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Study of the sexual dysfunction secondary to antidepressants in animal models

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Introduction Sexual dysfunction is a very important problem in western countries. One of the causes is the treatment with antidepressants; most of the currently available produce sexual dysfunction in men and women (lower libido, anorgasmia, etc.).
Objective Comparing the nervous system of the animals we expect to find differences to explain the biological substratum of the sexual dysfunction that produce the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
Method Twenty Wistar rats; approximate weight 150 g. It is divided into 4 groups: 2 experimental (paroxetine and agomelatina mouth) and 2 controls. There is a daily conduct. Weighing at the beginning of the study, 14 and 28 days. Is performed sacrifice by decapitation, is extracted from the brain and after fixing paraffin cuts are carried out for their subsequent staining (immunohistochemistry) with their corresponding murine antibody and viewing through optical microscope.
Results Lower immunoreactivity with the antibody anti-TH in the animals treated with paroxetine, at all levels of the dopaminergic activity (tracks mesolimbica, cortical circuit, nigrostriatal pathway and tubero-infundibular). This decrease is reaffirmed after the statistical treatment of data.
Conclusions Treatment with paroxetine in animal models causes a depletion of the dopaminergic system that can be one of the biological bases of sexual dysfunction, altering the reward mechanisms as well as producing hyperprolactinemia.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.767

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Protective effect of curcumin on diazepam-induced behavioral changes and oxidative stress in rats

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Introduction Curcumin (CUR), a polyphenolic compound, extracted from Curcuma longa, is known for its neuroprotective, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.
Objectives To evaluate the effect of CUR on ambulatory activity, spatial working memory and on oxidative stress in rats induced by Diazepam (DZP) administration.
Aims To analyze whether CUR may improve the cognitive performance and offer systemic protection from oxidative stress.
Methods The effect of CUR on DZP-induced memory impairment and oxidative stress was studied on Wistar rats. Group I received a vehicle, group II – vehicle and CUR, group III – vehicle and DZP, group IV – vehicle, CUR and DZP. CUR (150 mg/kg bw) and vehicle were orally administered for five weeks long. DZP (2 mg/kg bw) was administered i.p. 20 minutes before the behavioral tests. Behavioral tests, i.e. Open Field and Y Maze Test, were performed. Malondialdehyde and reduced glutathione/oxidized glutathione ratio were determined in the serum and brain tissue homogenate. Hippocampal sections were histologically assessed. The data were statistically analyzed by one-way ANOVA, followed by Dunns post-test.
Results DZP decreased ($P < 0.01$) the number of spontaneous alternations, as compared to control group, thus suggesting an impairment of spatial working memory. Behavioral tests revealed no enhancing effect of CUR on spontaneous alternation behaviors in Y Maze. CUR reversed ($P < 0.01$) the inhibitory effect of diazepam ($P < 0.05$) on the ambulatory activity in OFT and decreased the lipid peroxidation in the serum ($P < 0.05$).
Conclusions The results show that CUR may offer systemic protection from oxidative stress, thus improving the cognitive performance.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.768

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The F-Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale-18 (FMSP-18): Internal consistency, construct, concurrent and divergent validity

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Introduction The FMPS is a 35-item self-report questionnaire to measure perfectionism. It evaluates: concern over mistakes/CM, doubts about actions/DA, parental criticism/PC and expectations/PE, personal standards/PS and organization/O.
Objectives To develop a shortened version of FMPS and study its internal consistency, the construct, concurrent and divergent validity.
Methods One hundred and ninety-two university students (78.1% females), aged 19.74 years (sd = 2.10) completed the Portuguese versions of the: FMPS, Hewitt and Flett MPS/H&FMPS, Life Orientation Test Revised/LOT-R, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory/STAI, and Profile of Mood States/POMS.
Results Correlations between each item and corrected FMPS total scores/corrected total subscales scores were ≥ 0.20 for the items 13, 15, 25, 31, 35 and 10, 2, 25, and 26, respectively. The internal consistency of FMPS was high (α: .857) with 32 items contributing for this consistency (exceptions: 13, 25 and 31). The principal component analysis of the 35 items with factors varimax rotation was performed. The three items with higher loading in each factor that also contributed to the FMPS reliability were selected for the FMPS shortened version (FMPS-18). The principal component analysis of the 18 items with factors varimax rotation showed that six factors explained 74.6% of FMPS-18 total variance. These factors revealed adequate internal consistency (α: O = 0.740; PC = 0.859; PE = 0.847; PS = 0.726; CM = 0.740; DA = 0.832; total = 0.768). Convergent correlations between FMPS and the matched FMPS-18 scores were 0.839 to 0.971 (all $P < .01$). Correlations of the FMPS-18 and FMPS with H&F-MPS, STAI, LOT-R and NA/PA scores were of similar significance and valence.
Conclusion FMPS-18 is a brief, reliable and valid instrument to measure perfectionism.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.770