

ues in all goodness of fit indices (χ^2 df = 1,906; CFI = .94; PCFI = .736; GFI = .93; PGFI = .607; RMSEA = .067).

Conclusion DPSS-R obtained good psychometric properties and may therefore be proposed as a valid instrument to assess DS and DP in the Portuguese population. This instrument may provide an important contribute to study the development and maintenance of psychopathology associated with disgust.

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

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EW433

Mood instability and clinical outcomes in mental health disorders: A natural language processing (NLP) study

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Introduction Mood instability is an important problem but has received relatively little research attention. Natural language processing (NLP) is a novel method, which can be used to automatically extract clinical data from electronic health records (EHRs).

Aims To extract mood instability data from EHRs and investigate its impact on people with mental health disorders.

Methods Data on mood instability were extracted using NLP from 27,704 adults receiving care from the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) for affective, personality or psychotic disorders. These data were used to investigate the association of mood instability with different mental disorders and with hospitalisation and treatment outcomes.

Results Mood instability was documented in 12.1% of people included in the study. It was most frequently documented in people with bipolar disorder (22.6%), but was also common in personality disorder (17.8%) and schizophrenia (15.5%). It was associated with a greater number of days spent in hospital (B coefficient 18.5, 95% CI 12.1–24.8), greater frequency of hospitalisation (incidence rate ratio 1.95, 1.75–2.17), and an increased likelihood of prescription of antipsychotics (2.03, 1.75–2.35).

Conclusions Using NLP, it was possible to identify mood instability in a large number of people, which would otherwise not have been possible by manually reading clinical records. Mood instability occurs in a wide range of mental disorders. It is generally associated with poor clinical outcomes. These findings suggest that clinicians should screen for mood instability across all common mental health disorders. The data also highlight the utility of NLP for clinical research.

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

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Automatic attentional processing of faces with disease cues

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Introduction Stimuli that are relevant to our survival, especially those that signal the presence of a threat in the environment (e.g., threatening faces), automatically attract our attention.

Objective The same may be true for faces displaying subtle disease cues as they may signal danger of potential contamination and, hence, disease-avoidance behaviour, which was the focus of the present research.

Aim The present study investigated, for the first time to our knowledge, whether faces with disease cues (DF), compared to control stimuli (faces without such cues) (CF), interfered with the participants' performance in a letter discrimination task.

Method Eighty-six (44 women) university students volunteered to participate in a letter discrimination task where 240 DF and 240 CF were presented.

Results The results confirmed our hypothesis by showing that for DF, compared to CF, participants took longer to discriminate the target letters. Moreover, the results from a further rating task showed that DF, compared to CF, were rated as significantly more disgusting and associated with disease, thus confirming our experimental manipulation and suggesting that disgust may be driving automatic attention to DF.

Conclusions Our findings provide important insights on the possible influence of exogenous attention to disease cues in social avoidance behaviour, which may have relevant implications in clinical disorders with disgust at its core.

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

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EW435

Sensory processing disorders, duration of current episode, and severity of side effects in major affective and anxiety disorders

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Introduction Longer duration of untreated illness, longer duration of current episode, and severity of medication side effects may negatively influence the psychosocial functioning in major affective and anxiety disorders. Studies also suggested the involvement of sensory perception in emotional and psychopathological processes.

Objective The objective of this study is to investigate the nature of the association between duration of untreated illness, duration of current episode, and severity of medication side effects.

Aims The study is aimed to examine the relationship between sensory processing disorders (SPD), duration of untreated illness, duration of current illness episode, and the severity of side effects related to psychoactive medications.

Methods The sample included 178 participants with an age ranging from 17 to 85 years (mean = 53.84 ± 15.55); psychiatric