for life saving support. The presentation expounds the combined therapeutic approach that anorexia nervosa patients of Semmelweis University Psychiatry and Psychotherapy Department provided with.
Currently the backbone of psychotherapy *for AN* is cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), schema therapy and katathym imaginative psychotherapy (KIP) combined with psychodrama.
Objectives: One of the aims of our research is to identify the most relevant focus of psychotherapy by identification of specific personality traits in patients with AN, who will be compared with healthy controls. Furthermore, two subgroups of patients will be compared with each other: the milder version of AN (BMI above 16) with the more severe form of AN who are required inpatient admission.
Methods: Women with AN (age:18-45) have been compared to age-matched controls on MINI and SCID-5-AMPD interview variables and on the scales of online questionnaires, such as EDI-I., MZQ, DIS-Q, SCL-90, PHQ-9, STAI, CTQ and YPI.
Results: Clinical care highlighted important underlying psychological causes such as inadequate mirroring, absence of the father, or on the contrary, overly intimate relationship with the father, and relentless inner voice as a consequence of unintegrated inner aspects. The SCID-5-AMPD pointed out affected areas of personality such as Identity, Self-directedness, Negative affectivity, Intimacy, Alienation. Importantly, neither trauma scales (measured by CTQ), nor dissociation (measured by DIS-Q) differed significantly between patients and healthy controls.
Conclusions: Planning psychotherapy could benefit from the identified foci. Anti-depressive medication must be considered in order to improve outcome of inpatient admission. The CTQ probably does not measure the subtle but chronic inadequacy of attachment and mirroring that apparently are typical in AN. The reliable identification of the typical dissociative inner voice that often seen in anorexia nervosa may need another questionnaire apart from DIS-Q.
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EPV0456

Anorexia nervosa and hyperphagic episodes : About five clinical cases

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Introduction: Eating disorders affect almost one million people in France. More than half of them have not been screened for the disorder, and are still unable to access treatment!
Objectives: To shed light on the clinical characteristics and management of patients with eating disorders
Methods: We report on a series of clinical situations involving patients presenting with binge eating disorder at the adolescent unit of the Gonesse hospital.
Results: Our sample included 5 patients, all female, aged between 13 and 16 years. They presented with anorexia nervosa with or without hyperphagia. Comorbidities included depression, anxiety disorders, chronic illness and suicidality.
In some cases, treatment is based on re-feeding via a nasogastric tube. In others, behavioral treatment was sufficient. Pharmacological treatment for comorbidities was prescribed.
Conclusions: Untreated eating disorders can be a source of deterioration in patients' quality of life and high mortality. Early detection and diagnosis is essential for better patient management.

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Eating disorders: the increase in requests for help and the optimization of resources

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Introduction: This work aims to provide an updated overview of the eating disorders (EDs) which are a widespread pathology nowadays. Informations related to the clinical-nosographic characteristics, an in-depth analysis about systemic-relational theories and historical evolution are provided. In addition, current informations about epidemiological data, recovery, treatment related implications, new neuroscientific theories and risk factors are shown. Given the complexity of these disorders, the lack of resources and the the increasing demands for treatment, the main object is related to the construction of a questionnaire to manage the waiting lists.
Objectives: Building a waiting list management model for EDs, Study and compare advantages and disadvantages of the source allocation ethical models (utilitarianism, prioritarianism, egalitarianism), Analyze EDs leading experts (doctors, dietitians, psychologists, psychiatrists) and EDs patients positioning with respect to

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