29.09±7.666, t=4.797, P=0.000; 31.82±9.991/29.31±7.205, t=2.603, P=0.009, respectively). We performed the logistic regression analysis to explore the related factors with ED which included concerning about the idol at media, non-harmonious parents relationships and being abused in childhood.

Conclusion: The prevalence of eating disorders in Chinese female youths is similar to that in west countries and more attention should be paid to them for their mental health.

P0342

Working memory, executive function and depressive symptoms in subjects with pathological obesity

M.J. Jaracz [1], M. Wilkosc [1], M. Bielinski [1], M. Tomaszewska [1], W. Drozdz [1], S. Dabrowiecki [2], R. Junik [3], A. Tretyn [4], A. Borkowska [1]. [1] *Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun, Collegium Medicum Bydgoszcz, Clinical Neuropsychology Unit, Bydgoszcz, Poland* [2] *Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun, Collegium Medicum Bydgoszcz, Department and Clinic of General and Endocrinological Surgery, Bydgoszcz, Poland* [3] *Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun, Collegium Medicum Bydgoszcz, Department of Diabetology and Endocrinology, Bydgoszcz, Poland* [4] *Nicolaus Copernicus University Torun, Bydgoszcz, Poland*

Eating disorders, leading to pathological obesity can be related to affective and impulse control disorders. Outcomes of research provided in last years indicate the prefrontal cortex dysfunction to play a significant role in etiology of bipolar affective disorder, regulation of impulsive behaviour as well as regulation of the HPA axis function. The purpose of the research was to verify the hypothesis of co-occurrence of pathological obesity with impairment of working memory and executive function, the latter being a marker of prefrontal cortex dysfunction.

The research included 70 (53 females and 17 males) patients diagnosed with pathological obesity aged 39±11 years and 55 sex, age and education years matched healthy controls.

All subjects performed WCST test where following domains were measured:

- perseverative errors (%PE-inability to change the reaction due to ignorance of relevant stimuli)
- non-perseverative errors (%NPE-attentional inability to avoid distraction)
- completed categories (CC-ability to utilize new information and previous experiences)
- conceptual responses (%CONC-ability of conceptual thinking)
- set to complete 1st category (1stCAT-ability to formulate a logical conception).

Depression was measured using Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D) and Beck Depression Scale.

The study has demonstrated the significant difference between the groups in all domains of WCST. Patients obtained worse results in %PE, %NPE, CC, %CONC and 1stCAT. There was a significant correlation between results in HAM-D and performance on WCST in %PE and %CONC.

P0343

Association of NTRK3 and its interaction with NGF suggest an altered cross-regulation of the neurotrophin signaling pathway in eating disorders

J.M. Mercader [1,2], E. Saus [1,2], Z. Agüera [3], M. Bayés [1,2,4], B. Claudette [5], A. Carreras [1,2,4], R. de Cid [1,2,4], M. Dierssen [1,6], F. Fernández-Aranda [7,3], L. Forcano [3], P. Gorwood [5], J. Hebebrand [8], A. Hinney [8], A. Puig [1,2,4], M. Ribases [9], M. Gratacòs [2,1,4], X. Estivill [1,2,4,10]. [1] *Genes and Disease Program, Center for Genomic Regulation (CRG), Barcelona, Spain* [2] *CIBER En Epidemiología Y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Barcelona, Spain* [3] *CIBER Fisiopatologia Obesidad Y Nutricion (CIBEROBN), Barcelona, Spain* [4] *National Center of Genotyping (CEGEN), Barcelona Node, Barcelona, Spain* [5] *Hospital Louis Mourier, Pr Ades Department, Paris, France* [6] *CIBER Enfermedades Raras (CIBERER), Barcelona, Spain* [7] *Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Bellvitge, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain* [8] *Rheinische Kliniken Essen, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany* [9] *Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Vall D'Hebron, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain* [10] *Experimental and Health Sciences Department, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain*

Eating disorders (ED) are complex psychiatric diseases that include anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa, and have higher than 50% heritability. Previous studies have found association of BDNF and NTRK2 to ED, while animal models suggest that other neurotrophin genes might also be involved in eating behavior. We have performed a family based association study with 151 TagSNPs covering ten neurotrophin signaling genes: NGFB, BDNF, NTRK1, NGFR/p75, NTF4/5, NTRK2, NTF3, NTRK3, CNTF and CNTFR in 371 ED trios of Spanish, French and German origin. Besides several nominal associations, we found a strong significant association after correcting for multiple testing ($p = 1.04 \times 10\text{-}4$) between ED and rs7180942, located in the NTRK3 gene, which followed an overdominant model of inheritance. Interestingly, HapMap unrelated individuals carrying the rs7180942 risk genotypes for ED showed higher levels of expression of NTRK3 in lymphoblastoid cell lines. Furthermore, higher expression of the orthologous murine Ntrk3 gene was also detected in the hypothalamus of the anx/anx mouse model of anorexia. Finally, variants in NGFB gene appear to modify the risk conferred by the NTRK3 rs7180942 risk genotypes ($p = 4.0 \times 10\text{-}5$) showing a synergistic epistatic interaction. The reported data, in addition to the previous reported findings for BDNF and NTRK2, point neurotrophin signaling genes as key regulators of eating behavior and their altered cross-regulation as susceptibility factors for eating disorders.

P0344

Prevalence of night eating syndrome in psychiatric outpatient population

O.K. Karamustafalioglu, Y. Cengiz, S. Gonenli, B. Ozcelik, B. Bakim. *Sisli Etfal Teaching and Research Hospital, Psychiatry Clinic, Istanbul, Turkey*

Objective: The purpose of this study, was to identify the point prevalence of night eating syndrome (NES) in our psychiatric outpatient population.

Method: subjects were recruited from psychiatric outpatient clinic at The Sisli Etfal Teaching and Research Hospital (n=384). Night Eating Syndrome Questionnaire was used as a screening tool.

Results: 304 patient were female (%79,2), 80 were male (%20,8). Mean age of patients were 37,5±13,7.

The mean weight of our population was 63,4±13,8; average BMI calculated 25,7±5,24 . %4,7 of patients were low weighted; %45,6

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