



Fig. 1 Extrait du module d'OntoPsychia modélisant la vie sociale.

Mots clés Ingénierie des connaissances ; Ontologie de la psychiatrie ; Caractérisation des pathologies ; Indexation des dossiers ; Recherche sémantique

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P014

Sport practice and stress management in French soldiers deployed in Afghanistan: Is sport dependence a risk factor for psychological distress?

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Introduction Sport activities can be considered either in terms of sport consumption or sport dependence characterizing a behavioral addiction [1–3]. The objective of this study concerned the effects of exercise-induced sport dependence on soldiers stress resistance in the context of a six months deployment in Afghanistan.

Methods In an anonymous prospective cohort study we assessed before during and six months after deployment Extra Regimental Sport consumption (ERS), exercise dependence (ED; 2,5), anxiety and depression diseases, perceived stress, and mood of Tension/Anxiety. Plasmatic Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF), considered as a good marker of central nervous system plasticity, was assessed before and after.

Results Among the 397 young soldiers evaluated before and during the deployment, 131 had been assessed six months after. Before deployment, 65% of soldiers have ERS consumption. 42% presented ED, which was not related with higher ERS consumption. Levels of perceived stress, anxiety and depression diseases were higher for ED subjects and were not influenced by ERS consumption. In soldiers without ED, perceived stress and mood of tension/anxiety were higher in subjects without ERS. Neither ERS consumption, nor ED altered BDNF concentration. During deployment, the percentage of ED was not modified, but the distribution in sport dependence group was modified: 64% of soldiers with ED were not identified as addicted before. After 3 months, soldiers presenting ED had a higher Mood of tension/anxiety level. After deployment, both a higher BDNF concentration and anxiety disease score were observed in soldiers developing ED refer to those who did not develop ED.

Discussion ED seems to present: (1) a relation with a high "anxiety", (2) a liability in chronic stress environment. However,

ED could be considered as an efficient strategy referred to the high level of BDNF after the mission. A follow-up is ongoing 18 months after the deployment to confirm this assumption.

Keywords Behavioral addiction; Stress; Anxiety; Military

Disclosure of interest The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest concerning this article.

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P015

Exploring spontaneous mentalization in schizophrenia: An eyetracking study

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Individuals with schizophrenia have been shown to be impaired in their ability to attribute intentions to others. However, the mentalizing tasks usually used impose large demands on explicit reasoning, thus leaving the large domain of implicit social cognition largely unexplored in schizophrenia. Yet, Frith has suggested that social cognitive deficits in schizophrenia were characterized by dissociation between an impaired explicit mentalization and a spared implicit mentalization [1]. Another question that remains open is whether schizophrenic patients' difficulties in those tasks can be characterized as hypo- [2] or as hyper mentalization deficits [3]. In order to test these two questions, mentalization was tested in individuals with schizophrenia ($n = 29$) and in control subjects ($n = 29$) with the Frith-Happé paradigm [4], while eye movements were recorded. Explicit mentalizing was measured from participants' verbal descriptions and was contrasted with implicit mentalization measured through eyetracking. As a group, schizophrenia cases made less accurate and intentional descriptions of the intentional animations whereas no differences were found for the random animations. These differences were not explained by lower verbal or performance IQ or impaired executive function measured by cognitive contextual control. However, eyetracking results revealed that individuals with and without schizophrenia showed a similar modulation of eye movements in response to the different condition of Frith-Happé animations. To conclude, participants with schizophrenia showed an explicit deficit in mentalization in the direction of a hypomentalization, whereas their implicit mentalization was preserved, thus suggesting dissociation between explicit and implicit attribution of intentions in schizophrenia.

Keywords Schizophrenia; Theory of Mind; Social perception: Eye movements; Intention; Contingency

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