

P-746 - PSYCHOPATOLOGICAL FEATURES OF OBESITY: IMPORTANCE OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO BARIATRIC SURGERY

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Introduction: Even if obesity isn't a psychiatric disorder included in the DSM IV-TR, it is associated with a high prevalence of psychopathological features. Mainly obese patients on a waiting list for bariatric surgery are affected by psychiatric disorders more often than non-obese individuals.

Objective: To estimate the prevalence of psychopathology in obese patients on a *waiting* list for weight loss surgery.

Aim: To demonstrate the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to bariatric surgery that includes a *psychodiagnostic* evaluation.

Methods: Forty-seven patients on a waiting list for bariatric surgery were assessed using the SCL-90-R.

Results: In a high rate of patients (83%) was identified a significantly altered value at least in one of the SCL-90-R subscales. Mainly the 80.85% has expressed a psychological distress through physical symptoms (SOM), the 63.82% had a deflection of mood (DEP), the 61.7% had a higher ability to perceive both internal and external stimuli (IS); suspiciousness (PAR) occurred in 59.57% of patients (PAR).

Conclusions: Our results suggest a high rate of psychopathological alterations in patients on a waiting list for weight loss. These individuals try to manage their emotions through the relationship with food, and the body become a way to express themselves. Therefore the early detection and the treatment of the psychopathological features associated with obesity could have a role to improve the therapeutic outcome, and a multidisciplinary approach could represent an essential element to reach a global resolution of both clinical and mental features of patients.