

of the resulting articles was made, and selected according to their relevance to the study.

Results: Eighteen articles related to the treatment of ED with TMS were selected, either as primary or secondary outcome, of which six were review articles, ten were randomized controlled trials (RCT), one article was an oral communication and another article was a case report. Three RCTs showed improvement in bulimia nervosa, specifically in symptoms of "food craving". Four RCT and one case report showed improvement in the symptoms of anorexia nervosa, one RCT showed no improvement in anorexia nervosa.

Conclusions: TMS appears to have some therapeutic potential for the treatment of ED, particularly in reducing food craving, despite some contradictory results. This work reinforces the need for more robust studies to evaluate the effectiveness of TMS, preferably randomized, with a longer follow-up and a cost-benefit analysis.

Keywords: TMS; anorexia nervosa; Bulimia Nervosa; eating disorder

EPP0619

Binge eating disorder, emotional eating and night eating syndrome: A comparative study between subjects with normal weight, overweight and obesity

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.959

Introduction: Obesity has been associated with certain psychiatric disorders, especially in patients seeking treatment. It is known that obesity is not a psychiatric disorder in itself, however, it should be noted that a significant part of the population has some type of clinical eating disorder.

Objectives: This study aims to assess levels of Binge Eating Disorder, Night Eating Syndrome and Emotional Eating patterns, according to different groups of Body Mass Index categories.

Methods: A sample of 220 subjects, aged between 18 and 81 years old, with an average age of 33 years participated in this study. 140 (63.6%) were female and 80 were male (36.4%). The sample was divided into three comparison groups, according to the Body Mass Index (BMI). The following measures were used: Sociodemographic questionnaire, Binge Eating Scale, Night Eating Habits Questionnaire, and the Emotional Eating Scale.

Results: When comparing the different BMI groups, it was found that obese subjects were the ones that most reported binge eating behavior. Overweight subjects had higher levels of binge eating when compared to normal-weight participants, but this was not true for Night Eating habits. Subjects with normal weight reported more nocturnal eating behavior, followed by obese individuals.

Conclusions: The prevalence of binge eating disorder seems to be more frequent in obese people, tending to increase according to the level of severity of obesity. Normal-weight subjects reported more nocturnal eating behavior, so they may be more likely to develop this syndrome and, consequently, overweight or obesity.

Keywords: Night Eating Syndrome; emotional eating; binge eating disorder

EPP0620

"Anorexia in a patient with pcosis"

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.960

Introduction: We present the case of a patient with schizophrenia who presents with restriction of intake, fear of gaining weight and alteration in the way of perceiving herself in which we ask ourselves if these behavioral alterations are secondary to her diagnosis of schizophrenia to an anorexia nervosa independent of previous diagnosis.

Objectives: We propose to carry out a differential diagnosis of alterations in the perception of self-image in a patient with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. We suggest that these alterations may be secondary to alterations in the experience of the self present due to their psychosis.

Methods: In the differential diagnosis of the cause of alterations in self-image and fear of gaining weight, we rely on the psychiatric interview, the study of previous history and different scales: - Eating Disorders Inventory (EDI) - Gardner Body Image Assessment - Weight, body image and self-esteem scale E-PICA - IPASE scale

Results: In this patient in whom the differential diagnosis of the cause of her dietary restrictions and weight loss is proposed, there does not seem to be any psychotic symptoms that produce these alterations.

Conclusions: In the alterations in self-image in those psychotic patients, there is a doubt as to whether these could be secondary to alterations in the perception of the self typical of psychotic diseases or, on the contrary, be secondary to the spectrum of Eating Disorders.

Keywords: Anorexia; schizophrénia; eating disorder

EPP0621

The tpe - teresa project: Enhancing long-term management in obesity and binge eating disorder.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.961

Introduction: Therapeutic Education (TE) is a powerful tool in the multidisciplinary intervention to improve lifestyle and acquire management skills for chronic diseases, including obesity, a clinical condition whose cure is highly threatened by low long-term adherence to therapeutic recommendations. The urgent need to promote persistent lifestyle change and concordance to treatment in PwO is globally recognized. TE programs offer a vast number of long-term management skills, but it yet deals with a consistent drop-out rate, and we believe that Assistive Technologies (AT) can become a powerful tool to boost independence and improve participation.