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Introduction The last years it is became clear that disturbances in molecular processes in pathological conditions can be connected with conformational changes in protein structure.

Aim Investigation of blood albumin conformation in patients with melancholic depression.

Material and methods There were investigated 19 patients with melancholic depression (12 women and 7 men) and 25 health volunteers. Patient's state according to ICD-10 criteria was defined as a depressive episode in the frame of bipolar depressive disorder (type 2) (F32) and in the structure of recurrent depressive disorder (F33). Subnanosecond laser time resolved fluorescence spectroscopy (SLTRFS) (subnanosecond diapason) with K-35 fluorescent probe was used for the investigation of albumin conformation.

Results and discussion There were revealed 3 binding sites in albumin molecule with fluorescent decay time of 1, 3 and 9 nanoseconds (A1, A3 and A9 sites, respectively) in healthy volunteers using SLTRFS approach. There were found significant differences between albumin binding sites of volunteers and patients with melancholic depression, respectively, A1–117 ± 7 n 142 ± 10; A3–358 ± 14 n 420 ± 26; A9–371 ± 16 n 433 ± 29.

Conclusion These findings point out that melancholic depression is followed by conformational changes of albumin molecule that can affect its functional properties. We can hypothesized that albumin binding properties can serve as a biomarker of the efficacy of psychopharmacotherapy.

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EW196

Differential profile amongst patients with depressive disorder (DD) and adjustment disorder (AD)

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Introduction Adjustment disorder (AD) is a condition that includes both emotional or/and behavioral symptoms and occurs when individual is unable to cope with stress. It is a common diagnosis but few studies have been done due to controversial diagnosis related to their diagnostic criteria definition. It is often difficult to establish differential diagnosis with condition such as depressive and anxiety disorders or even normal reaction to stressful situations. There are limited tools to evaluate such condition and its definition is focused or based on lack of severity.

Objectives Study objective target is to analyse the differences between two groups, a first group with AD and another one with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) (with different sociodemographic, clinical and triggering individual factors such as vulnerability or coping management).

Aims We try to have a better comprehension and management of depressive conditions.

Methods Two groups that belongs to Mental Health Community Team are compared. The first one with a diagnosis of AD, and another group with the diagnosis of MD. They have been diagnosed through a structured clinical interview and standard

questionnaires to evaluate personality coping management. Other pathologies (such as psychotic, organic...) were excluded through a structured clinical interview. We analyzed variables considered through variance analysis.

Results Significant differences between groups were found in some of the variables considered.

Conclusions This study have important implications regarding evaluation, differential diagnosis and psychotherapeutic approach to patients with AD and MD.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW198

Anhedonic brain while attending sexual and emotional pictures

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Anhedonia is defined as the inability to gain pleasure from normally pleasurable experiences and reduced sexual desire. Rees et al. (2007) showed that limbic and paralimbic areas are responsible for sexual arousal and that anhedonia is associated with frontolimbic inhibition. In major depression, reduced ventral striatum and increased ventral prefrontal cortex areas was associated with anhedonia (Gorwood, 2009). Walter et al. (2009) indicated that there is a deviation in the neuronal activation pattern of the pregenual anterior cingulate cortex in anhedonic depression which is related to a glutamergic deficit. Glutamate was suggested to play a relevant role in reward system (Birgner et al., 2005). ACC is a key involved in affective state and glutamate mediates ACC activation to sexual attraction (Wu et al., 2009). Thus, a glutamatergic deficit might be related to reduced hedonic effect specific to major depression. Using an attention modulation of emotional and sexual pictures, we investigate the role of anhedonia on the ventral and dorsal systems in healthy volunteers and patients with major depression. They undergo an expectancy task in a 7T scanner and passively view sexual and emotional photographs and are asked to expect either high salient pictures or high erotic pictures. Half of the pictures are announced by an expectancy cue, whereas the other half are preceded by a fixation cross. Snaith-Hamilton-Pleasure-Scale and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale are employed to assess anhedonia and depressive symptom severity. Brain metabolites in the dorsal and pgACC are measured using MRS. We will show how anhedonia modulates the neural response to sexual arousal.

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Eating disorders

EW199

Oxytocin secretion in anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa: Investigation of its relationships to temperament personality dimensions

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