

## EPP0822

**Alexithymic traits in adolescents with Anorexia Nervosa**

I. Nicolau<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Iotu<sup>1</sup>, M. Leti<sup>1</sup>, L. Andrei<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Stancu<sup>1,2</sup> and F. Rad<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>“Prof.Dr. Al. Obregia” Psychiatry Clinical Hospital, Child And Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Bucharest, Romania and <sup>2</sup>Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Child And Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Bucharest, Romania

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.973

**Introduction:** Alexithymia is a construct which has been described in persons under the autistic spectrum. Besides Autistic Spectrum Disorders, alexithymia nowadays is highly correlated with several psychiatric disorders, among them being Eating Disorders. Several studies suggested a “cognitive-affective” division in the inner experience of patients with Anorexia Nervosa, because of their difficulty in describing, identifying and recognising their own emotions as well as others

**Objectives:** This study aims to identify how many adolescents diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa meet the characteristics of alexithymic personality traits and in which domain of these traits they had the most struggles with.

**Methods:** The study lot includes 34 adolescents diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa evaluated by a self report survey: Online Alexithymia Questionnaire-G2 (OAQ-G2). The cut-off scores are: 113 and above - correlated with alexithymia, 95-112 - correlated with possible alexithymia and under 94 - insignificant clinical score. We analyzed the result of every subcategory of the questionnaire in order to determine whether there is an area affected more than others.

**Results:** The sample included 34 patients, female to male ratio 31:3, evaluated in the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, “Prof. Dr. Alexandru Obregia” Psychiatry Hospital. 29,41% had clinically semnificative scores for alexithymic traits, while 52,94% scored for possible alexithymia according to the OAQ-G2.

**Conclusions:** In 82,35% of patients from the lot we identified alexithymic personality traits. The F1 subcategory (difficulty identifying feelings) and F5a (problematic interpersonal process) were the ones that distinguished the alexithymic group from the possible alexithymic one.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Anorexia nervosa; alexithymia; eating disorder; adolescence

## EPP0824

**ADHD in a patient with eating disorder. Case report**

P. Del Sol Calderón<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Izquierdo De La Puente<sup>2</sup>, M. Garcia Moreno<sup>2</sup>, R. Paricio Del Castillo<sup>1</sup> and L. Mallol Castaño<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro, Psiquiatría Infanto-juvenil, Madrid, Spain and <sup>2</sup>HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO PUERTA DE HIERRO MAJADAHONDA, Psychiatry, MADRID, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.974

**Introduction:** 15-year-old female referred to outpatient unit after COVID lockdown for binge eating and purging with depressive symptoms and anxiety.

**Objectives:** To show the importance of a correct diagnosis in an impulsive patient with eating disorder

**Methods:** case report and literature review

**Results:** The patient presents emotional instability with interpersonal difficulties with high fear of rejection. She suffered from fear of gaining weight and desires to lose weight with rejection of her body image. Fluoxetine and lorazepam are started together with low doses of olanzapine. During the follow up she presented a worsening of mood, onset of self-injuries and an episode of suicidal attempt. A biographical examination was performed, expressing a feeling of academic failure with difficulty concentrating and performing simple tasks. As a child she is described as impulsive, with frequent arguments with classmates. CPT III was performed with a high probability of ADHD. Treatment was started with lisdexamfetamine up to 50 mg with good tolerance. From the beginning of the treatment the patient expressed a feeling of improvement in the control of emotions as well as in the management of her impulsivity. There was an improvement in her academic performance with a decrease in self-injury episodes. The patient was able to express improvement in the sense of incapacity she felt.

**Conclusions:** This case shows how marked emotional dysregulation and impulsive symptoms improves after diagnosis and subsequent treatment of ADHD, also improving eating symptoms. ADHD is present in eating disorders, especially in those with impulse dyscontrol such as binge eating disorder or bulimia nervosa.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** ADHD; eating disorder; impulsivity; dysregulation

## EPP0825

**The impact of nasogastric tube feeding on Drive for Thinness and Body Dissatisfaction in children and adolescents with Anorexia Nervosa**

J. Pruccoli\*, M. Pelusi, G. Romagnoli and A. Parmeggiani

University of Bologna, Child Neurology And Psychiatry, Bologna, Italy

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.975

**Introduction:** The use of nasogastric-tube feeding (NGT) in the treatment of Anorexia Nervosa (AN) in children and adolescents is recommended by current guidelines. Nonetheless, the literature lacks studies assessing prognostic factors for modifications of AN-specific psychopathology treated with NGT.

**Objectives:** To assess potential prognostic affecting improvement in AN-specific psychopathology in children and adolescents hospitalized for AN, treated with NGT.

**Methods:** Retrospective study assessing young inpatients with AN, treated with NGT. Considered outcomes (admission vs discharge) were AN-specific psychopathology (Eating Disorder Inventory-3 (EDI-3): Drive for Thinness (DT); Body Dissatisfaction (BD); Eating-Disorders Risk (EDRC)) and body-mass index (BMI). Considered potential predictors were demographics, duration of untreated illness (DUI), severity (admission BMI), diagnoses, early