

Results: BED among obese adults was 48%; 83 % of them had drive for thinness, 25% were bulimics, 45 % had ineffectiveness feeling. Also 83 % had body dissatisfaction, 8% were perfectionism seeking, 43 % showed interpersonal distrust and 25% presented maturity fears. Impulsivity was scored high in 25% , 66.6% had social insecurity and 77% had severe Extraversion. All were statistically significant. On the other hand there were no statistical significant difference between obese adults with BED and those without on TMAS. Half percent of participants with BED and 34.6 percent of participant without BED had moderate level of anxiety. In addition , there were no significant difference between obese participants with BED and those without BED according to BDI. However, 83.3% of obese cases with BED while 60 % for those without BED had manifest depression ranging from mild to severe depression.

Conclusions: Obese adults with BED have more drive for thinness, body dissatisfaction, feeling of ineffectiveness, perfectionism seeking, interpersonal distrust, maturity fears and social insecurity than non BED. Extraversion and Neuroticism are also more among BED. There were no significance different between both group in relation to Anxiety and Depression.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Anorexia Nervosa in the Gazes of Primary Healthcare Practitioners

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Introduction: Eating Disorders (EDs) as a public health concern were explored by numerous studies, where attention was drawn to further exploration of Anorexia Nervosa (AN) in non-western countries due to the existing gap in the area (Cummins et al., 2005; Javier & Belgrave, 2019). The studies emphasized the importance of exploring the perceptions and attitudes of healthcare practitioners in order to improve the quality of medical care for people who have AN (Atti et al., 2020; Colmsee et al., 2021; Costa-Val et al., 2019; Ghaderi et al., 2020; Jafar & Morgan 2021; Kohrt et al., 2020; Reas et al., 2021). Little research related to EDs in Central Asia has been found among previous literature. This study contributes to further research in this area taking into account societal and cultural specifics existing in Kyrgyzstan.

Objectives: Healthcare practitioners are accessible for the majority of the population of Bishkek through the local primary healthcare (PHC) structure. Therefore, the perceptions of the local PHC workers were explored within the present study. The aim of the current research was to explore how primary healthcare practitioners perceive AN and people who have AN in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

Methods: Six semi-structured interviews with six PHC workers who currently provide medical care for the local population were conducted in accordance with the Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). The results were discussed in frames of the Social Constructionism theory.

Results: The interviews uncovered major themes which show how the participants perceive AN and people with AN. According to the

participants, AN develops due to stress. Families of AN patients carry the heavy burden of the disorder. The participants described how local and western socio-cultural standards influence the development of AN and seeking treatment process. AN patients do not want to be treated due to the stigmatization of mental health area within the local population and self-stigmatization of mental health disorders. However, the participants themselves have both positive and negative attitudes towards the mental healthcare.

Conclusions: The participants represent local societal perceptions and attitudes related to EDs and AN among medical professionals in accordance with the social constructionism theory. Overall, the PHC physicians in Bishkek have positive attitudes towards AN patients. They feel compassionate towards people who need their professional help. However, the participants feel like they are not able to provide the appropriate medical help for the population with AN due to the way PHC structure in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan functions. Local PHC practitioners do not receive enough resources to provide medical care for people with mental health issues in general. The important discourse uncovered within the present study is the attention brought to the local PHC structure.

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E-mental Health

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The use of new technology in prevention and treatment of psychiatric diseases - preliminary results

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Introduction: The COVID-19 outbreak is a serious global public health issue with wide-ranging negative effects on people's lives, which is reflected in steadily rising mental health problems. In order to appropriately respond to the increased occurrence of psychiatric illness, protect mental health and strengthen resilience it is necessary to include new technologies, such as extended reality (XR) or socially assistive robots (SAR) in not only psychiatric