

sociodemographic factors, depression comorbidity and antidepressive treatment.

Results One thousand four hundred and fifty-two patients matched DSM-V delusional disorder criteria. 49,8% of our sample were women. Average following period was 9 years and 1 month, with an average of 0,84 hospitalizations. The prevalence of depression in patients with delusional disorders was 31,9%. 67,5% of them received some kind of antidepressive treatment. The antidepressive drugs most frequently used were selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

Conclusions Depression is a highly prevalent condition among patients with delusional disorder. Most of them are on antidepressive treatment, the most employed of which is based on selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. Comorbid depression can have an important impact on the course of delusional disorder. A correct diagnosis and treatment should be made to help improve the prognosis and life quality of these patients.

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EV393

Anxiety disorders and substance abuse

I. Prieto Sánchez*, M.D.L.C. Ramírez Domínguez, S. Fernández León, M. Reina Domínguez, N. Garrido Torres, A. Rodríguez Martínez, A.S. Biedma Martín, C. González Macías
Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Huelva Juan Ramón Jiménez, Unidad de Salud Mental, Huelva, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Patients with anxiety disorders are more vulnerable to develop other comorbid conditions. In particular, large epidemiological studies show a strong association between different anxiety disorders and substance use disorders.

Objectives To show the prevalence of major anxiety disorders and the consumption of different substances. As well as the particular characteristics of this dual diagnosis and treatments that have proven more effective.

Methods Exhaustive review of all the material published on this topic in the recent years.

Conclusions Nearly 24% of patients with anxiety disorder suffer from a comorbid substance disorder use in their lifetime (17.9% diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis and 11.9% of abuse or dependence on other drugs). Dual patients show a number of distinctive features, such as more frequency in males, family history of alcohol or other substances abuse and behavioral problems, early parental loss among others.

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EV394

Dual diagnosis (Depression and addictions): Special considerations

I. Prieto Sánchez*, M.D.L.C. Ramírez Domínguez, A. Rodríguez Martínez, N. Garrido Torres, M. Reina Domínguez, A.S. Biedma Martín, C. González Macías
Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Huelva Juan Ramón Jiménez, Unidad de Salud Mental, Huelva, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Dual diagnosis is a growing problem in Western society, despite which there are no large studies examining this issue, nor specific protocols to address them.

Objectives To raise awareness of the importance of dual diagnosis both its prevalence and special features that presents need a different performance plan from them separately.

Methods Comprehensive literature review of all published in the last 2 years, as well as the specific features.

Conclusion Dual diagnosis has very specific characteristics that we must know in order to develop therapeutic strategies adapted to the present conditions.

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EV395

Health-related quality of life in patients with moderate-severe psoriasis: Preliminary results on the role of psychopathology and coping strategies in a cohort of patients

M. Fabrazzo^{1,*}, V. De Santis¹, R.V. Puca², F. Romano², M. Arrigo¹, V. Cioffi¹, F. Catapano¹, A. Lo Schiavo²

¹ University of Naples SUN, department of psychiatry, Naples, Italy

² University of Naples SUN, department of dermatology, Naples, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Psoriasis is a multisystem inflammatory disease associated to several comorbidities with a significant impact on interpersonal and social life. Depression, anxiety symptoms and suicidal ideation—due to psychological distress—are frequently reported. The aim of the study was to assess whether psychological factors—psychopathology, perceived health status and coping strategies—together with clinical and sociodemographic factors, were independent predictors of Quality of Life (QoL) in adult psoriatic patients on topical and/or systemic pharmacological therapy. A cohort of 87 patients (53 M and 34 F), whose mean age was 46 ± 22 years, was analyzed. Coping responses were assessed by COPE and general psychopathology by Self-Reported-Symptom Inventory Revised (SCL-90), while HAM-D and HAM-A evaluated depressive and anxiety symptoms. In addition, perceived health status and QoL were analyzed by Short-Form-36 (SF-36) while the disease's burden assessed by PSODISK. Univariate analyses were performed for each variable to explore the relationship with QoL. Preliminary results indicated that, although not severe, anxiety and depressive symptoms were the most reported among patients along with somatization and obsessive-compulsivity. Female patients used more frequently mental disengagement, focus on and venting of emotions, use of instrumental social support and religious coping. Physical pain and mental health, instead, greatly affected QoL of subjects in a negative manner. PSODISK data analysis showed that general health, itching, serenity, shame and degree of extension of the disease on the skin were the most compromised areas. Moreover, correlation analysis indicated that a worse perception of patients' health status was associated to poor QoL.

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EV396

Epilepsy and self-esteem

M. Turki^{1,*}, I. Bouchhima¹, N. Halouani², E. Turki¹, N. Bouzidi¹, M. Dammak¹, O. Amami², C. Mhiri¹

¹ Habib Bourguiba university hospital, neurology department, Sfax, Tunisia

² Hedi Chaker university hospital, psychiatry department, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Epilepsy is a public health problem that often affects personal and social patients' life. Self-esteem, an important factor contributing to psychosocial well-being, is generally disrupted in epilepsy.

Objective The aim of our study was to assess self-esteem and factors associated in patients suffering from epilepsy.

Methods We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study, including 20 patients followed for epilepsy at neurology outpatient department, Habib Bourguiba hospital, Sfax, Tunisia. We collected socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, and used the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES).

Results The mean age was 35.9 ans. Sex-ratio (M/F) was 3. Hobby practice was noted in 45% of cases. The disease evolves since 19.9 years on average. A worsening of health in the last year was felt in 30% of cases. The stigma was reported in 30% of patients. Self-esteem was: very low 5%, low 40%, average 40%, and high 15%. It was better among married patients, living in family and those with disease evolving since more than 10 years, but without a significant correlation. The factors correlated with good self-esteem were: practicing a hobby ($P=0.006$) and absence of stigma ($P=0.001$). Poor self-esteem was significantly correlated with perceived health worsened during the last 12 months ($P=0.02$). It was poor in unstable patients professionally, but without significant correlation.

Conclusion Our study confirms the decline of self-esteem in patients with epilepsy. A better education of these patients to accept their illness, as well as raising public awareness on this affection could facilitate social insertion and improve self-esteem.

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EV397

Interest of admission clinical and paraclinical examinations for the detection of organic comorbidities in psychiatry

M. Turki*, N. Halouani, N. Hamza, R. Naoui, I. Gassara, J. Aloulou, O. Amami

Hedi Chaker university hospital, psychiatry department, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Somatic comorbidities in patients with mental disorders have become an important issue. They complicate therapeutic management and aggravate the prognosis.

Objectives Outline the nature of somatic disorders observed in psychiatry and assess the different interactions between psychiatric pathologies and organic diseases.

Methods We conducted a descriptive retrospective study including 60 patients hospitalized in a psychiatry department during 2 years (2013 and 2014). We included patients having presented a somatic disorder at their admission. Data collection was based on psychiatric and clinical observations.

Results At the admission, somatic examination was abnormal in 53.3% of cases: skin abnormalities 28.3%; blood pressure abnormalities 8.3%. An abnormality of the initial biological tests has been reported in 51.7% of patients: leukocytosis 18.3%; liver test abnormalities 13.3%; hematologic abnormalities 8.3%. The electrocardiograph was pathologic in 35% of cases. These anomalies have required advices from medical and surgical services: cardiology 33.3%; endocrinology 10%, orthopedics 10%. The relationship between somatic and psychiatric pathology was: a comorbidity: 55%; a side effect of psychotropic drug: 5%; an organic origin of the psychiatric disorder: 6.6% and a somatic disorder secondary to the psychiatric pathology: 10%. In the course of this investigation, 6.6% of patients were transferred urgently to a specialist department, the psychotropic treatment was stopped in 10% of cases, and a therapeutic adjustment was necessary in 6.6% of cases.

Conclusion Our study confirms the importance of somatic assessment of patients with mental illnesses. This must be a systematic practice in order to detect in time patients at risk of somatic complications.

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EV400

Casting wider diagnostic nets for anxiety and depression: Disability-driven cross-diagnostic subtypes in a large population study

R. Wanders^{1,*}, H.M. van Loo¹, K.J. Wardenaar¹, J.K. Vermunt², R.R. Meijer³, P. De Jonge¹

¹ University Medical Center Groningen, Department of Psychiatry, Groningen, Netherlands

² Tilburg University, Department of Methodology and Statistics, Tilburg, Netherlands

³ University of Groningen, Department of Psychometrics and Statistics, Groningen, Netherlands

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Data-driven techniques are frequently applied to identify subtypes of depression and anxiety. Although they are highly comorbid and often grouped under a single internalizing banner, most subtyping studies have focused on either depression or anxiety. Furthermore, most previous subtyping studies have not taken into account experienced disability.

Objectives To incorporate disability into a data-driven cross-diagnostic subtyping model.

Aims To capture heterogeneity of depression and anxiety symptomatology and investigate the importance of domain-specific disability-levels to distinguish between homogeneous subtypes.

Methods Sixteen symptoms were assessed without skips using the MINI-interview in a population sample (LifeLines; $n=73403$). Disability was measured with the RAND-36. To identify the best-fitting subtyping model, different nested latent variable models (latent class analysis, factor analysis and mixed-measurement item response theory [MM-IRT]) with and without disability covariates were compared. External variables were compared between the best model's classes.

Results A five-class MM-IRT model incorporating disability showed the best fit (Fig. 1). Accounting for disability improved the differentiation between classes reporting isolated non-specific symptoms ("Somatic" [13.0%], and "Worried" [14.0%]) and those reporting more psychopathological symptoms ("Subclinical" [8.8%], and "Clinical" [3.3%]). A "Subclinical" class reported symptomatology at subthreshold levels. No pure depression or anxiety, but only mixed classes were observed.

Conclusions An overarching subtyping model incorporating both symptoms and disability identified distinct cross-diagnostic subtypes. Diagnostic nets should be cast wider than current phenomenology-based categorical systems.

Figure not available.

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EV401

Pediatric asthma biomarkers in relation to mental disorders of asthmatic children and their caregivers

E. Zaky^{1,*}, E. Fouda¹, E. Samir², F. Ahmed³

¹ Ain Shams university- faculty of medicine, pediatrics, Cairo, Egypt

² Ain Shams university- faculty of medicine, biochemistry, Cairo, Egypt

³ Ain Shams university, pediatrics, Cairo, Egypt

* Corresponding author.