

tools, ultimately increasing patients' quality-of-life and autonomy at home.

Methods ICT4Life proposes an innovative platform for integrated care by the use of sensor-based analytics for human behaviour. Novel ICT services are used to determine the relation between cognitive decline, related psychopathological symptoms and the quality-of-life of the patients, and to assess how these affect patients' and caregivers' daily living. ICT4Life platform uses advanced sensor-based analytics; to maximize elderly empowerment and self-care abilities thanks to a properly designed and reconfigurable recommendation system that will be able to exploit user-generated data; and to improve decision-making processes in care professionals' daily activities. All solutions are developed following a user-centred methodology and tested in real-life scenarios.

Results The study design and the preliminary results of the ICT4Life project are presented on the poster.

Conclusion ICT4Life programme develops a solution for individuals with early stage cognitive impairment that will permit doctors and caregivers to extract useful information about patients, while contributing in a user-friendly way to extending their independence.

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e-Poster Viewing: Eating Disorders

EV0436

Previous and posterior psychopharmacological treatment in bariatric surgery patients

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Introduction Bariatric surgery is an effective treatment for obesity. It has been demonstrated that it improves the prognosis of vascular risk factors. However, the long term effect of surgery on psychiatric pathology, as depression, and the treatment adjustment needed is not clear.

Aim To describe the previous and posterior psychopharmacological treatment of patients operated of bariatric surgery in Hospital del Mar.

Material and methods We used a database of 292 bariatric surgery patients who have been operated in Hospital del Mar from January 2010 to November 2015. In this database, sociodemographic information, psychiatric antecedents, and anterior and posterior treatments among other data are included. We have made a descriptive analysis about more used treatments and their evolution.

Results In the sample, 27.1% of patients started with some psychiatric treatment the months before the bariatric surgery (16.4% had already a previous treatment prescribed). The medications the most frequently started before the surgery were selective sero-

tonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI, 11%), second were benzodiazepines and third a combination of the two previous treatments. Among antidepressants, Fluoxetine was the most prescribed (45.5%). Six months after surgery, 72.9% of patients were not taking any treatment.

Conclusion The large variety of psychiatric drugs used in our sample indicates that clearer guidelines are needed about the most appropriated treatments for those patients. Further studies on the impact of this surgery on pathologies and their psychopharmacological treatments are needed.

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A French psychoeducational audio-visual tool for adult patients with eating disorders

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Introduction Eating disorders are pathologies with potentially serious psychic and somatic consequences, and high mortality. Lifetime prevalence in adults is about 0.6% for anorexia nervosa, 1% for bulimia, and 3% for binge eating disorder. However, the prognosis is improved if a suitable care is quickly established. Caregivers are often highly involved and helpless in facing such diseases. They often express a significant psychological distress. We must contribute to provide them answers, to strengthen their key role as a resource and support for the patient. It is found that carers themselves are poorly trained in screening, diagnosing and supporting eating disorders. There are effective therapeutic approaches, such as psychoeducation, to improve therapeutic alliance.

Objectives/aims This work aims to realize a French psychoeducational audio-visual tool for patients with eating disorders, their caregivers, and professional carers.

Methods We made an extensive review of literature (focus on the international practice guidelines, existing psychoeducational tools), and several consensus meetings. We decided of original directions to drive the psychoeducational approach of the movies, taking into account previous findings.

Results This tool includes three movies approaching the symptoms and the choice of treatment setting, based on the disease course and the care's goals. They may be broadcasted on a national level through professional networks and associations involved in the treatment of eating disorders.

Conclusion This work improves the knowledge of eating disorders in carers, patients and their families. The relevance and effectiveness of this tool on the course of the disease has to be further evaluated.