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EW430

Psychometric evaluation of a 33-item subset of MOODS-SR for distinguishing bipolar disorder

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Introduction The MOODS-SR is a self-report instrument consisting of 161 dichotomous items. It is designed to assess lifetime presence of mood spectrum psychopathology. Recently, it has been proposed that a subset of 33 items can be used to distinguishing bipolar disorder.

Aim To evaluate psychometric properties of a 33-item subset and to propose a clinically relevant cut-off for screening for bipolar disorder.

Methods Patients with mood disorders were recruited from outpatient services at Sahlgrenska University Hospital. Patients and a convenience sample of healthy controls were offered to fill in the MOODS-SR. A post-hoc analysis was conducted for the 33-items subset of the MOODS-SR.

Results The subset showed high internal consistency (Cronbach $\alpha = 0.95$). The mean scores of patients with bipolar disorder (22.7 ± 6.4) were significantly higher than those of the unipolar (11.3 ± 4.9) and control group (7.0 ± 7.0 , $P < 0.005$). A significant correlation was found between YMRS ($r = 0.50$, $P < 0.005$) and the 33-item subset, but not with MADRS ($r = -0.22$, $P = 0.223$).

Conclusion The 33-item subset of MOODS-SR showed promising psychometric properties, including good known-group validity. It discriminated bipolar patients from unipolar patients and healthy subjects. The clinical usefulness of these findings needs further investigation.

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The frequency, type and impact of appearance comparisons on body dissatisfaction and disordered eating behaviours in women's daily lives

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Objective To examine the impact of appearance comparison behaviours, trait body dissatisfaction and eating pathology on women's state body dissatisfaction and engagement in disordered eating behaviours in daily life.

Method Using ecological sampling method (ESM), 116 women residing in Australia, completed a baseline questionnaire containing the trait-based measures, before being signalled by an iPhone

app six times daily, for seven days, to self-report on their recent appearance comparison behaviours, current state body dissatisfaction and recent disordered eating behaviours.

Results Multi-level modelling revealed that upward comparisons (comparisons against more attractive individuals) elicited increases in state body dissatisfaction ($\beta = 0.89$, $P < .001$) and disordered eating behaviours ($\beta = 0.29$, $P = .002$). Contrastingly, downward comparisons (comparisons against less attractive individuals) elicited decreases in state body dissatisfaction ($\beta = -0.31$, $P = .048$) and, unexpectedly, increases in disordered eating behaviours ($\beta = 0.46$, $P < .01$). The frequency of appearance comparison engagement, regardless of whether it was upward or downward comparisons, was also predictive of increased disordered eating behaviours ($\beta = 0.12$, $P < .001$). In addition, eating pathology and trait body dissatisfaction were directly associated with higher state body dissatisfaction, and increased in disordered eating behaviours (all $P < .001$).

Conclusion These findings highlight the general negative impact that appearance comparisons have on fluctuating states of body dissatisfaction and eating pathology, as well as illustrating how trait characteristics partially account for this volatility. These findings provide further information that may be used to inform eating disorder prevention and intervention efforts.

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Portuguese version of the Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised: Preliminary data

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Introduction Disgust propensity (DP) and disgust sensitivity (DS) contribute to individual differences in the experience of disgust. Studies have shown that DP and DS are predictive of some anxiety (e.g., spider phobia and blood-injection-injury phobia) and obsessive-compulsive and related disorders.

Aim The aim of this study was to develop and validate a Portuguese version of the Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised (DPSS-R; van Overveld et al., 2006) for use in Portuguese-speaking populations.

Method Two hundred and six participants (162 females), with ages between 18 and 47 ($M = 25.92$; $SD = 8.75$), filled in the DPSS-R, which was first translated and adapted into Portuguese language by individuals highly proficient in English and then back-translated by a bilingual with no prior knowledge of the scale. Finally, the DPSS-R was subjected to a think-aloud procedure.

Results The results showed good internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = .833$) for a DPSS-R. The two subscales displayed an adequate internal consistency ($DP_{Cronbach's \alpha} = .776$; $DS_{Cronbach's \alpha} = .790$). Test-retest analysis documented good intraclass correlation coefficient for the two subscales ($ICC_{Propensity} = .889$; $ICC_{Sensitivity} = .900$). We also confirmed the bifactorial structure using a confirmatory factor analysis, since we obtained appropriate val-

ues in all goodness of fit indices (χ^2 df = 1,906; CFI = .94; PCFI = .736; GFI = .93; PGFI = .607; RMSEA = .067).

Conclusion DPSS-R obtained good psychometric properties and may therefore be proposed as a valid instrument to assess DS and DP in the Portuguese population. This instrument may provide an important contribute to study the development and maintenance of psychopathology associated with disgust.

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EW433

Mood instability and clinical outcomes in mental health disorders: A natural language processing (NLP) study

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Introduction Mood instability is an important problem but has received relatively little research attention. Natural language processing (NLP) is a novel method, which can be used to automatically extract clinical data from electronic health records (EHRs).

Aims To extract mood instability data from EHRs and investigate its impact on people with mental health disorders.

Methods Data on mood instability were extracted using NLP from 27,704 adults receiving care from the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) for affective, personality or psychotic disorders. These data were used to investigate the association of mood instability with different mental disorders and with hospitalisation and treatment outcomes.

Results Mood instability was documented in 12.1% of people included in the study. It was most frequently documented in people with bipolar disorder (22.6%), but was also common in personality disorder (17.8%) and schizophrenia (15.5%). It was associated with a greater number of days spent in hospital (B coefficient 18.5, 95% CI 12.1–24.8), greater frequency of hospitalisation (incidence rate ratio 1.95, 1.75–2.17), and an increased likelihood of prescription of antipsychotics (2.03, 1.75–2.35).

Conclusions Using NLP, it was possible to identify mood instability in a large number of people, which would otherwise not have been possible by manually reading clinical records. Mood instability occurs in a wide range of mental disorders. It is generally associated with poor clinical outcomes. These findings suggest that clinicians should screen for mood instability across all common mental health disorders. The data also highlight the utility of NLP for clinical research.

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EW434

Automatic attentional processing of faces with disease cues

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Introduction Stimuli that are relevant to our survival, especially those that signal the presence of a threat in the environment (e.g., threatening faces), automatically attract our attention.

Objective The same may be true for faces displaying subtle disease cues as they may signal danger of potential contamination and, hence, disease-avoidance behaviour, which was the focus of the present research.

Aim The present study investigated, for the first time to our knowledge, whether faces with disease cues (DF), compared to control stimuli (faces without such cues) (CF), interfered with the participants' performance in a letter discrimination task.

Method Eighty-six (44 women) university students volunteered to participate in a letter discrimination task where 240 DF and 240 CF were presented.

Results The results confirmed our hypothesis by showing that for DF, compared to CF, participants took longer to discriminate the target letters. Moreover, the results from a further rating task showed that DF, compared to CF, were rated as significantly more disgusting and associated with disease, thus confirming our experimental manipulation and suggesting that disgust may be driving automatic attention to DF.

Conclusions Our findings provide important insights on the possible influence of exogenous attention to disease cues in social avoidance behaviour, which may have relevant implications in clinical disorders with disgust at its core.

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EW435

Sensory processing disorders, duration of current episode, and severity of side effects in major affective and anxiety disorders

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Introduction Longer duration of untreated illness, longer duration of current episode, and severity of medication side effects may negatively influence the psychosocial functioning in major affective and anxiety disorders. Studies also suggested the involvement of sensory perception in emotional and psychopathological processes.

Objective The objective of this study is to investigate the nature of the association between duration of untreated illness, duration of current episode, and severity of medication side effects.

Aims The study is aimed to examine the relationship between sensory processing disorders (SPD), duration of untreated illness, duration of current illness episode, and the severity of side effects related to psychoactive medications.

Methods The sample included 178 participants with an age ranging from 17 to 85 years (mean = 53.84 ± 15.55); psychiatric