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Psychometric evaluation of a 33-item subset of MOODS-SR for distinguishing bipolar disorder

M. Ioannou [1,*], M. Dellepiane [1], A. Benvenuti [2], K. Feloukatzis [1], N. Skondra [1], S. Steingrimsson [3]

[1] University of Gothenburg, Institute of Medicine, Psykiatri Affektiva, Gothenburg, Sweden
[2] University of Pisa, Section of Psychiatry, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Pisa, Italy
[3] University of Gothenburg, Centre of Ethics, Law and Mental Health CELAM, Gothenburg, Sweden
* Corresponding author.

Introduction   The MOODS-SR is a self-report instrument consisting of 161 dichotomous items. It is designed to assess lifetime presence of mood spectrum psychopathology. Recently, it has been proposed that a subset of 33 items can be used to distinguishing bipolar disorder.
Aim   To evaluate psychometric properties of a 33-item subset and to propose a clinically relevant cut-off for screening for bipolar disorder.
Methods   Patients with mood disorders were recruited from outpatient services at Sahlgrenska University Hospital. Patients and a convenience sample of healthy controls were offered to fill in the MOODS-SR. A post-hoc analysis was conducted for the 33-items subset of the MOODS-SR.
Results   The subset showed high internal consistency (Cronbach $\alpha = 0.95$). The mean scores of patients with bipolar disorder (22.7 ± 6.4) were significantly higher than those of the unipolar (11.3 ± 4.9) and control group (7.0 ± 7.0, $P < 0.005$). A significant correlation was found between YMRS ($r = 0.50$, $P < 0.005$) and the 33-item subset, but not with MADRS ($r = -0.22$, $P = 0.223$).
Conclusion   The 33-item subset of MOODS-SR showed promising psychometric properties, including good known-group validity. It discriminated bipolar patients from unipolar patients and healthy subjects. The clinical usefulness of these finding needs further investigation.

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EW431

The frequency, type and impact of appearance comparisons on body dissatisfaction and disordered eating behaviours in women's daily lives

K. Drutschinin [1], M. Fuller-Tyszkiewicz [2], T. De Paoli [1], V. Lewis [3], I. Krug [4,*]

[1] University of Melbourne, Psychological Sciences, Melbourne, Australia
[2] Deakin University, Psychology, Melbourne, Australia
[3] Canberra University, Psychology, Canberra, Australia
[4] University of Melbourne, Psychology, Melbourne, Australia
* Corresponding author.

Objective   To examine the impact of appearance comparison behaviours, trait body dissatisfaction and eating pathology on women's state body dissatisfaction and engagement in disordered eating behaviours in daily life.
Method   Using ecological sampling method (ESM), 116 women residing in Australia, completed a baseline questionnaire containing the trait-based measures, before being signalled by an iPhone app six times daily, for seven days, to self-report on their recent appearance comparison behaviours, current state body dissatisfaction and recent disordered eating behaviours.
Results   Multi-level modelling revealed that upward comparisons (comparisons against more attractive individuals) elicited increases in state body dissatisfaction ($\beta = 0.89$, $P < .001$) and disordered eating behaviours ($\beta = 0.29$, $P = .002$). Contrastingly, downward comparisons (comparisons against less attractive individuals) elicited decreases in state body dissatisfaction ($\beta = -0.31$, $P = .048$) and, unexpectedly, increases in disordered eating behaviours ($\beta = 0.46$, $P < .01$). The frequency of appearance comparison engagement, regardless of whether it was upward or downward comparisons, was also predictive of increased disordered eating behaviours ($\beta = 0.12$, $P < .001$). In addition, eating pathology and trait body dissatisfaction were directly associated with higher state body dissatisfaction, and increased in disordered eating behaviours (all $P < .001$).
Conclusion   These findings highlight the general negative impact that appearance comparisons have on fluctuating states of body dissatisfaction and eating pathology, as well as illustrating how trait characteristics partially account for this volatility. These findings provide further information that may be used to inform eating disorder prevention and intervention efforts.

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EW432

Portuguese version of the Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised: Preliminary data

J. Ferreira [1,2], S. Soares [1,3], P. Bem-Haja [1,2], L. Alho [1,2], M. Rocha [1], N. Madeira [4,5,*], C. Silva [1,2]

[1] Center for Health Technology and Services Research CINTESIS-UA, Department of Education, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal
[2] Institute for Biomedical Imaging and Life Sciences IBILI, Psychology, Coimbra, Portugal
[3] Karolinska Institutet, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Division of Psychology, Solna, Sweden
[4] Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Psychiatry, Coimbra, Portugal
[5] Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Psychological Medicine, Coimbra, Portugal
* Corresponding author.

Introduction   Disgust propensity (DP) and disgust sensitivity (DS) contribute to individual differences in the experience of disgust. Studies have shown that DP and DS are predictive of some anxiety (e.g., spider phobia and blood-injection-injury phobia) and obsessive-compulsive and related disorders.
Aim   The aim of this study was to develop and validate a Portuguese version of the Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-Revised (DPSS-R; van Overveld= et al., 2006) for use in Portuguese-speaking populations.
Method   Two hundred and six participants (162 females), with ages between 18 and 47 (M = 25.92; SD = 8.75), filled in the DPSS-R, which was first translated and adapted into Portuguese language by individuals highly proficient in English and then back-translated by a bilingual with no prior knowledge of the scale. Finally, the DPSS-R was subjected to a think-aloud procedure.
Results   The results showed good internal consistency (Cronbach's alfa = .833) for a DPSS-R. The two subscales displayed an adequate internal consistency ($DP_{Cronbach's\ alfa} = .776$; $DS_{Cronbach's\ alfa} = .790$). Test-retest analysis documented good intraclass correlation coefficient for the two subscales ($ICC_{Propensity} = .889$; $ICC_{Sensitivity} = .900$). We also confirmed the bifactorial structure using a confirmatory factor analysis, since we obtained appropriate val-