

representative sample of Egyptian school students (prep, middle and secondary students), and the correlation between adolescence and socio psychological factors that lead to anxiety disorders in adolescents.

Methods The study included 1200 student (600 from rural area, and 600 from urban area), their age ranged from 12–18 years m we used GHQ (28 items with cut point 14), the anxiety scale and SCID I.

Results The positive clinical cases represent 20.6%, depression is the most prevalent 23.8%, anxiety was (6.69%), body dysmorphic disorder (15.2%), adjustment disorder (13.8%); GAD (9.2%); obsession (7.4%)

Conclusions Findings demonstrate the clinical significance socio demographic factors related to GAD among adolescent youth, and highlighting on the paternal relations.

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EV0020

Evaluation of psychological interview before prominent ear reconstruction: Three cases report

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Medical and mental health professionals have long been interested in understanding both the motivations for seeking a change in physical appearance as well as the psychological outcomes of cosmetic surgery. By time to time researchers began to incorporate standardized psychometric tests and psychiatric evaluation into their studies. Psychiatrists have studied the personality characteristics and psychological state of these patients with the hope of identifying patients who may be psychologically inappropriate for surgery or those who are likely to be dissatisfied with a technically successful surgical outcome. There were some degree of congruence in the factors that appeared to be associated with poor outcome, demographic factors like being male, younger age, psychological/psychiatric factors such as history of depression or anxiety, dysmorphism, personality disorder as narcissistic or borderline, previous surgical procedure with which the patient was dissatisfied and minimal deformity. As a cosmetic surgery, prominent ear deformity is the most common abnormality of the external ear. We have used both clinical interview and psychometric assessments in three cases who want to go surgery because of their prominent ear. Two of the cases have used cyanoacrylate adhesive to their postauricular skin for camouflage of their prominent ear deformity. We have evaluated the patients' psychiatric state with psychosocial viewpoint of the deformity.

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EV0021

A mixed approach: Posttraumatic obsessive compulsive disorder

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Introduction Several studies along the last two decades provide information indicating the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). The particular features described in patients who developed OCD symptoms closely after the onset of PTSD, may suggest the existence of a specific subtype of OCD more likely to be suffered after a traumatic event. The few studies focused on evaluating treatment efficacy for the association between OCD and PTSD seem to predict poor response to pharmacologic or behavioral cognitive (BCT) monotherapy.

Objectives Despite the evidence, most widely used guidelines propose the employment of either a psychotherapeutic or psychopharmacologic approach. We propose to combine intensive BCT and serotonin profile antidepressants in order to optimize PTSD-OCD subtype.

Material and methods We present two detailed case reports offering the results of combining intensive BCT and serotonin profile antidepressants as soon as the comorbid diagnosis for both disorders was established. These two patients were recruited from outpatient care centers.

Results Our limited experience supplied promising outcome results. Significant improvement regarding to functional impairment appeared from early stages of the treatment in both patients.

Discussion Despite logistic difficulties, an intensive and coordinated psychopharmacologic and psychotherapeutic approach might constitute another treatment choice which may be taken into account in those cases monotherapy fails to reduce PTSD-OCD subtype patients' impairment.

Conclusions A mixed treatment approach might be taken into account as a first line treatment in PTSD-OCD disorder.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0022

Regression models for biopsychosocial factors affecting patients with haemoglobinopathies in a Greek hospital

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Introduction Sickle cell and thalassemia (haemoglobinopathies) are autosomal recessive inherited conditions that affect haemoglobin and as chronic diseases, stress, anxiety and depression are comorbid conditions.

Objectives To examine possible biopsychosocial factors affecting stress, anxiety and depression symptoms in these patients.

Aims To investigate whether different condition related markers, contribute to the psychological symptomatology.

Methods A total of 97 patients participated in the study, 21 males (21.6%) and 76 females (78.4%), with a mean age of 44.35. Convenience sampling method was used and participants were recruited from the General Hospital of Nikaia, 'Ag. Panteleimon', in Athens, Greece. DASS and MFI scales were used to measure the dependent and independent variables. Data were analysed with the SPSS 21 software.