

sociodemographic factors, depression comorbidity and antidepressive treatment.

Results One thousand four hundred and fifty-two patients matched DSM-V delusional disorder criteria. 49,8% of our sample were women. Average following period was 9 years and 1 month, with an average of 0,84 hospitalizations. The prevalence of depression in patients with delusional disorders was 31,9%. 67,5% of them received some kind of antidepressive treatment. The antidepressive drugs most frequently used were selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

Conclusions Depression is a highly prevalent condition among patients with delusional disorder. Most of them are on antidepressive treatment, the most employed of which is based on selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. Comorbid depression can have an important impact on the course of delusional disorder. A correct diagnosis and treatment should be made to help improve the prognosis and life quality of these patients.

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EV393

Anxiety disorders and substance abuse

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Introduction Patients with anxiety disorders are more vulnerable to develop other comorbid conditions. In particular, large epidemiological studies show a strong association between different anxiety disorders and substance use disorders.

Objectives To show the prevalence of major anxiety disorders and the consumption of different substances. As well as the particular characteristics of this dual diagnosis and treatments that have proven more effective.

Methods Exhaustive review of all the material published on this topic in the recent years.

Conclusions Nearly 24% of patients with anxiety disorder suffer from a comorbid substance disorder use in their lifetime (17.9% diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence diagnosis and 11.9% of abuse or dependence on other drugs). Dual patients show a number of distinctive features, such as more frequency in males, family history of alcohol or other substances abuse and behavioral problems, early parental loss among others.

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Dual diagnosis (Depression and addictions): Special considerations

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Introduction Dual diagnosis is a growing problem in Western society, despite which there are no large studies examining this issue, nor specific protocols to address them.

Objectives To raise awareness of the importance of dual diagnosis both its prevalence and special features that presents need a different performance plan from them separately.

Methods Comprehensive literature review of all published in the last 2 years, as well as the specific features.

Conclusion Dual diagnosis has very specific characteristics that we must know in order to develop therapeutic strategies adapted to the present conditions.

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Health-related quality of life in patients with moderate-severe psoriasis: Preliminary results on the role of psychopathology and coping strategies in a cohort of patients

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Psoriasis is a multisystem inflammatory disease associated to several comorbidities with a significant impact on interpersonal and social life. Depression, anxiety symptoms and suicidal ideation—due to psychological distress—are frequently reported. The aim of the study was to assess whether psychological factors—psychopathology, perceived health status and coping strategies—together with clinical and sociodemographic factors, were independent predictors of Quality of Life (QoL) in adult psoriatic patients on topical and/or systemic pharmacological therapy. A cohort of 87 patients (53 M and 34 F), whose mean age was 46 ± 22 years, was analyzed. Coping responses were assessed by COPE and general psychopathology by Self-Reported-Symptom Inventory Revised (SCL-90), while HAM-D and HAM-A evaluated depressive and anxiety symptoms. In addition, perceived health status and QoL were analyzed by Short-Form-36 (SF-36) while the disease's burden assessed by PSODISK. Univariate analyses were performed for each variable to explore the relationship with QoL. Preliminary results indicated that, although not severe, anxiety and depressive symptoms were the most reported among patients along with somatization and obsessive-compulsivity. Female patients used more frequently mental disengagement, focus on and venting of emotions, use of instrumental social support and religious coping. Physical pain and mental health, instead, greatly affected QoL of subjects in a negative manner. PSODISK data analysis showed that general health, itching, serenity, shame and degree of extension of the disease on the skin were the most compromised areas. Moreover, correlation analysis indicated that a worse perception of patients' health status was associated to poor QoL.

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Epilepsy and self-esteem

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Introduction Epilepsy is a public health problem that often affects personal and social patients' life. Self-esteem, an important factor contributing to psychosocial well-being, is generally disrupted in epilepsy.