

treatment and improve patient's quality of life. The publication was prepared with the support of the "RUDN University Program 5-100".

**Keywords:** Escitalopram; psoriasis; psychosomatic disease

## EPP0230

### The quality of life of comorbid patients with pathology of thyroid gland and gastroesophageal reflux disease

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**Introduction:** In Russia, the prevalence of GERD is 18-46% [Ivashkin V. T., Maev I. V., Trukhmanov A. S., 2011]. GERD leads to a significant decrease in the quality of life of patients, especially with nocturnal symptoms, extraesophageal symptoms (chest pain, persistent cough), and increases the risk of complications such as bleeding from ulcers and erosions, peptic strictures and, which causes the greatest caution, Barrett's esophagus and esophageal adenocarcinomas

**Objectives:** The medical and social significance of the pathology of the thyroid gland and gastrointestinal tract problem is determined by their high prevalence regardless of age, the annual increase in morbidity and the decrease in the quality of life (QOL).

**Methods:** Patients were divided in two groups: patients with GERD; patients with GERD and hypothyroidism. Quality of life was studied using the non-specific (general) SF 36 questionnaire.

**Results:** The lowest indicators were shown by patients with GERD and hypothyroidism (PF scale - Me 75.00 and 45.00 ( $p=0.005470$ ), RF scale - 75.00 and 25.00 ( $p=0.043046$ ), BP scale - 74.00 and 52.00 ( $p=0.036493$ ), GH scale - 58.00 and 15.00 ( $p=0.009959$ )). The second group was more disadvantaged (VT scale - IU 52.50 and 32.50 ( $p=0.098125$ ), SF scale - 75 00 and 50.00 ( $p=0.019016$ ), RE scale - 33.30 and 0.00 ( $p=0.028841$ ), GH scale - 48.00 and 36.00 ( $p=0.025919$ )).

**Conclusions:** According to the results, the presence of combined pathology of the thyroid gland and gastrointestinal tract significantly affected the physical and psychological component of health in the studied patients.

**Keywords:** quality of life; pathology of thyroid gland; comorbidity; gastroesophageal reflux disease

## EPP0231

### Executives functions in co-occurring adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and alcohol use disorder.

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**Introduction:** Executives functions (EF) are cognitive processes mediating the ability to successfully regulate thoughts and behaviours in order to fulfil a goal. EF impairment has been found both in the Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and in the Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). Deficits in EF may have a major impact on patients' everyday life.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to evaluate EF in a population with a dual diagnosis of Adult ADHD et AUD. We also evaluated the correlation between EF and the dimensions of quality of life.

**Methods:** For this observational multicentric study, we included patients with AUD starting long-term residential treatment. We used ASRS v.1.1 to screen for Adult ADHD and DIVA to confirm the diagnosis. We assess EF with BRIEF-A. WHOQoL-BREF was used to evaluate quality of life.

**Results:** Our population consists of 49 patients. Adult ADHD prevalence was 24,49%. Impairment score of all EF explored (Inhibition, Shifting, Emotional Control, Self-Monitoring, Initiative, Working Memory, Planning/Organizing, Organization of materials, Task Monitoring) was higher in patients with co-occurring Adult ADHD and AUD than in patients without Adult ADHD ( $p<0,001$ ). We found strong negative correlation between Psychological Health and impairment score of Inhibition ( $p<0,001$ ), Emotion Control ( $p<0,001$ ), Self-Monitoring ( $p<0,001$ ) and planning/Organizing ( $p<0,001$ ). The other dimensions of quality of life were poorly correlated to EF impairment.

**Conclusions:** The prevalence of Adult ADHD in AUD patients is high. When AUD and Adult ADHD coexist, EF impairment is stronger and quality of life is poorer. Psychological health and EF impairment are strongly associated.

**Keywords:** attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; alcohol use disorder; Executives functions; quality of life

## EPP0232

### Comorbid anorexia nervosa and schizophrenia.

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**Introduction:** Although schizophrenia and anorexia nervosa are very different disorders, when they occur in the same patient it can be difficult to distinguish whether the alterations in body image are due to psychotic symptoms or correspond to a comorbid eating disorder. It is also relevant to know how they can interact with each other.

**Objectives:** Presentation of a clinical case of anorexia nervosa in the context of a patient with a previous diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia.

**Methods:** Bibliographic review of the relationship between schizophrenia and alterations in the perception of body image by searching for articles in Pubmed.

**Results:** We present a 48-year-old woman who resides with her mother and a sister. Diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia and eating disorder. She had previously been admitted to hospital twice. Since 2004, she has been followed up in mental health consultations. The patient reports constant weight changes. A year ago she began to feel overweight and began to restrict her intake and to exercise, having lost 20 kg. She reports psychotic symptoms in the

past, that she now denies. Various scales show moderate impact of weight on personal perception of psychosocial adjustment, an impulse to thinness and a significant distortion of body image, perceiving herself as heavier than she is and wishing she was lighter.

**Conclusions:** In schizophrenia, confusion in bodily experiences and states is not uncommon. The possible interactions between the symptoms of schizophrenia and anorexia nervosa complicate the adequate care of these patients. Further research on comorbidity of these two disorders is necessary.

**Keywords:** anorexia nervosa; body image; schizophrenia; eating disorder

### EPP0234

#### Depression, distress and their association with patterns of psychoactive substance use during the COVID-19 emergency state in Latvia

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**Introduction:** The WHO warned that the COVID-19 pandemic could have psychiatric consequences such as elevated levels depression, increased alcohol and drug use, and other behaviours that exert a strong influence on health. In Latvia a state of emergency was announced on March 12<sup>th</sup>, was extended twice and lifted on June 10<sup>th</sup>.

**Objectives:** To estimate the prevalence of depression and distress in the general population of Latvia and association with substance use during the state of emergency.

**Methods:** The nationwide representative online study in the general population of Latvia was conducted in July 2020 during three week period. The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) was used to determine the presence of distress/depression. The structured questionnaire to determine psychoactive substance use was applied. Proportions of independent variables across the study groups were compared using Chi-square test.

**Results:** The study sample included 2608 respondents. The prevalence of depression and distress was estimated at 5.7% (95%CI 4.92 – 6.71) and 13.5% (95%CI 6.85 – 8.91), respectively. Patients with depression (28% vs. 7.4%,  $p < 0.001$ ) and distress (30.9% vs. 7.4%  $p < 0.05$ ) smoked more tobacco compared to respondents without distress/depression. Those with depression or distress were significantly more likely to consume more alcohol during the emergency state than people without depression or distress (14.0% and 17.7% vs. 6.6%,  $p < 0.001$ ). The changes in the use of other psychoactive substances in those who had depression or distress were not statistically significant.

**Conclusions:** Preparing support systems to mitigate mental health consequences is needed urgently.

**Keywords:** Co-morbidities; Depression; Alcohol; COVID-19

### EPP0237

#### Association between complete corpus callosum agenesis and recent-onset schizophrenia: A case report

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**Introduction:** Corpus callosum agenesis (CCA) is a rare congenital disorder in which there is a partial or complete absence of the corpus callosum. Within the framework of an anatomoclinical approach to schizophrenia, a few studies have focused on its association with neurological disorders, including CCA.

**Objectives:** In this perspective, we report a rare case of an adolescent with intellectual disability, with whose complete CCA was revealed by a recent-onset schizophrenia.

**Methods:** A case report and literature review.

**Results:** The teenager M.A. is from a first degree consanguineous marriage. He had no family history, no special habits and no history of seizures. Since early childhood, he had had a psychomotor acquisition delay and relationship difficulties that tended to worsen later. At school, he was teased by his peers and failed 4 times in different rows. At the age of 15, he dropped out of school. Verbal and physical aggressiveness, soliloquy, unmotivated laughter and vague ideas of persecution suddenly appeared, hence his psychiatric consultation one month later. Neuropsychological tests indicated current low Intelligence Quotient (60). Brain imaging revealed complete ACC (see Figure 1). He was diagnosed with schizophrenia and put on antipsychotic treatment at adequate doses and durations, with poor therapeutic response.

**Conclusions:** Our observation provides additional support for neurodevelopmental models of schizophrenia, and confirms literature data indicating that severe structural brain abnormalities would lead to early onset psychotic symptoms which are often refractory to pharmacological treatments

**Keywords:** recent-onset schizophrenia; Association; corpus callosum agenesis

### EPP0239

#### Mental health of people living with hiv and adherence to antiretroviral therapy

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**Introduction:** Adherence to antiretroviral therapy is a key factor in predicting the success or failure of treatment. Data suggest that the status of mental health and especially depression of people living with HIV can affect adherence to antiretroviral therapy.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to assess the mental health status of people living with HIV, to record adherence to