

environment, with anxious manifestations, personal characteristics were manifested by hostility, irritability, chronic social maladaptation

Conclusions: Thus, the psychoemotional conditions identified are characterized by frustration, high levels of anxiety, interpersonal disorders, reduced performance, which may be considered mental health disorders

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hypertensive men; anxiety; frustration

EPV0043

Features of the Psychoemotional status of Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Introduction: The study of the personal characteristics of patients with SD2 continues to be an urgent problem.

Objectives: Study the features of the psychoemotional status of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Methods: The study included 62 patients with T2DM (HbA1c $7.3 \pm 1.3\%$) and visceral obesity (Grade 2) were included mean age 56.1 ± 2.4 ; BMI: 34.8 ± 2.3 . Research methods: the Beck test, the Hamilton scale, the Spielberger-Hanin questionnaire

Results: Clinical signs of anxiety-depressive disorders were detected in (47) 75.8% of patients. - 1 group, 15 patients - 2 comparison group (without affective disorders). Beck's test: 23.5 ± 0.5 against 10.6 ± 0.3 and Hamilton's shock 22.4 ± 0.4 against 7.9 ± 0.2 revealed a reliable difference between groups ($p < 0,001$). In both groups of patients on the Spielberger-Hanin scale, moderate reactive anxiety was identified: 44.9 ± 0.7 versus 36.7 ± 0.5 point, which is significantly higher ($p < 0,001$) in patients of the 1 group. The level of personal anxiety 56.0 ± 0.5 versus 37.5 ± 0.4 points, which also revealed a reliable difference between groups ($p < 0,001$).

Conclusions: The findings suggest a high incidence of anxiety-depressive disorders in patients of patients with T2DM and visceral obesity, which should be considered in pathogenetic therapy for these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anxiety-depressive; 2 Diabetes Mellitus

EPV0044

Conversion disorder in an 18-year-old boy: a case report

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Introduction: Conversion is the transformation of a conflict (unconscious) into a somatic symptom or a "non-verbal way of expressing psychological discomfort", through somatizations. The disorder suggests a neurological or medical disease, associated psychological factors appear and is not produced intentionally.

Objectives: To describe a case of conversion disorder.

Methods: Retrospective review of clinical records and complementary test, including psychiatry, electrophysiology and neurology.

Results: An 18-year-old boy came to the emergency room for paralysis. He has anesthesia of lower limbs. He shows indifference towards this symptoms. He denies any stressful situation. On examination, no psychotic or affective symptoms were observed. Belle indifference. Blood tests and a cranial CT scan were performed without alterations, so the patient was admitted for study. The electromyogram, lumbar puncture and cranial magnetic resonance show negative results. Suggestion is carried out, proving effective and recovering gait and sensitivity. These episodes are repeated up to 4 times until finally, during an interview with the family, episodes of bullying come to light. We work in therapy with a diagnosis of conversion disorder.

Conclusions: The most frequent symptoms in conversion disorder are mutism, paralysis, anesthesia, blindness and seizures. It is usually monosymptomatic for each patient. Diferencial diagnosis with neurological pathology should be made.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: conversive disorder

EPV0045

Body Image disturbance in patients with cancer

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Introduction: Cancer and its treatments have been shown to have a negative psychological effect on many cancer patients. One of these effects is often described as body image disturbance.

Objectives: To assess body image in cancer patients and its association with clinical variables.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, conducted over 1 month, involving 100 cancer patients followed in the oncology department at the Habib Bourguiba University Hospital in Sfax (Tunisia). All participants completed a 10-item Body Image Scale (BIS) questionnaire to assess body image dissatisfaction.

Results: These results showed that half of the patients were female, and 70% of them were married. Their mean age was 51.96 years with extremes ranging from 41 to 60 years. Their level of education did not exceed primary school in 61% of cases, and 68% of them were unemployed. A total of 58% of patients received chemotherapy and 44%, 25%, and 11% of persons were affected by breast, digestive and cavum cancer, respectively. Impaired body image was noted in 81% of cases with an average BIS score of 15.39. An altered body image was statistically correlated with female sex ($p = 0.005$), absence of professional activity ($p = 0.032$), and the presence of anxiety-depressive symptoms ($p = 0.008$).

Conclusions: In this study most of the cancer patients had body image disturbances. Therefore, it is to the health team and nurses that take the concept of body image more serious and make use of some interventions to minimize the possible side effects.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: chemotherapy; cancer; body image; Body Image Scale (BIS).