

(89.5%). At least one repeat review was indicated in 10 of the 19 patients (52.6%).

Conclusions: Trauma patients have a high rate of comorbid mental illness. Nearly 1/5 are currently referred to the CLP service, which is likely an underestimation of the actual burden of mental health disorders and could be explained by the lack of dedicated services. The liaison psychiatry team provides valuable input into the multi-disciplinary care of trauma patients and the demand for its services is likely to increase with the expansion under the Major Trauma Strategy for Ireland.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Eating Disorders 02

EPP0820

Stages of treatment of eating disorders in endogenous depressions

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1105

Introduction: The problem of eating disorders has become increasingly important in recent years, due to the increase in the number of cases among children and adolescents, as well as the insufficient effectiveness of therapeutic measures. An important role in the course of eating disorders is occupied by the depressive syndrome associated with it, which complicates the process of treatment and rehabilitation in this pathology.

Objectives: Study of the stages of treatment of eating disorders in the structure of depressive states.

Methods: The sample consisted of 63 patients aged from 15 to 25 years old (all female, average age 16.2), who were on outpatient and inpatient observation in the clinic were studied.

Results: In the process of treatment, several stages of treatment of patients were carried out. The first stage was aimed at normalizing the body's vital functions and management of somatoendocrine impairments (the duration of the stage is about 14 days). The next stage was aimed at the psychotropic treatment of eating disorders and concomitant mental pathologies (the duration of the stage is 3-4 weeks). The final stage included rehabilitation, which consisted of working with a psychotherapist (the duration of the stage was 8 weeks or more). It should be noted that in the process of rehabilitation, patients continued to receive psychopharmacotherapy and underwent a comprehensive examination to assess the dynamics of their condition.

Conclusions: Eating disorders in the structure of endogenous depressions require an integrated approach to treatment, including both ensuring adequate vital activity of the organism and the selection of drug treatment depending on the nosological affiliation of the underlying syndrome. Rehabilitation work aimed at social adaptation and prevention of relapses of the disease also plays an important role.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0821

Anorexia Nervosa and Psychiatric Comorbidities – It's not all about food

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1106

Introduction: Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a severe psychiatric disorder that usually begins during adolescence and is associated with a high risk of mortality and morbidity, its treatment is complex and often ineffective. Psychiatric comorbidity is common in patients with eating disorders (with the prevalence of 20–95%), namely 39% in AN.

Objectives: The purpose of the authors is to review the most common areas of psychiatric comorbidity in AN, how it affects the course of both diseases and the potential treatment approaches.

Methods: A brief non-systematized review is presented, using the literature available on PubMed and Google Scholar.

Results: The most common psychiatric comorbidities in AN are: Affective disorders in 24-38% (mainly unipolar depression which can appear in up to 75% of patients, compared to 11% in bipolar disorder); Anxiety disorders in 25.5% (11% with panic disorder, 20% social phobia/social anxiety disorder, 15% specific phobias, 10% generalized anxiety disorder, 13% post-traumatic stress disorder); Obsessive compulsive disorder in 12%; Substance use disorders at 17%; Personality disorders around 30%. Other pathologies occur less commonly but can have a significant impact on the patient, namely Autism spectrum disorder (predictive factor for unfavourable outcome) or Schizophrenia (there are reports of reciprocal relationships between the two pathologies).

Some of these comorbidities may increase mortality in AN, namely unipolar depression, personality disorders, alcohol and illicit drug use. The profound impact that starvation has on mood and cognition is well known. It can condition symptoms that are confused with other psychiatric diseases and change their clinical presentation. As such, the specific clinical characteristics and the therapeutic approach will be presented for each of the psychiatric comorbidities.

Conclusions: Early diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric comorbidities in AN are essential to improve the prognosis of this eating disorder. The additional treatment of these pathologies will increase complexity of the already challenging treatment of AN, with the additional symptomatology often being perpetuated by an uncontrolled eating disorder and a poor compliance to treatment. The limited evidence available for approaching these cases is based on the few studies available, most with insufficient samples.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0822

Intergenerational transmission of childhood maltreatment and eating disorder behaviors: Shedding light on the mother-daughter dyad and grandmother-mother-daughter triad

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1107

Introduction: Previous studies have established a relation between childhood maltreatment and eating disorder behaviors. However, this pattern of relations has not yet been studied within the nuclear family interactions.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine a model illuminating the transgenerational mechanism underlying the association between childhood maltreatment and eating disorder behaviors.

Methods: One-hundred-sixty-eight Israeli mothers and their young-adult-daughters (discovery sample) and 143 Israeli grandmother-mother-daughter triads (replication sample) filled out a battery of questionnaires assessing their history of childhood maltreatment and level of eating disorder behaviors.

Results: Results of structural equation modeling (SEM) in the discovery sample indicated that mothers' childhood maltreatment was associated with daughters' childhood maltreatment and that mothers' eating disorder behaviors were also associated with daughters' eating disorder behaviors. In addition, for both mothers and daughters, childhood maltreatment was associated with eating disorder behaviors. Finally, an indirect effect was found in which the relation between mothers' childhood maltreatment and daughters' eating disorders was mediated by mothers' eating disorders. Partial replication was observed; grandmothers' childhood maltreatment was significantly associated with mothers' childhood maltreatment. Grandmothers' eating disorder behaviors were associated with mothers' eating disorders and mothers' eating disorders were associated with daughters' eating disorders. Finally, an indirect effect was found in which the association between grandmothers' eating disorders and daughters' eating disorders were mediated by mothers' eating disorders.

Conclusions: These findings point to the significant contribution of the mother-daughter relationship in different aspects of the intergenerational transmission of both childhood maltreatment and eating disorder behaviors. These findings highlight the need to include a trauma-informed family-system approach in the treatment of eating disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0823

Clinical and psychometric correlates of binge eating behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1108

Introduction: Binge eating behaviors are associated with psychological, social, and biological factors, while it is suggested that they may be triggered by negative emotions, including depression and anxiety, and provide relief from them, which in turn may lead to reinforcement of such behaviors.

Objectives: This study aimed to examine the eating habits and in particular the binge eating behaviors of a sample of adults during

the COVID-19 pandemic, an unprecedented challenge for public health and communities worldwide with multi-level consequences on people's lives.

Methods: The sample consisted of 196 individuals residing in Greece aged 18 to 64 years (76.5% women), who completed an anonymous questionnaire from June to July 2021. This included the following psychometric instruments: Fear of COVID-19 Scale to assess the fear related to COVID-19, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale to assess self-esteem, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 to assess anxiety, depression and stress, Binge Eating Scale to assess binge eating behaviors, UCLA Loneliness Scale for the evaluation of the perceived feeling of loneliness and Reflective Functioning Questionnaire for the assessment of reflective functioning (i.e., the ability to understand human behavior in terms of underlying mental states).

Results: The majority of participants (86.7%) reported that during the pandemic their diet was less healthy than before the pandemic onset, while almost half (46.4%) of the participants stated that they had experienced an episode of binge eating during the past 6 months, and 36.2% that they had used self-induced vomiting in order to control their weight. Of note, the results of a multiple regression analysis revealed that higher levels of fear of the pandemic as well as of depression were independently associated with higher binge eating, with women presenting higher mean scores in the Binge Eating Scale than men. Conversely, higher self-esteem appeared to be independently associated with lower binge eating levels, thus acting as a protective factor, whereas the remaining psychometric factors were not found statistically significantly related.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the findings of the present study highlight the importance of identifying dysfunctional eating behaviors and related psychological factors that may potentially act as risk or protective factors, especially during the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0824

Is social media important in adolescents with eating disorders?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1109

Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are complex entities of multi-causal etiology that mainly affect adolescents and young women. For this reason, EDs frequently cause medical and psychological complications that can cause potentially irreversible developmental sequelae during adolescence.

96% of Spanish youth (15-29 years old) use daily Internet. In addition, 83% use Social Networks. Internet could be a good way to spread information through social media, websites, providing material and means to achieve the body culture purpose.

As we have seen in various papers, social media can influence and trigger the development of EDs.