Objectives: To study the existence and prevalence of vomitorium atypical anorexia nervosa
Methods: Psychopathological, anamnestic, psychological
Results: It was found that in atypical anorexia nervosa, vomitophobia is observed in 30% of cases. The initial stage is a psychotraumatic situation unrelated to eating behavior. In the future, the pathological fear of vomiting is fixed, which is due to the presence of personal deviations and anxiety disorders. The initial stage of an eating disorder is a psychotraumatic situation that is not directly related to eating behavior. However, after Psychotrauma, there is anxiety with its subsequent somatization and vegetative dysfunction of the gastrointestinal tract. In the future, the pathological fear of nausea and vomiting is fixed, which is due to the presence of significant personal characteristics and persesting of anxiety disorders. Dysmorphophobic experiences appear as you lose weight and have an inverted character-discontent with thinness, exhaustion.
Conclusions: The presence of massive vomitorium leads to restrictive eating behavior. Therefore, there is a need to differentiate this pathology from typical anorexia nervosa with vomiting and from hypochondriac disorders. Against the background of adequate complex therapy with food rehabilitation, anti-anxiety medication, psychotherapy, atypical anorexia nervosa with vomitophobia undergoes a fairly rapid reverse dynamics with the appearance of a critical attitude to the existing pathological eating behavior. The prognosis in these cases is quite favorable.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: eating disorder; Vomitophobia

EPV0280

Severe pica in long-term schizophrenia, a case report

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Introduction: Pica is a strange eating disorder that consists of eating non-nutritive substances, inappropriate to the developmental level/ cultural normative of the individual. The prevalence is not widely studied, but might occur in the context of other mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, that hinders the management and treatment of these patients.
Objectives: To report a severe pica in a patient with late schizophrenia, and highlight the impact this syndrome might cause on the life of these patients.
Methods: We present a case of a 65 year-old-woman with schizophrenia attended in the emergency area for dysphagia due to the intake of a metal washer. Reviewing the patient medical history, an early and severe schizophrenia was described. Within years, disorganization and residual symptoms have become the main disabilities, developing a pica eating disorder with preference in greater metal objects (images are included).
Results: The management has been hindered due to the consequences of pica eating disorder. The patient describes an unstoppable urge to make the intake when she sights wide metallic objects (batteries, docks, washers…). Different antipsychotic drugs have been used, combined with psychotherapy and family education. Despite this, the patient has required multiple attentions in the emergency area due to esophagueal impaction, intestinal obstruction, perforation and peritonitis, that have led to countless surgeries and hospitalizations.
Conclusions: Pica can become a highly dysfunctional syndrome that may lead to severe organic and life impact. The comorbidity with schizophrenia is understudied, but further investigation might be useful to show up specific management strategies of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizophrénia; Pica; eating disorder

EPV0281

Psychodynamic phenomena in obese patients

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Introduction: Obesity is one of the leading problems of today's society. According to WHO, 650 million people worldwide are obese, which is 13% of total population (in Croatia 21.5%). There are various psychodynamic theories that interpret the psychological aspects of obesity.
Objectives: The aim of this paper is to present psychodynamic and contemporary psychiatric concepts that explain the interrelated phenomena presenting in obese patients.
Methods: The review of the literature included the investigation of the existing studies in the field of modern psychiatry, as well as previous knowledge in the field of psychodynamics.
Results: Obesity is associated with the emptiness of not recognizing one's own emotions from hunger, and the need for constant replacement. The everyday life of the obese is filled with shame, an uncomfortable perception that is so intense that can be unbearable. The emptiness and shame which overwhelm and create discomfort cannot be fulfilled by constant food intake and are associated with pathological narcissism (grandiose or vulnerable), which in turn is associated with more regressive behaviour. Thus, obesity may sometimes be associated with addictive behaviours, and a cognition that a bad pattern of rewarding behaviour through food has been adopted in parallel with poor self-control.
Conclusions: Relationship between psychodynamic phenomena and obesity is complex and multidimensional. Further research is needed in order to ameliorate our understanding of these connections.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: obesity; shame; pathological narcissism; eating

EPV0282

Remote psychoeducation for eating disorders: An exploratory study during lockdown

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