

Conclusions: As observed with the original English-language scale, the Portuguese version of the SDE has shown good validity (construct and concurrent) and internal consistency. As such, the SDE might be a useful tool to investigate disordered eating psychopathology in older women. In the near future we will determine the SDE cut-offs with the best combination of sensitivity and specificity to screen for eating disorders in this populational group.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0614

Fathers' Role in Bulimia Nervosa: A Systematic Review

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Introduction: Bulimia Nervosa (BN) is a highly prevalent eating disorder related to multiple risk factors. In this regard, familial variables can play a critical role in the development and maintenance of BN.

Objectives: The existing studies frequently explored mothers and maternal factors, while fathers and paternal variables have been less extensively investigated in this field. Therefore, we aimed to systematically review the studies on the role of paternal factors in BN.

Methods: This systematic review process was carried out according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines. As a result of the literature search on PubMed, Web of Science TM, and APA PsycINFO, 419 candidate papers were determined and evaluated based on the eligibility criteria. The quality assessment of the final 59 studies was conducted using the JBI Critical Appraisal Tools.

Results: Then, we thematically arranged and narratively reported the qualitative and quantitative research findings. Paternal attitudes (e.g., critical, abusive, aggressive, uncaring, and unaffectionate), family dynamics (e.g., chaotic, rigid, less communicative, and emotionally involved), and father-specific features (e.g., personality traits, eating psychopathology features) were found as three main groups that could be directly or indirectly associated with the development and maintenance of BN symptoms. The eligible qualitative studies also indicated that fathers could positively influence the recovery process of their daughters with BN (e.g., by helping them develop healthy adaptive body image, self-adequacy, and self-esteem).

Conclusions: The contradictory outcomes were discussed for further research and clinical implications.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0615

Childhood maltreatment is associated with cortical thinning in people with eating disorders

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Introduction: Childhood maltreatment (CM) is recognized as non-specific risk factor for the onset of various psychiatric disorders and is associated with a greater severity in their clinical presentation and poorer treatment outcome. These data suggest that maltreated people with eating disorders (ED) may be biologically other than clinically different from non-maltreated people.

Objectives: Aim of the present study was to investigate cortical thickness (CT), a possible biomarker of neurodevelopment, in people with ED with or without history of CM and in healthy women.

Methods: Study participation was proposed to patients consecutively admitted to the adult ED outpatient centre of the University of Salerno. Twenty-four healthy women, 26 with anorexia nervosa (AN) and 24 with bulimia nervosa (BN) underwent a 3T MRI scan. All the participants completed the short form of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ). All neuroimaging data were processed by FreeSurfer. Maps of CT were computed in order to perform a vertex-by-vertex analysis. CT maps underwent a general linear model analysis to evaluate differences among groups. Age and body mass index (BMI) were included as nuisance covariates.

Results: Based on CTQ cut-off scores, 12 participants with AN and 12 with BN were identified as maltreated and 14 participants with AN and 12 with BN as non-maltreatment. All healthy women were "non-maltreated". Therefore, participants were split in 3 groups: 26 maltreated participants with ED, 24 non-maltreatment participants with ED and healthy control (HC). Compared to HC, maltreated people with ED showed lower CT values in the left rostral anterior cingulate gyrus, while compared to non-maltreatment people with ED showed lower CT values in the left superior frontal, in right caudal middle frontal and in right superior parietal gyri. No significant differences emerged in CT measures between HC and non-maltreatment people with ED.

Conclusions: Present findings show for the first time that in adult people with ED childhood maltreatment is associated with cortical thinning in areas implicated in the modulation of brain processes that are acknowledged to play a role in the psychopathology of ED.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0616

Orthorexia and perceived stress by medical students: which association?

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Introduction: Orthorexia is a neurotic behavior characterized by an obsession with healthy eating. This trend is growing among medical students; it may be related to the stress experienced by these young people.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of orthorexic eating behaviors among medical students in Tunisia and to examine the relationship with perceived stress.

Methods: Our study was descriptive and analytical cross-sectional, carried out with medical students in the faculty of medicine of sfax (Tunisia) during October 2022.

An anonymous survey was asked to the students.

Data collection was done by a self-administered questionnaire via Google Forms administered in the students' Facebook groups. The questionnaire was composed of a part for the collection of socio-demographic data and two psychometric scales :

-The ORTO-15 was used to assess orthorexia

- Cohen's Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) to determine the level of stress

Results: A total of 95 responses was collected. The average age of our sample was 25.8 ± 3.4 with sex ratio M/F=0,25. Tobacco and alcohol use were found in 14.7% and 13.6% of cases respectively. A psychiatric history was reported by 17.9% of students, 76.5% of whom are anxiety disorders. Average body mass index was 23.64 ± 3.53 kg/m². More than half (58%) of the students were dissatisfied with their feed. In our sample, 8.4% of students have already consulted a nutritionist and 58.9% regularly practiced sport at gym. According to the ORTO 15, 52.6% of the students presented orthorexia. The mean score of the ORTO-15 was 39.19 ± 4.48 . According to PSS scores, 21.1% of students had severe level of stress, 69.5% had moderate stress level while 9.5% had low level of stress. Severe stress was significantly correlated with female gender and psychiatric follow ($p=0.047$), ($p=0.001$) respectively. Orthorexia was significantly correlated with the practice of sport ($p=0.042$). Orthorexic students had a higher level of stress without significant correlations.

Conclusions: Our study showed significant frequencies of orthorexia and a considerable level of stress among medical students. A high level of stress was observed in these orthorexic students. Further studies should be conducted to better investigate this relationship in order to promote student mental health

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0617

Disgust and Self-Disgust in Eating Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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Introduction: Disgust and self-disgust are aversive emotions which are often encountered in people with eating disorders.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review is to conduct a synthesis of studies that have measured aspects of disgust and self-disgust in people with EDs.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of disgust and self-disgust in people with eating disorders using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The systematic review of the literature revealed 52 original research papers.

Results: There was substantial heterogeneity regarding the research question and outcomes. However, we found 5 articles on disgust elicited by food images, 10 studies on generic disgust sensitivity, and 4 studies on self-disgust, and we proceeded to a meta-analytic approach on these studies. We found that women with eating disorders have significantly higher momentary disgust feelings in response to food images (1.32; 95% CI 1.05, 1.59), higher generic disgust sensitivity (0.49; 95% CI 0.24, 0.71), and higher self-disgust (1.90; 95% CI 1.51, 2.29) compared with healthy controls.

Conclusions: These findings indicate the potential clinical relevance of disgust and self-disgust in the treatment of eating disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0618

Anorexia nervosa in the times of COVID-19 pandemic is it different than before?

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic control measures such as isolation and social restrictions are related to an increase in the incidence of anorexia nervosa and deteriorating symptoms by increased social media exposure, limited access to psychiatric services, disruptions in relationships between families and adolescents.

Objectives: Aim of study was to investigate the psychiatric and psychosocial impacts and clinical changes in anorexia nervosa patients, who applied to the Ege University Child and Adolescent Psychiatry for the first time in 2018, during the 2019-2022 pandemic period.

Methods: Our study was carried out 35 anorexia nervosa patients. Voluntary written informed consent, self-report form; using The Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders Scale (SCARED), Eating Attitudes Test (EAT), The Quality of Life Scale (QOLS), The Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), The Autism Spectrum Screening Questionnaire (ASSQ), Atilla Turgay DSM-4 Based Screening and Evaluation Scale for Behavioral Disorders in Children and Adolescents