

**Conclusions** Results indicate that this peculiar psychopathological model could lead to increased vulnerability to effects of the trauma, in particular in male.

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

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#### EV0976

### DSM-5 PTSD and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Spectrum in patients with fibromyalgia: Possible correlations with subthreshold autism spectrum?

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**Introduction** PTSD is extremely common in patients with fibromyalgia (FM) with rates up to 57%, and it often correlates with increased severity of the disease.

**Objectives** The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of PTSD, diagnosed according to DSM-5 criteria, and of Post-Traumatic Stress Spectrum symptoms in a sample of patients with FM.

**Methods** Sixty-one patients, 7 males and 54 females, with FM, diagnosed according to American College of Rheumatology (ACR) at the Unit of Rheumatology of A.O.U.P clinics, were assessed by: SCID-5; Trauma and Loss Spectrum Self-Report (TALS-SR); Adult Autism Subthreshold Spectrum (AdAS Spectrum).

**Results** Patients with FM with full and partial PTSD reported a significantly higher number of losses and potentially traumatic events in the TALS-SR than patients without PTSD. Significantly, higher AdAS Spectrum scores in almost all domains were reported in patients with PTSD with respect to those with partial or without PTSD. Moderate to good correlations were highlighted amongst most of the TALS-SR and AdAS-Spectrum domains.

**Conclusions** Significant DSM-5 PTSD rates emerged in our sample of patients with FM. Significant correlations were found between Adult Subthreshold Autism Spectrum and Post-Traumatic Stress Spectrum, corroborating recent hypotheses that indicate autism spectrum symptoms as vulnerability factors for PTSD.

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

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#### EV0977

### Full and partial DSM-5 PTSD in parents of children with epilepsy: Exploring gender differences

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**Introduction** Increasing literature suggests the need to explore PTSD and post-traumatic stress symptoms among parents and caregivers of children with acute and chronic illnesses but scant data are available on epilepsy.

**Objectives** The aim of this study was to estimate full and partial PTSD rates among parents of children with epilepsy according to DSM-5 criteria. Further, aim of this study was to examine eventual gender differences between mothers and fathers.

**Methods** One hundred and thirty-eight parents, 91 mothers (65.9%) and 47 (34.1%) fathers, of children diagnosed with epilepsy were interviewed using the SCID-5.

**Results** Full and partial DSM-5 PTSD were reported by 10.4% and 37.3% of patients, respectively. Significant gender differences, with the mother more affected, emerged in the rates of partial A PTSD rates ( $P=0.048$ ) and in the endorsement rates of criterion B (intrusion symptoms) ( $P=0.047$ ), criterion D (negative alterations in cognitions and mood) ( $P=0.010$ ) and criterion E (alterations in arousal and reactivity) ( $P<0.001$ ) too.

**Conclusions** This is the first study to identify post-traumatic symptoms in caregivers of pediatric patients with epilepsy with the use of current diagnostic criteria and the relevance of the results suggests the need for further studies on this risk population.

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

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#### EV0978

### Post-traumatic stress and subthreshold autism spectrum among divers of the Italian Navy employed in search and rescue activities

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**Introduction** Rescue emergency personnel is at high risk to develop PTSD due to possible extreme and repetitive exposition to "cruel details of traumatic events".

**Objective** This study aimed to explore posttraumatic stress and subthreshold autism symptomatology and their impact on social and working functioning level among sub mariner of Italian Navy, who were employed in the Costa Concordia and Genova tower rescue operation.

**Methods** Eighty-five subjects were enrolled and investigated by the following instruments: Trauma and Loss Spectrum Self-Report (TALS-SR), Adult Autism Subthreshold Spectrum (AdAS Spectrum) and Work and Social Adjustment Scale (WSAS).

**Results** The response rate was about 50%. Ninety-five percent of the subjects were employed in recovering corpses and 80% reported at least one rescue operation in the last three years. Full and partial DSM-5 PTSD rates were 8% and 27.5%, respectively. A strong correlation emerged between several TALS-SR and ADAS domain. Furthermore, TALS-SR domain scores were related to WSAS domain.

**Conclusion** This data showed rescue personnel to be at risk for post-traumatic stress spectrum and related work and social impairment. Further studies are needed to better investigate possible risk and resilience factors associated to PTSD.

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

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#### EV0979

### Post-traumatic stress disorder, violence and war: A documental exploratory research

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