

**Objectives:** To explore the hypothesis that the pathways from PEs to DE are mediated by body-image disturbances in a sample of adolescents

**Methods:** We conducted a 12-month longitudinal study on high school students from four different high schools from the Ariana governorate, from April 2022 to April 2023.

Participants were evaluated at baseline then every 6 months with a target length of follow-up of 1 year.

The questionnaire contained

Questions about socio demographic variables

The Eating Attitude Test (EAT-26)

The Multidimensional Body Self-Relations Questionnaire Appearance Scale (MBSRQ-AS)

The Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences (CAPE-42)

**Results: 1) Sample characteristics**

Sample was constituted of 510 individuals. Of those, 312 (61.2%) were females. Mean age was of 16.05 (SD=1.01) years.

The majority of the students resided in urban areas, accounting for 97.8% of the total.

When it comes to family income, 4.1% of the students' families had an income of less than 1000 Tunisian Dinars (TD), 25.9% had an income between 1000 and 2000 TD, 32.2% had an income ranging from 2000 to 3000 TD, and the remaining 37.8% had a family income of over 3000 TD.

The EAT-26, MBSRQ-AS and CAPE-42 scores are shown in table 1.

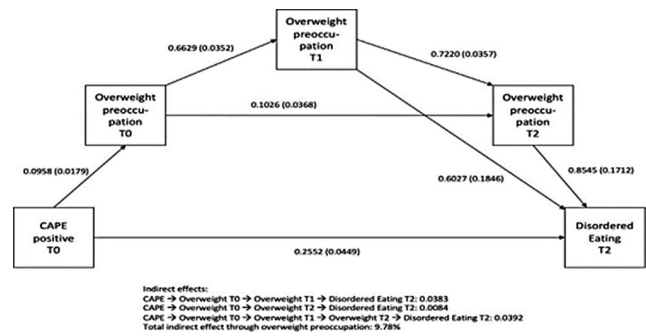
**Table 1.** The longitudinal evolution of study variables

	Baseline	T 6 months	T 12 months	p	Partial Eta Squared $\eta^2$
<b>Disordered eating (EAT-26)</b>	11.9 ± 9.4	11.9 ± 9.7	12.6 ± 10.2	.080	.006
<b>Self-classified weight (Body image)</b>	6.0 ± 1.7	5.9 ± 1.6	6.0 ± 1.6	.946	.001
<b>Body areas satisfaction</b>	30.9 ± 6.4	31.8 ± 6.4	31.4 ± 6.8	<b>.025</b>	.010
<b>Overweight preoccupation</b>	9.3 ± 3.6	9.2 ± 3.7	9.2 ± 3.7	.545	.001
<b>Appearance Orientation</b>	41.0 ± 5.4	41.6 ± 5.4	41.6 ± 5.5	<b>.007</b>	.014
<b>CAPE positive dimension (total)</b>	39.6 ± 8.7	39.1 ± 9.1	39.7 ± 9.5	.756	.001
<b>Body Mass index</b>	21.6 ± 3.4	21.5 ± 3.2	21.7 ± 3.2	<b>.034</b>	.009

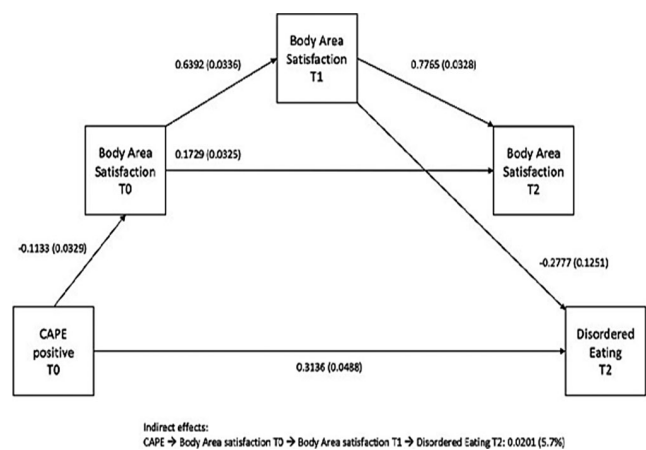
**2) Findings of the mediating analysis**

Disordered Eating scores had no significant effect in subjects across time. However, the effect of the interaction between baseline Overweight Preoccupation with Disordered Eating across time was statistically significant (p=0.036). Overweight Preoccupation (Z=85.095, p<0.001), Body Area Satisfaction (Z=25.053, p<0.001), and CAPE positive dimension (Z=59.931, p<0.001) scores had significant main effects between subjects. (figure 1 and figure 2)

**Image:**



**Image 2:**



**Conclusions:** Findings showed that body image disturbances mediated the prospective association between PEs and DE. Adolescents with increased PEs were more likely to experience body image disturbances and, in turn, DE symptoms. These findings offer promising new avenues for prevention and early intervention.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPV0468

**The presence of personality traits of borderline personality disorder in anorexia nervosa and obesity**

F. Mustać<sup>1\*</sup>, T. Galijašević<sup>2</sup>, E. Podolski<sup>2</sup>, M. Matovinović<sup>3</sup> and D. Marčinko<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, University Hospital Centre Zagreb; <sup>2</sup>School of Medicine and <sup>3</sup>Department Of Endocrinology and Diabetology, Internal Clinic, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1165

**Introduction:** While in eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, the comorbidity of pathological personality traits is very common, and accordingly the personality traits of borderline personality disorder is considered very frequent and coexisting. The treatment of anorexia nervosa is based primarily on the psychotherapy and work on pathological personality traits even more than the treatment of the syndrome and the consequences of malnutrition itself. That achieves a longer-term and more reliable solution than symptomatic treatment of anorexia nervosa which usually does not bring satisfactory results. On the other hand, in patients with obesity, pathological personality traits, especially those of borderline personality disorder, are still very rarely associated, since obesity is usually not even considered a disorder, but a variation in the population.

**Objectives:** The aim of this paper is to investigate the pathological personality traits of borderline personality disorder in people with obesity.

**Methods:** Investigating relevant scientific and professional literature from the field of personality pathology and eating disorders.

**Results:** When obesity is related to impulse control disorder in the sense of emotional eating under increased stress according to today's relevant literature, it can definitely be related to personality traits of borderline personality disorder, i.e. the presence of elements of borderline personality organization and prementalization models. Such an inability to deal with negative emotions such as increased anxiety or rejection sensitivity, which results in overeating and the related feeling of shame that overwhelms the person, regardless of whether he/she/they has any of the certain forms of compulsive behaviour afterwards, can be related to impulsive behaviour and the "all or nothing" way of thoughts. This is also confirmed by cases when certain people have a history of both one and the other disorder. Thus, some people have, for example, malnutrition in adolescence as part of anorexia nervosa, only to have problems with obesity after some time with a healthy body mass.

**Conclusions:** Since pathological personality traits in people with anorexia nervosa and obesity give indications of common characteristics in the form of borderline personality disorder traits, i.e. borderline personality organization and prementalization models in both disorders, future research will certainly shed light on the connection between these eating disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0469

### Impact of child maltreatment on bulimic behaviors among the tunisian general population

M. Turki, A. Hadj Ali, A. Chaaben, N. Halouani, M. A. Megdiche\*, S. Ellouze and J. Aloulou

Psychiatry B department, Hedi Chaker university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1166

**Introduction:** Child maltreatment (CM) refers to all forms of physical or psychological violence, sexual abuse, and neglect of a person under the age of 18, resulting in actual or potential harm to

their health, survival, development, or dignity. It is recognized as a predictor of psychological difficulties in adulthood, such as bulimic behavior.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was to assess the link between CM and bulimic behaviors in the Tunisian general population.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study among Facebook group members, using an online questionnaire, from February 17, 2023, to May 26, 2023. All respondents over the age of 18 were included in the study. CM was assessed using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), which provides information on five types of maltreatment: emotional abuse (EA), physical abuse (PA), sexual abuse (SA), emotional neglect (EN), and physical neglect (PN). The Bulimic Investigatory Test, Edinburgh (BITE) was used to screen and assess the intensity of bulimic behavior.

**Results:** A total of 528 responses were included in the study. The mean age of the sample was  $33.3 \pm 11.95$  years. Mean AE, AP, AS, NE, NP, and overall CTQ scores were 8.30; 6.58; 6.38; 10.14; 7.26, and 49.72, respectively. A history of severe AE, AP, AS, NE, or NP was reported by 13.1%, 10.8%, 8.5%, 11.6% and 8.3% of respondents, respectively. The mean BITE score was  $10.76 \pm 6.85$  and 6.6% of our population were at high risk of developing bulimic behavior. In the bivariate study, the BITE score was significantly correlated with all forms of MI. The strongest correlation was with AE ( $r=0.310$ ;  $p<0.001$ ).

In the multivariate study, only AE was associated with bulimic behaviors.

**Conclusions:** This study highlighted a positive association between various forms of child neglect and abuse, and bulimic behaviors. It is therefore worth noting that interventions for these disorders may be more effective if they target not only the behavior itself but also underlying risk factors such as maltreatment.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0470

### Bulimic behaviors in the tunisian general population: prevalence and associated factors

A. Hadj Ali, M. Turki, M. A. Megdiche\*, S. Ellouze, G. Chakchouk, N. Halouani and J. Aloulou

Psychiatry B department, Hedi Chaker university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1167

**Introduction:** Bulimic behaviors (BB) are a major public health problem, due to their prognosis and serious psychological, somatic, and social consequences. The exact etiopathogenesis of BB is still poorly understood, and the literature suggests the interaction of multiple factors.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was to estimate the prevalence of BB in the Tunisian general population and to identify the associated risk factors.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study of Facebook group members, using an online questionnaire, from February 17, 2023, to May 26, 2023. All respondents over the age of 18 were included in the study. All participants filled