Results: Descriptive study: We solicited 44 patients and the average age was 45.8 years. The majority of patients were married (70.5%), unemployed (40.5%), without medical heredity (84,6%). Psoriasis was in plaque (65.9%), guttate (20.5%), pustular (13.6.5%).Its severity, assessed by BSA, was mild to moderate in 72.7% of cases and associated arthropathy was noted in 29.5% of patients.the prevalences of anxiety and depression estimated at 29.54% and 18.18% respectively. Analytical study: Subjects with psoriasis, as opposed to controls, showed higher levels of anxiety (29,54% vs 15,9%) and depression (18,18% vs 4,54%) but there was no significant difference (p=0,335, p=0,573) Depression was significantly more important for single (p=0.043), for patients with associated arthropathy (=0.005) and for guttate form (p=0.015) According to the severity of the disease: patients with mild disease are more anxious and patients with severe disease are more depressed

Conclusions: Higher scores in anxiety and depression is common in psoriasis. Dermatologists should give special attention to this subgroup of persons with psoriasis in order to prevent future psychopathology.

Keywords: Anxiety; depressive; psoriasis

EPP0003

Virtual reality-based exposure with applied biofeedback for social anxiety disorder

M. Ernst[1]*, M. Lichtenstein[2], L. Clemmensen[3], T. Andersen[4] and S. Bouchard[5]

[1]Department Of Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, Odense C, Denmark; [2]Research Unit For Telepsychiatry And E-mental Health, Centre For Telepsychiatry, Mental Health Services in the Region of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; [3]Research Unit For Telepsychiatry And E-mental Health., Centre for Telepsychiatry in the Mental Health Services in the Region of Southern Denmark., Odense, Denmark; [4]Department Of Psychology, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark and [5]Department Of Psychoeducation And Psychology, University du Québec en Outaouais, quebec, Canada
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD) is considered the most prevalent anxiety disorder with the highest disease burden amongst anxiety disorders. Despite available effective treatment with Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, a majority of individuals with SAD do not seek treatment and many drop out when confronted with elements of exposure. Several studies highlight the many advantages virtual reality exposure holds over in vivo exposure. In this study, we investigate the added effect of real-time biofeedback during virtual reality exposure.

Objectives: The current study is part of a large scale study called VR8. The current study aims to develop and evaluate the feasibility of a VR-biofeedback-intervention for adults with mild to severe social anxiety disorder, before continuing randomized controlled trials.

Methods: Data from semi-structured interviews and surveys will be compared to biodata collected during VR exposure. Participants include a minimum of (n=10) patients and (n=10) clinicians from the Mental Health Services in the Region of Southern Denmark. Surveys include questionnaires used for assessment of anxiety symptoms, usability of technology, and presence in the virtual environment. Collected biodata includes heart rate variability and electrodermal activity. Behavioral markers include eye-gaze. The findings will be analyzed and discussed in a mixed methods design.

Results: The study is ongoing. Preliminary results will be available at presentation.

Conclusions: Successful development and implementation of a biofeedback-informed virtual reality exposure intervention may provide increased reach for patients and individuals who would have otherwise not sought- or dropped out of regular treatment, as well as inform the clinician on how to proceed during virtual exposure.

Conflict of interest: Prof. Stephané Bouchard is consultant to and own equity in Cliniques et Développement In Virtuo, which develops virtual environments, and conflicts of interests are managed according to UQO's conflict of interests policy; however, Cliniques et Développeme

Keywords: virtual reality; social anxiety disorder; Biofeedback; exposure

EPP0004

Quality of life in patients with psoriasis

M. Bouhamed, S. Kolsi, M. Ben Abdallah and I. Feki
Psychiatry, Hedi chaker hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
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Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin condition affecting diverse racial/ethnic groups throughout the world. It has a major impact on the patient's quality of life, influencing career, social activities, family relationships, and all other aspects of life

Objectives: To evalue the quality of life in patients with psoriasis

Methods: Participants were outpatients of Hedi chaker University Hospital Center in sfax, Tunisia, recruited between January and July of 2017, diagnosed with psoriasis. A Demographic questionnaire and the Quality of life Questionnaire (SF-36) were administered in this study.

Results: 44 patients were included in this study. They had with a mean age of 45.8 ±12.1. The majority of patients were married (70.5%), unemployed (40.5%), without medical heredity (84,6%). Psoriasis was in plaque (65.9%), guttate (20.5%) and pustular (13.6.5%). Its severity assessed by BSA, was mild to moderate in 72.7% of cases and associated arthropathy was noted in 29.5% of patients. The overall average SF-36 scale scores for all patients ranged from 4 to 98 with an average of 55.97. The quality of life of patients was impaired in 45.5% of casesQuality of life was significantly more impaired in patients with associated arthropathy (p=0.004). There is no significant differences for the different dimensions of quality of life regarding the clinical form of psoriasis.

Conclusions: Psoriasis certainly has an impact on patients' quality of life.So, dermatologists should give special attention to this subgroup of persons in order to prevent future psychopathology.

Keywords: quality of life; psoriasis

EPP0005

Anxious driving behavior among taxi drivers

M. Bejar[1], N. Regaieg[2], D. Gdoura[3], J. Aloulou[4] and O. Amami[5]

[1]Psychiatry B Departement, Universal Hospital Hedi chaker, Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia; [2]Psychiatry "a" Department, Hedi Chaker UHC, Sfax, Tunisia, Sfax, Tunisia; [3]Psychiatry (b), Hedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [4]Psychiatry (b), Psychiatry (B), Hedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia and [5]Psychiatry (b), PsHedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia, Sfax, Tunisia
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Introduction: The data suggest that anxious drivers may engage in problem behaviors that expose them and others to an increased risk of negative traffic events.

Objectives: To study the problematic behavior taxi drivers related to anxiety in three areas exaggerated safety/caution, performance deficits, and hostile/aggressive behaviors and to determine the factors who are associated with them.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study of 58 taxi drivers in the city of Sfax, Tunisia. We used an anonymous questionnaire that included a socio-demographic fact sheet, and a driver behavior rating scale: Driver Behavior Survey (DBS) with 21 items.

Results: The mean age of the drivers was 40.8 ± 10.2 years. The sex ratio was 0.98. 75.9% were married. 6.9% lived alone. 53.4% were smokers and 25.9% drank alcohol. Coffee and tea consumption were 59% and 33% respectively. 67% had a pathological personal history, including osteoarticular pathologies. 17.2% had a history of serious accidents. The behavior related to anxiety among taxi drivers was 74.66 ± 13.35. The hostile behavior was 18.88 ± 8, the exaggerated safety behavior was 38.31 ± 7.3 and the deficit performance related to anxiety was 17.47 ± 7.1. The problematic behavior in our population was significantly associated with lifestyle alone, coffee consumption and with serious accidents.

Conclusions: The results of our study identified some risk factors that could lead to poorly adaptive driving behaviors among Taxi drivers. These elements reinforce us in the idea that this population requires special care with a meeting with the doctor.

Keywords: Anxiety; performance deficits; exaggerated caution; Taxi drivers

EPP0006

The effects of sleep and wakefulness on human fear conditioning

Y. Pavlov[1,2]* and B. Kotchoubey[2]

[1]Department Of Psychology, Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg, Russian Federation and [2]Institute Of Medical Psychology, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Studies on fear conditioning have made important contributions to the understanding of affective learning mechanisms as well as its applications (e.g., anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder). However, central mechanisms of sleep related consolidation of fear memory in humans have been almost neglected by previous studies.

Objectives: In the current study we aimed to test effects of sleep and a period wakefulness on fear conditioned responses.

Methods: In our experiment in a group 18 healthy volunteers event-related brain potentials (ERP), heart rate variability (HRV) and behavioral responses were recorded during a fear conditioning procedure presented twice, before daytime sleep (2h) or control intervention (a period of wakefulness) and after. The conditioning procedure involved pairing of a neutral tone (CS+) with a highly unpleasant sound (UCS+).

Results: Differential conditioning manifested itself in the contingent negative variance (CNV)-like slow ERP component. Both period of sleep and wakefulness resulted in an increased amplitude of the CNV to CS+. But we did not find an interaction effect of Time (Pre-Post) by Intervention (Sleep-Wake), suggesting that sleep did not affect the conditioned response differently as compared to a period of wakefulness. An apparent increase in HRV after a period of wakefulness did not affect fear conditioned responses (CNV and valence ratings).

Conclusions: To summarize, the data indicate that fear memories are consolidated with the course of time with no beneficial effect of sleep; relearning of fear causes stronger differential responses as measured by slow wave amplitude but not behavior; increase of HRV does not affect fear learning.

Keywords: Fear conditioning; EEG; ECG; sleep

EPP0007

Conversion disorder in children and adolescents : Clinical features of pseudoneurological symptoms

R. Gadhoum[1]*, M. Daoud[2], H. Ben Rhouma[2], S. Ben Salem[3], H. Klaa[1], I. Kraoua[1] and I. Turki[1]

[1]Department Of Neuropediatrics, Neurology National Institute, Tunis, beeb saadoun, Tunisia; [2]Department Of Neuropediatrics, Neurology National Institute, Tunis, Beb Sadoun, Tunisia and [3]Psychiatry G, Hospital of psychiatry, manouba, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Pseudoneurological symptoms are frequent among children consulting in neuropediatrics. Psychogenic origin is often unrecognized, which may cause a major disruption and an increase of medical care expenses.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify clinical features of pseudoneurological symptoms through patients admitted in neuropediatrics.

Methods: A descriptive retrospective study of a population of 19 children and adolescents hospitalized in the neuropediatrics department at the National Institute of Neurology in Tunis, between January 2015 and April 2019, having recieved the diagnosis of psychogenic symptoms.

Results: Twelve girls and seven boys were included in this study. The averge age were 11.5 years. All patients had normal cogntive and motor development. In most cases (84%), patients had a history of somatic illness. Only three patients had a history of psychiatric disorders. Family history of somatic disorders was found in 42 % of the sample and psychiatric disorders in three patients. Negative pseudoneurological symptoms such as loss of function, were detected in 60 % of patients, paraparesis and paraplegia were the most recurrent. Only one patient had pseudo-epileptic symptoms. Further investigations were performed in all patients, averaging 4 tests per patient. The average term between the beginning of the symptoms and the established diagnosis of psychogenic symptoms was 72 days with an average stay at hospital of 4 to 7 days. All patients had conversion disorder according to DSM V.

Conclusions: It is recognized that somatization could be a warning sign of psychological distress mainly among children. Conversion disorder, rarely seen in children, presents frequently as pseudo neurological symptoms.

Keywords: Psychogenic; conversion; pseudoneurological; Children