

can lead to an addiction control and the patient and the feeder often requires the psychiatry assistance in a systemic perspective.

P0351

Corporal image and attitude towards food: Study made with young students in Portugal

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In modern society there is evidence of a great concern with overweight and body image in both genders. We also know that diet is a risk factor for future diseases like anorexia and bulimia.

Objectives: Assessing the existence of risk behavior for the development of eating disorders in young people,

Methods: Cross study of students attending two schools (semi-urban and rural) and the university. There was registered individual weight and height and implemented questionnaires of food history, relationship with food, body image (BSQ) and the test of attitude towards food (EAT-26).

Results: In the samples, there was a predominance of the female population (57%, 68%, 74% in Ceira, Pombal and the University). In samples with less than 18 years, the average weight is situated in the range 50-59 kg and the sample university in the range 60-69Kg. In all samples the height average is located in the range 1.60 m to 1.67 m. The satisfaction with the weight is higher in rural population (74%). It is, paradoxically, in the rural population, with mean age of 18 years who are the largest percentage of change in scales EAT-26 and BSQ (29 and 23%).

Conclusions: In all populations are uniform in terms of weight and height, and noted however, that the rural population, with an average of 18 years of age there is a predominance of abnormal behavior food and dissatisfaction with body image.

P0352

The need of psychotherapy in case of disease acceptance in adolescents with overweight and obesity

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Obesity is very serious problem for health care on a level of society, community and individuals. Psychology of health looks for intrapsychic determinants of anti health behaviors. Knowledge of these may improve the quality of treatment activities toward patients with overweight and obesity. The aim of the study was to estimation the acceptance of the disease in persons with overweight and obesity. 60 persons, 32 girls and 28 boys, with the mean of age 12,84, medium BMI factor 29 participated in the study.

Anthropometric measure – BMI factors, psychological tests of locus of health control illness acceptance in adaptation of Juczyński used in the study.

The results show that BMI doesn't differentiate group in the acceptance of the disease parameter. There was a strict correlation between the estimation of somebody's own obesity as a disease and the acceptance of the illness. In the group of persons with overweight and obesity there is the correlation the lower pain the higher illness acceptance. There was a question how to inform patients about the disease - obesity and how to support them in psychological way.

P0353

Prevalence and clinical impact of self-injurious behaviour in eating disorder patients with and without a comorbid borderline personality disorder

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Background and Aims: A high prevalence of Self-Injurious Behaviour (SIB) and suicide attempts has been found in patients with Eating Disorders (ED) as well as in patients with a Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). Since there is a high comorbidity of these two disorders the impact of BPD on the occurrence of self-harm in patients with ED is unclear. This study examined the occurrence and clinical relevance of SIB and suicide attempts in a large sample of 1638 female inpatients with ED, comparing patients with and without a comorbid BPD.

Methods: The sample consists of 632 patients with anorexia, 659 with bulimia nervosa and 347 with EDNOS according DSM-IV; 100 had a comorbid BPD. The assessment included the Eating Disorder Questionnaire, the Eating Disorder Inventory, the Self-Harm Behaviour Survey, the Traumatic Life Event Questionnaire, the Dissociative Experience Scale, the Barratt Impulsivity Scale and other.

Results: The lifetime prevalence for the whole sample of SIB and for suicide attempts was 34% and 33% respectively. The risk for SIB doubled with the presence of a comorbid BPD and the risk for suicide attempts increased fivefold. The presence of BPD was associated with significantly severer psychopathology but neither SID nor BPD did compromise the treatment outcome.

Conclusion: SIB and suicidal behaviour are common and important issues in patients with eating disorders. A comorbid BPD increases the risk of SIB and especially of suicide attempts dramatically. This should be taken into account in primary care in order to identify this high risk group.

P0354

Traits related to social anxiety in the eating disorders

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To determine the extent to which ED psychopathology and underlying personality traits account for social anxiety in EDs while controlling for potential confounding factors such as age, ED duration, inpatient status, body mass index, ED subtype and overall level of self-reported psychopathology.

Methods: 927 ED women completed standardized measures of social anxiety (SADS), eating behaviors (EAT-40, EDI-II, BITE), personality (TCI-R) and general psychopathology (SCL-90-R).

Results: Regression analyses showed that EAT-40, EDI-Social insecurity and interpersonal distrust, TCI-Harm avoidance (HA) and low Reward Dependence (RD) highly explained (57%) social anxiety in this population.

Conclusions: This is the first and largest study to date examining the specific association of social anxiety with different eating and personality characteristics in ED controlling for confounds. The