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Introduction Behavioural, psychological and cognitive disturbance have been associated with hypothyroidism, even it has been suggested that this symptoms may remain despite adequate replacement therapy with thyroxine.

Objective To describe prevalence, sociodemographics and clinical features of patients with hypothyroidism in an acute psychiatric unit.

Aims To know about the relation between hypothyroidism and psychiatric symptoms.

Methods Data base collection of all patients admitted between 2010 and 2014 in the acute unit of our psychiatric hospital in Barcelona, was analyzed using SPSS program.

Results In all 3.1% of the 4536 total patients had hypothyroidism. Among them, 46% were duplicate cases. Mean age was 53 ± 14.27 years. A total of 82.7% were woman. Patients having a TSH lower than 0.30 were 12%, TSH normal were 60.2%, TSH higher than 5 were 27.8%. Most frequent Levothyroxine dosage was: 75 μg (22.1%), 100 μg (19%), 25 μg (12.5%) and 125 μg (12.5%). Diagnosis more frequently associated with hypothyroidism was: Bipolar (26.5%), Schizophrenia (20%), Depression (15.1%), Unspecified psychosis (10%), Personality disorder (10%), Schizoaffective disorder (7.2%), Paranoia 4.3%.

Conclusion Most of patients were stable of thyroid condition when had been admitted to our hospital. Hypothyroidism could be a relapse factor, even when treatment is adequate. Affective disorders are more frequently related with hypothyroidism (lithium has to be consider a confounding factor).

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EW144

Burnout among Portuguese oncology healthcare providers – Differences between pediatric an adult teams

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Introduction Burnout is characterized by emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment, resulting from the inability to cope with chronic job stress. The literature suggests that staffs working in adult oncology are at risk of burnout. At the same time, research found that pediatric staff experiences a different set of stressors when compared with colleagues working in adult oncology. However, no studies were identified which directly compared prevalence and sources of Burn-out on pediatric and adult oncology staff.

Objectives To compare the differences on prevalence and sources of burnout between pediatric and adult oncology multidisciplinary teams.

Methods Pediatric and adult oncology professionals, including medical and nursing from a Portuguese oncology center completed the Portuguese version of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory. Data was analyzed using SPSS.

Results Since the study is currently ongoing the authors will only be able to provide final results and conclusions by the time of submission of our work presentation, in March 2016. However,

according to the literature available, we are expecting to found symptoms of Burnout in the superior limit of normality, with differences in the major sources of stress between adult and pediatric professionals.

Conclusion The differences in the challenges experienced by adult and pediatric teams highlight the importance of adequate prevention strategies to specific needs of each unit. Further investigation of stress across a wider range of professional disciplines is required in order to explore this gap.

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Liaison psychiatry: Its impact in an intrahospital treatment for a psychotic patient

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Different manners of non-suicidal self-injuries are common ways to deliberately hurt oneself in order to alleviate suffering. It can be seen in various psychiatric affections. The ingestion of bizarre objects in psychotic patients is part of aggressive behaviour as a reaction to massive anxiety. We hereby present the case of a schizophrenic patient who presented to the Emergency Department for a second episode of ingestion of numerous metallic objects (screws, coins, knives, spoon, handles, ...). Physical examination showed no abdominal guarding. CT scan revealed the presence of multiple metallic objects, which seemed impossible to go through the pylorus. Surgical transgastric extraction was performed. Outcome was uneventful. Patient was discharged and followed-up in a private structure. Three months later, the patient was readmitted for the same reason. Flexible endoscopy allowed this time complete extraction of the ingested objects. He recovered rapidly and was allowed to discharge from the surgical ward. The psychiatrist took decision with family to transfer him into a psychiatric hospital for the first time. His treatment was: chlorpromazine, Proton pump inhibitor, pain killers. Patient was treated by means of medication, psychotherapy, daily activities and family, preparation him for a day hospital.

Conclusion We discuss here the beneficial multifocal treatment of a 42-year-old man suffering from schizophrenia. The life threatening ingestion of sharp and other metallic objects three times in a year was treated surgically with success. The psychiatric affection including invalidating acoustic-verbal delusions and severe negative signs were treated in psychiatric hospital. The definite results will be discussed.

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The prevalence of depression and its correlates in ankylosing spondylitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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