

significantly. The academic courses in terms of social phobia had not different with them but there were significant differences in the character of personality. It seems that dimensions of personality associated with Social phobia and be able to explain it.

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EV0032

Duloxetine augmentation in resistant obsessive compulsive disorder: Surveying a new medication for challenges in treatment of OCD

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Introduction Up to 50% of patients with OCD have failed to respond in SSRI trials, so looking for pharmacological alternatives in treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) seems necessary.

Objectives Surveying duloxetine augmentation in treatment of resistant OCD.

Aims Study the effects of serotonin-norepinephrine enhancers for treatment of OCD.

Methods This augmentation trial was designed as an 8-week randomized controlled, double blind study. Forty-six patients suffering from OCD who had failed to respond to at least 12 weeks of treatment with a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (fluoxetine, citalopram or fluvoxamine) were randomly allocated to receive duloxetine or sertraline plus their current anti OCD treatment. Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) was the primary outcome measure.

Results Forty-six patients (24 of 30 in duloxetine group and 22 of 27 in sertraline group) completed the trial. Both groups showed improvement over the 8-week study period (mean Y-BOCS total score at week 8 as compared with baseline: $P < 0.001$ and $P < 0.001$) without significant difference ($P = 0.861$). Those receiving duloxetine plus their initial medications experienced a mean decrease of 33.0% in Y-BOCS score and the patients with sertraline added to their initial medication experienced a mean decrease of 34.5% in Y-BOCS.

Conclusions Our double blind controlled clinical trial showed duloxetine to be as effective as sertraline in reducing obsessive and compulsive symptoms in resistant OCD patients. However, it needs to be noted that our study is preliminary and larger double blind placebo controlled studies are necessary to confirm the results.

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EV0033

Pregnancy in men: Couvade syndrome

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As human reproduction has to been seen not only from the biological (gender) but from the social and anthropological perspective, and as long as paternity joins a very important aspect in men identity, we found essential to review actual and past literature in order to explain symptoms and attitudes experienced by some fathers to be.

Couvade syndrome was first described in the mid-sixties by a group of British authors who tried to analyze some typical pregnancy symptoms observed in fathers to be. These symptoms are hetero-

geneous and could be difficultly classified, but must of the authors tend to group them in anxiety or somatophorm-like disorders.

In this oral communication, we will explore into the deep causes of this syndrome and its links to the Couvade ritual described in some ancient cultures like the Greek (year 60 B.C.) as well as analyze an actual case report, with the help of the exhaustive revision of the existing literature.

Couvade has to be contemplated as a way to define the new identity of the father to be, and his bond with the newborn, his couple and the society.

Finally, Couvade could be seen as a proactive and constructive preparation of the male to the paternity, out of psychopathology and recognize these comprehensive reactions as a normal and functional part of the reproductive ritual.

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EV0034

The correlation between object relationships and attachment style in prostitutes in Iran

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Objective Increased statistics of prostitution and reduced age of prostitutes at the world and as a result, prevalence of diseases such as AIDS and other diseases has gained attention of scholars to the problem of prostitution and relevant problems. Hence, the main objective of this study is to analyze the correlation between object relations and attachment style in prostitutes in Iran.

Method Applied method in this study is correlation. Statistical population in this study consists of prostitutes of Tehran, Mashhad, Kerman, Tabriz and Mazandaran and statistical sample consists of 317 women selected using simple random sampling method in 2015. For purpose of data collection, Bell Object Relations and Reality Testing Inventory (BORRTI) and Hazan and Shaver attachment styles questionnaire are used. The data were analyzed using multivariate regression and Pearson correlation in SPSS-22.

Finding The results showed that there is significant correlation between object relations and attachment styles in prostitutes ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion Object relations scales (incompetence, self-centeredness and alienation) are correlated to insecure attachment styles in prostitutes.

Keywords Object relations; Attachment styles; Prostitutes

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

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EV0035

The risk of hypertension in general population with anxiety traits in Russia/Siberia: Gender disparities. WHO survey MONICA-psychosocial

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Objective To determine gender differences in prevalence of anxiety traits in general population and to evaluate its impact on the risk of hypertension in men and women aged 25–64 years in the open population in Russia/Siberia.

Methods Under the third screening of WHO program “MONICA-psychosocial” a random representative sample of the population aged 25–64 were surveyed in Novosibirsk in 1994 ($n=657$ men, $n=870$ women). Anxiety levels were measured by means Spielberger test. Over the 16-year period were identified 229 cases of AH in women and 46 for men. Cox-proportional regression model was used for an estimation of hazard ratio (HR).

Results In general population aged 25–64 years at 99.5% of women and 97.5% of men had moderate and high levels of anxiety traits. In univariate Cox regression analysis model the risk incidence of arterial hypertension in women and men with high level of anxiety was 2.383-fold and 5.18-fold higher, respectively, over 5 years of follow-up. It was 1.853-fold and 5.75-fold higher over 10 years and 1.45 and 3.82 times higher over 16 years after baseline. In the multivariate Cox regression model HR of hypertension was 1.648 in women with high level of anxiety; and it was 4.568-fold higher in men.

Conclusion Despite the higher prevalence of HLA in women, the risk of developing hypertension is much higher in males.

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EV0036

Contribution for the Portuguese validation of the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21): Comparison between dimensional models in a sample of students

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Introduction The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales are widely used in clinical and non-clinical populations, both in research and clinical settings. The need for briefer but valid and reliable instruments has motivated the reduction of the original 42-item scale to a short 21-version. On Portuguese samples, Pais-Ribeiro et al. (2004) found that the original 3-factor solution (stress, anxiety and depression) explained 50.35% of the variance and in an exploratory analysis; Xavier et al. (2015) presented a two factor solution and a modified three-factor solution with a sample of pregnant women, both with adequate factors' reliability (<0.70) and explaining above 50% of the variance.

Aims Based on the previous results of factor analysis with Portuguese samples, the present study aimed to perform confirmatory factor analyses (using Mplus software) to evaluate which dimensional structure best fitted the data.

Methods The sample comprised 234 students (78.2% female), between 18–26 years old ($M=20.55$; $SD=1.66$). Eighty-five percent of the participants were on their first three years of college education. Participants filled the Portuguese version of the DASS-21.

Results Our results showed that the original 3-factor structure had the best model fit [$\chi^2_{(186)}=475.465$, $P<0.05$; $RMSEA=0.082$, $90\% CI=0.073-0.091$; $CFI=0.918$; $TLI=0.908$; $SRMR=0.05$]. Good reliability was found for all subscales (0.92 for stress, 0.87 for anxiety and 0.91 for depression subscale).

Conclusions The DASS-21 is a reliable instrument that, with student populations, seems to have better performance when used with a 3-factor structure. Further research is needed to confirm this structure in Portuguese clinical samples.

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EV0037

Psychogenic nonepileptic seizures

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Introduction Psychogenic nonepileptic seizures (PNES) are defined as a somatoform conversion disorder manifesting as paroxysmal events not associated with electroencephalographic (EEG) epileptiform correlates. This entity is poorly understood and often misdiagnosed as epilepsy. It is important to recognize that misdiagnosis leads to inappropriate use of antiepileptic drugs, which may worsen the course of the disease.

Recent studies have suggested that the frequency of psychogenic nonepileptic seizures ranges from 10 to 23% of referrals to a pediatric epilepsy center, as well as 60% of children with PNES achieve symptom improvement and event freedom of symptoms following appropriate treatment.

Objectives The aim of this study is to conduct a literature review of studies which the purpose was better understand the etiologies, features, and care outcomes of psychogenic nonepileptic seizures (PNESs) in a pediatric setting.

Conclusion A early identification of the risk factors for comorbid psychopathology, diagnosis and appropriate care for PNESs reduces inappropriate medical investigation and therapy, expedites rates of remission, and decreases health-care utilization in a pediatric setting.

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EV0038

Emetophobia (a specific phobia of vomiting): A case study

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Introduction Case presentation of a young woman Ms. A.M., referred by her GP with an eating disorder, who was thereafter diagnosed with an uncommon type of phobia (emetophobia – a specific phobia of vomiting) and treated accordingly.

Objectives To highlight the diagnostic dilemma with such uncommon cases, who are often misdiagnosed as having anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa or suffering from other anxiety disorders (like OCD or GAD).

Methods A comprehensive mental state examination was conducted including a diagnostic clarification interview. She was followed up by the mental health team on a regular basis with support and also providing appropriate psychotherapy.

Discussion Ms. A.M. refused medications and only agreed to non-pharmacological treatment. She was therefore commenced on once weekly psychotherapy (CBT), which she undertook for a period of 4 months. She showed good response to the psychotherapy with significant attenuation of her core symptoms, although she still continued to exhibit some avoidance behaviors.

Conclusions This particular patient showcases a relatively uncommon and often misdiagnosed specific phobia (emetophobia)