Conclusions: The predicted elevated rate of non-clinical baseline scores in the AN1 group was narrowly non-significant but the rate of 18% non-clinical scores in a help-seeking population raises a cautionary message about interpretation of change from initially low scores.

Disclosure: I am one of the three trustees of CORE System Trust which holds the copyright on the CORE measures used in this study but the measures are all provided under a Creative Commons licence so I receive no remuneration from this.
Keywords: questionnaires; Psychometrics; clinimetrics; Eating Disorders

EPV0700

Adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes towards eating disorders

A. Heneghan[1]* and M. Livanou[2]

[1]Kingston University London, Department Of Psychology, Kingston upon Thames, United Kingdom and [2]Kingston University, Psychology, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Eating disorders (EDs) constitute serious mental illnesses with high morbidity, lifetime mortality and associated stigma due to the label of mental illness. The sparse research assessing adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes towards EDs highlights their low understanding of these conditions.
Objectives: The proposed study aims to bridge this gap by investigating adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes towards EDs as this will inform young people's engagement with ED services.
Methods: Participants aged 12-18 will be randomly assigned a vignette depicting either a male or female 15-year-old displaying symptoms of anorexia nervosa (AN) or binge eating disorder (BED). They will be asked to select what they believe the condition described in the vignette is from a pre-determined list. They will then be informed of the correct diagnosis before completing a series of scales designed to assess their attitudes towards EDs. Participants' own potentially disordered eating behaviours will be assessed using the ED risk composite (EDRC) subscale from the EDI-3.
Results: It is expected that BED will be less likely to be correctly identified compared to AN, eliciting more stigma and male vignette subjects will be seen more negatively than female vignette subjects. Also, it is expected that participants with higher EDRC scores will have more knowledge of and less negative attitudes towards EDs than those with lower EDRC scores.
Conclusions: This study will highlight the need for education around EDs targeted at adolescents to increase their knowledge and awareness, providing them with factual information ought to reduce stigma and negative attitudes and beliefs about EDs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: attitudes; eating disorder; knowledge; Adolescents

EPV0701

Ideas of Self and Adulthood in Girls with Eating Disorders

D. Dovbysh* and D. Kurganskaya

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University under the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Sechenov University), Pedagogy And Clinical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Adolescence, when physical body image changes occur, is highly vulnerable to the development of eating disorders. At this age, there is an acute task of accepting oneself as another - an adult who has changed.
Objectives: To study the features of the image of an adult in young people with eating disorders.
Methods: The study involved 58 girls (from 17 to 22 years old). The main group included 31 people with a high risk of eating disorders, the control group - 27 people with an average and low risk. Respondents filled in: Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, Eating behavior rating scale, projective drawing of an adult and child, association test about words «adult» and «child»
Results: 1. A high level of personal anxiety was revealed in the main group; 2. The visualized image of an adult in the main group has more distortions and fewer signs of gender identification than in the normal group; 3. Semantic ideas about adulthood in the main group are negatively emotionally colored and include categories related to eating behavior; 4. Semantic ideas about childhood in the main group are more negatively emotionally colored, and ideas about the present are more connected with appearance than in the control group. Semantic ideas about the future in this group are often negatively colored.
Conclusions: Figurative and semantic ideas about childhood, adulthood and about oneself in the present and in the future in girls with eating disorders have qualitative characteristics in comparison with the control group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: eating disorder; self-representation; adult image

EPV0702

Eating disorder and suicide attempt

A. Chaara[1]*, F. Laboudi[1,2] and A. Ouanass[3]

[1]Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital, Emergency Service, Salé, Morocco; [2]university hospital center, University Psychiatric Hospital Ar-razi, SALE, Morocco and [3]University Hospital Center Ibn Sina, Ar-razi Psychiatric Hospital, Salé, Morocco
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The quantification of suicidal risk in specific populations is important for the adoption of prevention and risk reduction measures. This risk remains very high in patients with eating disorders compared to the general population.
Objectives: The present study evaluates the prevalence of suicide among patients with eating disorders all seeking different suicidal risk factors in these patients.

Methods: A retrospective study of medical records of all patients with eating disorders, diagnosed according to DSM 5 criteria, at Arrazi hospital of Salé for the past 14 years, by assessing the prevalence of suicide attempts and care.
Results: In our work, all patients are female, 17 years old on average, 18 patients out of 20 have anorexia nervosa, 4 of them have had bouts of bulimia, and only one patient was admitted for management of bulimia nervosa alone. The mean age of onset was 15 years with addictive comorbidity in 5 patients.
Thirteen patients had comorbid depressive disorder, one patient was schizophrenic and six patients had borderline personality disorder.
12 patients have made suicide attempts, planned especially in a depressive environment.
Conclusions: Preventive management of suicidal risk must be taken in order to improve the prognosis in this category of patients.

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

EPV0704

Body image dissatisfaction and body regulation practices

E. Nikolaev

Ulianov Chuvash State University, Social And Clinical Psychology Department, Cheboksary, Russian Federation
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Introduction: Body image dissatisfaction as negative evaluation of personal physical characteristics is often associated with low self-esteem, eating and affective disorders. What body regulation practices can people resort to when they are dissatisfied with their body image?
Objectives: The goal is to determine body image practices that help people to reduce tension caused by dissatisfaction with their body image.
Methods: We obtained the data by using a focus group technique. The group comprised 43 healthy undergraduate university students of both genders. Afterwards, the data were subject to analysis and systematization.
Results: The findings revealed 11 variants that represent the spectrum of body regulation practices, which semantically can form three groups. The first group combines adaptive regulation practices that help people successfully adapt to actual life situation, develop their capabilities concerning their physiology, personality, intellectual interests, and image making. The second group combines compensatory regulation practices that mainly focus on one of the sides of body regulation, which bear a certain threat to their health (weight control, building up muscle bulk, medical cosmetology procedures, body modification). The third group includes non-adaptive body regulation practices associated with high risk to their health and personal wellbeing (auto-aggressive, hetero-aggressive, and psychopathological).
Conclusions: Information about preferable body regulation practices used by people who are dissatisfied with their body image can help predict health hazards and disorders, as well as work out targeted prevention programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: body regulation practices; Body image dissatisfaction; university students

EPV0706

The evaluation of distorted body image in anorexia nervosa

N. Ciwoniuk, M. Wayda-Zalewska and K. Kucharska*

Institute of Psychology; Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University, Centre Of Psychosomatics And Health Psychology, Warsaw, Poland
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: A distorted body image appears to be a significant factor predisposing an individual to developing anorexia nervosa and its maintaining. Anorexia nervosa presents with the highest mortality rate among all mental disorders.
Objectives: The aim of the research work was to assess the distorted body image in women diagnosed with anorexia nervosa, as well as to analyse the impact of the severity of the symptomatology of eating disorders, level of depression and anxiety on the distorted body image.
Methods: A total of 105 people participated in the study. The clinical group consisted of 36 women diagnosed with anorexia nervosa, while the group of healthy women consisted of 69 participants. Patients completed several psychological and clinical measures such as: EAT-26, BSQ-34, BIDQ, BDD-YBOCS, CDRS, CESDR, and STAI.
Results: Between group comparisons were performed using non-parametric the Mann-Whitney U test. Results revealed statistically significantly greater distorted body image perception in anorexia group. Women diagnosed with anorexia nervosa showed significantly higher levels both depression and anxiety compared to the healthy controls. Based on correlation analyses, it was shown that there are statistically significant relationships between the body image variable and eating disorders, depression, and anxiety (state and trait).
Conclusions: To deepen the problem of distorted body image, further research is required on etiopathogenesis and dynamics of body image in relation to body mass index and illness chronicity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: anorexia nervosa; body image

EPV0708

Siblings' experiences of having a brother or sister with an eating disorder

A. Heneghan[1]*, I. Manitsa[1] and M. Livanou[2]

[1]Kingston University London, Department Of Psychology, Kingston upon Thames, United Kingdom and [2]Kingston University, Psychology, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Despite the huge effect eating disorders (Eds) have on the lives of sufferers and their families there has been little research on the effect an ED has on siblings even though their lives are repeatedly significantly affected by the situation. It is important to gain more insight into the experiences and needs of siblings as the nature and magnitude of the effect of patients EDs on non-affected siblings is mixed in the current research.
Objectives: To conduct a systematic review allowing an extensive search of the current literature to identify where the current