

**Methods:** A retrospective study of medical records of all patients with eating disorders, diagnosed according to DSM 5 criteria, at Arrazi hospital of Salé for the past 14 years, by assessing the prevalence of suicide attempts and care.

**Results:** In our work, all patients are female, 17 years old on average, 18 patients out of 20 have anorexia nervosa, 4 of them have had bouts of bulimia, and only one patient was admitted for management of bulimia nervosa alone. The mean age of onset was 15 years with addictive comorbidity in 5 patients.

Thirteen patients had comorbid depressive disorder, one patient was schizophrenic and six patients had borderline personality disorder. 12 patients have made suicide attempts, planned especially in a depressive environment.

**Conclusions:** Preventive management of suicidal risk must be taken in order to improve the prognosis in this category of patients.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide; eating disorder

## EPV0704

### Body image dissatisfaction and body regulation practices

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**Introduction:** Body image dissatisfaction as negative evaluation of personal physical characteristics is often associated with low self-esteem, eating and affective disorders. What body regulation practices can people resort to when they are dissatisfied with their body image?

**Objectives:** The goal is to determine body image practices that help people to reduce tension caused by dissatisfaction with their body image.

**Methods:** We obtained the data by using a focus group technique. The group comprised 43 healthy undergraduate university students of both genders. Afterwards, the data were subject to analysis and systematization.

**Results:** The findings revealed 11 variants that represent the spectrum of body regulation practices, which semantically can form three groups. The first group combines adaptive regulation practices that help people successfully adapt to actual life situation, develop their capabilities concerning their physiology, personality, intellectual interests, and image making. The second group combines compensatory regulation practices that mainly focus on one of the sides of body regulation, which bear a certain threat to their health (weight control, building up muscle bulk, medical cosmetology procedures, body modification). The third group includes non-adaptive body regulation practices associated with high risk to their health and personal wellbeing (auto-aggressive, hetero-aggressive, and psychopathological).

**Conclusions:** Information about preferable body regulation practices used by people who are dissatisfied with their body image can help predict health hazards and disorders, as well as work out targeted prevention programs.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** body regulation practices; Body image dissatisfaction; university students

## EPV0706

### The evaluation of distorted body image in anorexia nervosa

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**Introduction:** A distorted body image appears to be a significant factor predisposing an individual to developing anorexia nervosa and its maintaining. Anorexia nervosa presents with the highest mortality rate among all mental disorders.

**Objectives:** The aim of the research work was to assess the distorted body image in women diagnosed with anorexia nervosa, as well as to analyse the impact of the severity of the symptomatology of eating disorders, level of depression and anxiety on the distorted body image.

**Methods:** A total of 105 people participated in the study. The clinical group consisted of 36 women diagnosed with anorexia nervosa, while the group of healthy women consisted of 69 participants. Patients completed several psychological and clinical measures such as: EAT-26, BSQ-34, BIDQ, BDD-YBOCS, CDRS, CESDR, and STAI.

**Results:** Between group comparisons were performed using non-parametric the Mann-Whitney U test. Results revealed statistically significantly greater distorted body image perception in anorexia group. Women diagnosed with anorexia nervosa showed significantly higher levels both depression and anxiety compared to the healthy controls. Based on correlation analyses, it was shown that there are statistically significant relationships between the body image variable and eating disorders, depression, and anxiety (state and trait).

**Conclusions:** To deepen the problem of distorted body image, further research is required on etiopathogenesis and dynamics of body image in relation to body mass index and illness chronicity.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** anorexia nervosa; body image

## EPV0708

### Siblings' experiences of having a brother or sister with an eating disorder

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**Introduction:** Despite the huge effect eating disorders (Eds) have on the lives of sufferers and their families there has been little research on the effect an ED has on siblings even though their lives are repeatedly significantly affected by the situation. It is important to gain more insight into the experiences and needs of siblings as the nature and magnitude of the effect of patients EDs on non-affected siblings is mixed in the current research.

**Objectives:** To conduct a systematic review allowing an extensive search of the current literature to identify where the current