Conclusions: Special pathological attraction to vomiting – vomitomania - is a widespread symptom of bulimia nervosa and drive disorders in this disease. It presents significant challenges for therapy especially in comorbid bulimia nervosa with personality disorders and schizotypal disorder.

Keywords: eating disorder; vomitomania

EPP0615

A clinical case of typical anorexia nervosa in a prepubescent boy.

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Introduction: Clinical case of 10-year-old patient with anorexia nervosa at the stage of severe cachexia. Features of the disease, diagnosis, treatment and methods of restoration of nutrition. Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder (ED), severe pathology, manifested by severe complications, high disability and can cause death. ED has traditionally been perceived as a disease affecting women. However, this pathology occurs men, is 10-25% of the total number of patients with ED, or 1-2% in the population.
Objectives: Describe the difficulties in identifying ED in men that affect diagnosis and treatment, especially if they are underage patients.
Methods: Patient I. 10 years, selectivity in food from 4 years, during the week before hospitalization complete rejection of food and water. When entering the clinic height 127, weight 19 kg, BMI 11. In the clinical picture anxiety, low mood, fear of eating and weight gain. The duration of the disease for about one year. Clinical and psychopathological method.
Results: Diagnosis F50.0 anorexia nervosa in the stage of severe cachexia. Treatment: olanzapine and fluvoxamine in the age dosages, parenteral Kabiven infusion, individual and group psychotherapy. Psychoeducation of parents and Maudsley method therapy. As a result of treatment improved mood, decreased anxiety associated with eating and weight gain. At the time of discharge from the clinic height 127, weight 30 kg, BMI 18.
Conclusions: The clinical case indicates the need to increase the attention of pediatricians, psychologists, psychiatrists and other doctors in connection with the growth and rejuvenation of ED in the male population.

Keywords: eating disorder; anorexia nervosa

EPP0616

The use of yoga and mindfulness within an eating disorders population: Results of a scoping review

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Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are characterized by perturbed eating habits or behaviors (APA, 2013). Even if treatments are available, they need to be more adapted to ED (Monthuy-Blanc, 2018). A complementary approach as yoga or mindfulness demonstrated positive effects with ED, such as an augmentation of mindfulness while eating (Rachel, Ivanka, Amanda, & Carlene, 2013), a better body satisfaction (Beccia, Dunlap, Hanes, Courneene, & Zwickey, 2018; Neumark-Sztainer, MacLehose, Watts, Pacanowski, & Eisenberg, 2018) and less preoccupation with food (Carei, Fyfe-Johnson, Breuner, & Brown, 2010). As the effects of yoga and mindfulness vary between the different ED and different uses, it is difficult to generalize the results obtained about the efficacy of yoga or mindfulness with ED.
Objectives: A scoping review is actually done to map the evidence about the use (length, intensity, frequency) of yoga and mindfulness among ED and their effects.
Methods: The realization of the scoping review is based on the Joanna Briggs Institute Methodological Framework(Peters, Godfrey, McInerney, Baldini Soares, Khalil, & Parker, 2017). Research will be done in the following databases: CINAHL, PsycInfo, PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science, EBM Reviews/Cochrane. Different types of papers are going to be included and a content analysis is going to be done among the extracted data.
Results: Preliminary results of the scoping review are going to be presented.
Conclusions: Among the different treatments used with ED, yoga and mindfulness have demonstrated positive effects. These approaches as part of integrative health are helpful to improve physical and mental health of individuals suffering from ED.

Keywords: eating disorders; yoga; mindfulness; integrative health

EPP0618

Transcranial magnetic stimulation and eating disorders, any efficacy?

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Introduction: Eating Disorders (ED) tend to evolve chronically, with resistance to different therapeutic strategies. Chronicity is associated with high mortality rates, so it is necessary to study new therapeutic strategies. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive, safe treatment method, whose application has been studied in several pathologies.
Objectives: Determine the therapeutic potential of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in the treatment of Eating Disorders.
Methods: Bibliographic review of the literature published in English in the last 10 years, in the databases Pubmed, PsycINFO and Cochrane. The keywords used were: TMS, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Eating Disorder, Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Binge Eating Disorder. A review of the titles and abstracts

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of the resulting articles was made, and selected according to their relevance to the study.
Results: Eighteen articles related to the treatment of ED with TMS were selected, either as primary or secondary outcome, of which six were review articles, ten were randomized controlled trials (RCT), one article was an oral communication and another article was a case report. Three RCTs showed improvement in bulimia nervosa, specifically in symptoms of "food craving". Four RCT and one case report showed improvement in the symptoms of anorexia nervosa, one RCT showed no improvement in anorexia nervosa.
Conclusions: TMS appears to have some therapeutic potential for the treatment of ED, particularly in reducing food craving, despite some contradictory results. This work reinforces the need for more robust studies to evaluate the effectiveness of TMS, preferably randomized, with a longer follow-up and a cost-benefit analysis.

Keywords: TMS; anorexia nervosa; Bulimia Nervosa; eating disorder

EPP0619

Binge eating disorder, emotional eating and night eating syndrome: A comparative study between subjects with normal weight, overweight and obesity

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Introduction: Obesity has been associated with certain psychiatric disorders, especially in patients seeking treatment. It is known that obesity is not a psychiatric disorder in itself, however, it should be noted that a significant part of the population has some type of clinical eating disorder.
Objectives: This study aims to assess levels of Binge Eating Disorder, Night Eating Syndrome and Emotional Eating patterns, according to different groups of Body Mass Index categories.
Methods: A sample of 220 subjects, aged between 18 and 81 years old, with an average age of 33 years participated in this study. 140 (63.6%) were female and 80 were male (36.4%) The sample was divided into three comparison groups, according to the Body Mass Index (BMI). The following measures were used: Sociodemographic questionnaire, Binge Eating Scale, Night Eating Habits Questionnaire, and the Emotional Eating Scale.
Results: When comparing the different BMI groups, it was found that obese subjects were the ones that most reported binge eating behavior. Overweight subjects had higher levels of binge eating when compared to normal-weight participants, but this was not true for Night Eating habits. Subjects with normal weight reported more nocturnal eating behavior, followed by obese individuals.
Conclusions: The prevalence of binge eating disorder seems to be more frequent in obese people, tending to increase according to the level of severity of obesity. Normal-weight subjects reported more nocturnal eating behavior, so they may be more likely to develop this syndrome and, consequently, overweight or obesity.

Keywords: Night Eating Syndrome; emotional eating; binge eating disorder

EPP0620

"Anorexia in a patient with piscosis"

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Introduction: We present the case of a patient with schizophrenia who presents with restriction of intake, fear of gaining weight and alteration in the way of perceiving herself in which we ask ourselves if these behavioral alterations are secondary to her diagnosis of schizophrenia to an anorexia nervosa independent of previous diagnosis.
Objectives: We propose to carry out a differential diagnosis of alterations in the perception of self-image in a patient with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. We suggest that these alterations may be secondary to alterations in the experience of the self present due to their psychosis.
Methods: In the differential diagnosis of the cause of alterations in self-image and fear of gaining weight, we rely on the psychiatric interview, the study of previous history and different scales: - Eating Disorders Inventory (EDI) - Gardner Body Image Assessment - Weight, body image and self-esteem scale E-PICA - IPASE scale
Results: In this patient in whom the differential diagnosis of the cause of her dietary restrictions and weight loss is proposed, there does not seem to be any psychotic symptoms that produce these alterations.
Conclusions: In the alterations in self-image in those psychotic patients, there is a doubt as to whether these could be secondary to alterations in the perception of the self typical of psychotic diseases or, on the contrary, be secondary to the spectrum of Eating Disorders.

Keywords: Anorexia; schizophrénia; eating disorder

EPP0621

The tpe - teresa project: Enhancing long-term management in obesity and binge eating disorder.

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Introduction: Therapeutic Education (TE) is a powerful tool in the multidisciplinary intervention to improve lifestyle and acquire management skills for chronic diseases, including obesity, a clinical condition whose cure is highly threatened by low long-term adherence to therapeutic recommendations. The urgent need to promote persistent lifestyle change and concordance to treatment in PwO is globally recognized. TE programs offer a vast number of long-term management skills, but it yet deals with a consistent drop-out rate, and we believe that Assistive Technologies (AT) can become a powerful tool to boost independence and improve participation.

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