

stress and psychiatric illness are factors known to reduce immune function and thus increase level of cytokines.

Aim: The purpose of the present study was to examine a possible raise in cytokines as measured by IL-6 and TNF- α in ED patients, further the aim was to analyze relations between cytokines and personality traits.

Methods: Female patients with eating disorders (N=28) recruited consecutively from an inpatient clinic, were compared to age-matched healthy females (N=12). Quantikine[®] HS, Human TNF- α /TNFSF1 was used to detect levels of TNF- α in patient and control sera whereas Quantikine[®] Human IL-6 immunoassay was used to estimate IL-6. Personality traits were measured by using the Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP).

Results: A one-tailed t-test showed that the patient group had tendencies to increased levels of cytokines TNF- α ($t=-1.61, df=38, p=0.057$), while their mean IL-6 level was not higher than controls ($t=-1.19, df=38, p=0.12$). The correlation between TNF- α and IL-6 were non-significant ($r=-0.04$). Patients with high levels (1 SD above norm mean) of Monotony Avoidance ($t=2.34, df=22, p<0.02$), Verbal Aggression ($t=3.13, df=22, p<0.01$) and Irritability ($t=2.50, df=22, p<0.02$) displayed significantly higher levels of IL-6 than the other ED patients.

Conclusion: Results indicated a tendency of increased levels of cytokines in patients with EDs. Personality traits reflecting impulsivity and aggression were found to be related to high levels of cytokines in the present study.

P0332

Subthreshold eating disorder in child psychiatry

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Aims: There are few data on the prevalence of subthreshold pediatric psychiatric disorders, when the child/adolescent doesn't qualify for any mental disorder according to the classification systems (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) and International Classification of Mental and Behavioral Disorders 10th Edition (ICD-10)), however the symptoms cause difficulties in the everyday life of the child/adolescent. The aim of the present study was to estimate the prevalence of subthreshold eating disorders among hospitalized children.

Methods: We examined 106 hospitalized children/adolescents aged under 18 in the Vadaskert Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Hospital and Outpatient Clinic, Budapest, Hungary. Threshold (DSM-IV) and subthreshold disorders were evaluated with the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview Kid (M.I.N.I. Kid).

Results: There was no single child hospitalized due to threshold eating disorder during the study period, but 7.5% of them had the diagnoses of current subthreshold eating disorder. In all cases it was subthreshold bulimia nervosa. Subthreshold bulimia nervosa was always a comorbid condition with a threshold disorder.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate, that clinicians should think about the presence of subthreshold eating disorder as a comorbid condition among hospitalized children.

P0333

Temps-a scale in patients after surgery operation because of pathological obesity

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The purpose of this study was to assess the temperament and in patients with pathological obesity using computer version of TEMPS-A scale. Also the intensity of depressed symptoms using Beck Depression scale were used. The TEMPS-A scale is a self-evaluation measure to assess five affective temperaments: depressive, cyclothymic, hyperthymic, irritable and anxious. The polish version of the scale was used. 89 patients 52 female and 37 male) aged 18-56 years with BMI > 40 after operation with Mason method (VGB) because of pathological obesity.

The results obtained shows the highest prevalence of depressed symptoms in subjective assessment in investigated patients is high, the medium or serious intensity of depression was found in 50% patients. The results of TEMPS-A scale show the high prevalence of irritable and depressive temperament in investigated group. The comparison of the results obtained by male and female patients show highest prevalence of depressive and anxious temperament in women, while the irritable and hyperthymic temperament in men. The intensity of depressed symptoms in Beck scale were correlated with depressive temperament in female.

The results show that TEMPS-A scale may be useful tool for assessment of temperament in pathological obesity.

P0334

Eating attitudes of adolescent females

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Introduction: Adolescence is a period of significant physical, emotional and intellectual changes, as well as changes in social roles, relations and expectations. Adolescent females, often preoccupied with physical appearance, express discontent with their figure, body weight and want to lose weight.

Objective: Our objective was to inquire eating attitudes among adolescent females.

Method: Sample was consisted of adolescent females, age of 16 - 17, first grade Economic and Medical Secondary School pupils. Survey questionnaire is self-esteem scale of eating disorders designed by the author. Response rate was 389 out of 419 (92.8%).

Results: Body Mass Index (BMI) less than 18.5 has 8.7 % female adolescents. More than half want to be thinner, while 1/3 of adolescents find themselves whether thin or obese. Forty-seven percent (47%) of adolescents exercise sometimes, 15.4% exercise often while 1/5 goes on a diet sometimes or regularly. About 43% adolescents are sometimes or often terrified about being overweight, while 60% sometimes or often lose weight. About 2/3 adolescents are not