consciousness "+". Taking into account the variability of mental activity helps to differentiate the methods of psychiatric and psychological-pedagogical assistance in the recovery of children already in the early stages of rehabilitation.

Keywords: recovery of mental activity; rehabilitation of children; minimal consciousness; vegetative status

EPP0243

Pain as relief

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Introduction: Dermatitis artefacta (DA) is a condition whereby self-induced skin damage is the means used to satisfy a desire to assume the sick role.
Objectives: To describe clinical evaluation, diagnosis, treatment and evolution of an 15 years-old woman with DA.
Methods: Retrospective review of clinical records, including dermatology, psychiatry and Pathology.
Results: A 15-year-old woman, who come to the Child Psychiatry consultations derived by the Dermatology Service, which is attended by the appearance of multiple bullous lesions throughout the body. Since August, the patient has reported a worsening of her mood, with feelings of loneliness and vital emptiness, with somatic and psychic anxiety referred. In the Dermatology office, she does not recognize self-infliction and the patient is derived to psychiatry consultation and solicited a skin biopsia. In the psychiatric interview, she recognizes that burns occur with a deodorant spray. She admitted doubts about her sexuality for months, claiming to be homosexual for the first time. When she burns, feels pleasure and relief. At the exploration: She wears a gay pride flag bracelet. Expressionless attitude. Cold contact. Approachable. Slightly collaborative. Without major affective disorders. No somatic anxiety, nor psychic. Short speech, impoverished language. Personality traits Cluster B and C. •Salamanca Questionnaire: Dependent personality, and in the background anxiety and histrionic. •Plutchik Impulsivity Scale: 14. •Toronto Alexithymia Scale: 64
Conclusions: The prognosis of the condition is variable, but it has been shown that resolution of the underlying psychosocial stressor leads to improvement. Multinucleated keratinocytes, a pathognomonic lesion of cryodermatitis artefacta, are discovered in the Pathology.

Keywords: adolescence; Cryothermic dermatitis artefacta; Pain

EPP0244

This girl is on fire.

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Introduction: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a chronic condition characterized by a burning sensation of the oral cavity and is often associated with taste disturbances and xerostomia.
Objectives: To study the psychotropics as part of the possible etiologies of this síndrome.
Methods: A 67-year-old woman complained of burning pain in the tongue and oral mucosa, taste disorder, and sensory impairment. Slight improvement after treatment with Gabapentine 300mg (1-0-0). The pain is constant, with sharp characteristics. Improves when eating, the ability to taste is preserved. Subsequently, treatment with 2% lidocaine rinse (3-4 times / day) is tested, with temporary pain relief. Lorazepam 1mg (1-0-0), without improvement. Patient in follow-up by the Neuropsychiatry consultation for 3 years, due to major depressive disorder in treatment with Quetiapine 100mg (0-0-1).
Results: In the first consultation the treatment is modified, adding Duloxetine 60 mg (1-0-0) and Alprazolam 0.5mg (1 / 2-1 / 2.0), and reducing the dose of Quetiapine to 75 mg and then 50mg. In the subsequent consultation, one month later, she only manages to reduce the neuroleptic dose by half, without noticing clinical improvement. After two months, she has completely removed the quetiapine, and completely disappearing the burning mouth sensation, improving his affective clinic in the same way.
Conclusions: There are a large number of drugs that produce xerostomia, in intimate relationship with the burning mouth. Among those we can find antihistamines, neuroleptics, antihypertensives, and benzodiazepines. In many cases, correcting or eliminating these etiologic agents does not improve or stop the initial symptoms, but sometimes, it does.

Keywords: Burning mouth syndrome; Quetiapine

EPP0245

The particularities of microangiopathic and macroangiopathic complications in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients correlated with the presence or absence of type D personality.

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Introduction: According to our national data based on PREDATORR study, the point prevalence of diabetes mellitus in Romania was 11.6 % in adults between 20 and 79 years old. Unequivocally, type 2 diabetes mellitus is highly correlated with psychological and personality factors.
Objectives: The objective of our research was to evaluate the frequency of type D personality in patients suffering from type 2 diabetes and its influence on angiopathic complications.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 173 patients with type 2 diabetes who were self-assessed by using Beck Depression Inventory I, STAI-Y scale and DS 14 scale for detection of type D personality.
Results: Both depression ($p = 0.012$) and state and trait anxiety ($p = 0.019$ and 0.023 respectively) scores were significantly higher in diabetic patients with type D personality compared with non-type D diabetic patients. Lower limb complications were more frequent in non-type D personality diabetics ($p = 0.018$) while diabetic retinopathy and diabetic polyneuropathy ($p = 0.004$ and $p = 0.010$ respectively).

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