certain common genetic and radiological basis between bipolar disorder and schizophrenia, imaging techniques can also show specific findings that differentiate one pathology from the other. The neuroimaging tests used in psychiatry are: • Brain CT, recommended when a first psychotic episode is suspected. • MRI: recommended in processes of cognitive deterioration, to evaluate white matter and for pregnant patients. It is also recommended to evaluate injuries that could have a poor prognosis with the application of electroconvulsive therapy. • Functional tests (PET and SPECT) are often used to screen some types of dementia such as Alzheimer's or for research.
Conclusions: New advances and knowledge in psychiatry and radiology must be integrated for better clinical practice.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Neuroimaging; Psychoradiology

EPV0904

Neuroimaging in psychiatry: is it relevant?

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Introduction: The upturn of neuroimaging techniques in the past 30 years has changed the study of the biology of psychiatric disorders with implications for psychiatric practice. Thrive in medical imaging technology has, in fact, truly reformed nearly every medical field.
Objectives: These advances include both improvements in image resolution and the development of novel imaging techniques all of which provide an unprecedented view, in detail, of anatomical structures and/or functions in the human body.
Methods: Nowadays, we are familiar with the role of some brain structures such as the amygdala, the thalamus, the hippocampus, the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, and the insula in neuropsychiatric function. For example, lesions to the frontal cortex can disrupt judgment, motivation and social behavior.
Results: Currently, most imaging techniques have some sort of clinical application, but this is usually restricted to a limited number of cases. New techniques have provided invaluable information not only about the brain structure and function associated with psychiatric disorders but increasingly about the mechanisms underpinning these disorders.
Conclusions: Growing understanding of the specific pathophysiology of mental disorders prepares us for improvement in the identification of diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers, which could lead to more accurate diagnoses and prediction of treatment response of the disorders managed in everyday clinical practice. Of note, the identification of neural biomarkers could potentially identify people at risk of developing a particular illness.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Neuroimaging; psychiatry

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

EPV0905

A narrative approach to trichotillomania

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Introduction: Trichotillomania is an obsessive-compulsive spectrum disorder characterized by recurrent and uncontrolled hair pulling. This behavior causes significant anxiety as well as low self-esteem in people who suffer from this disorder. There is still no therapy of proven efficacy in the treatment of trichotillomania. Psychotropic drugs and cognitive behavioral psychotherapy have been tried in the management of this disease, but the relapse rate is high. Narrative therapy is an innovative type of postmodern psychotherapy and in our literary search we have not found data related to its use in the treatment of trichotillomania.
Objectives: To present a novel therapeutic approach to a highly resistant disorder, trichotillomania.
Methods: Case report and literature review.
Results: We present a case of a 39-year-old woman diagnosed with trichoticolomania twenty years earlier. She tried several types of psychotherapies for manage her hair-pulling problem, all related with relapse only a few days after finishing the sessions. We have carried out a total of 5 narrative therapy sessions spread over 3 months. No relapses have been observed during the subsequent 9-month follow-up period.
Conclusions: Based on our experience, we believe that Narrative Therapy is a good and still unexplored alternative for people diagnosed with trichotillomania.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Trichotillomania; OCD; Narrative Therapy

EPV0906

Assessing response, remission and treatment resistance in patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder with and without Tic Disorders: results from a multicenter study

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