

Results On interviewing the group of 30 patients, 47.6% of the patients were found to be the diagnostic criteria of Binge Eating Disorder according to DSM-5 (Table 1).

Conclusion Firstly, a considerable proportions of obese subjects proved to meet the DSM-5 criteria for binge eating while Dar Kenn Ghall Sahhtek has proved to be an effective therapeutic intervention towards obesity (with and without binge eating).

Table 1

	On admission	Prior to discharge
BDI questionnaire	1.1	53.33
GAD questionnaire	4.55	400
QOL questionnaire	6.67	350
2 minute step	73 steps on average	114 steps on average
6 minute walk	440 m on average	625 m on average

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

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EV564

The effects of shame, self-compassion and perfectionistic self-presentation of body image on eating psychopathology

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Shame is considered a painful emotion that emerges in social contexts when the individual perceives that others see the self as inferior, inadequate or defective. This emotion is associated with decreased levels of self-compassion and may trigger several defensive responses, such as the need to present a perfect body image. Furthermore, shame has been conceptualized as a key component of eating psychopathology.

This study aims to explore the role of external shame in the engagement in disordered eating attitudes and behaviours through the mechanisms of self-compassion and body image-related perfectionistic self-presentation. A path analysis testing a mediational model was conducted in a sample of 469 women from the general community, aged between 18 and 35 years old.

The tested model explained 49% of the eating psychopathology's variance and presented excellent fit indices. Results demonstrated that external shame has a direct effect on disordered eating behaviours and simultaneously an indirect effect through the mechanisms of self-compassion and the need to present a perfect physical appearance.

These results seem to corroborate the link between shame and eating psychopathology. Additionally, these data suggest that women who present higher levels of shame show decreased self-compassion and tend to adopt compensatory maladaptive strategies, such as striving for a perfect body. Furthermore, these findings have significant clinical implications, highlighting the importance of developing new programs focused on shame and on the promotion of adaptive emotion regulation strategies, such as self-compassion.

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EV565

A clinical case of a patient with anorexia nervosa and bizarre behavior

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Eating disorders (EDs) are mental illnesses, defined by abnormal eating habits. EDs are chronic, severe and difficult to treat, and cause psychological, social and physical consequences. It occurs predominantly in adolescents and young adults women (around 90%), causing severely disability, major biopsychosocial losses, and high morbidity and mortality. EDs are considered by WHO as a public health problem, affecting different ages, genres, times, regions and contexts.

Objective Case report of a patient with Anorexia Nervosa and bizarre behavior.

Methods Clinical observation in hospital.

Results Woman with 43 years old, with a peace of 65 years, who was hospitalized in Psychiatric Service – Eating Disorders, in August 2015, because of its extreme thinness, with difficulty to walk and with severe edema of the feet, ankles and legs. At the entrance, she weighed 29 kg, after 4 days her weight reduced to 23 kg, reaching a BMI of 8.5 kg/m². In the first week, she showed a high cognitive impairment, confusional state and detailed and ruminative speech about food. She had developed multiple techniques to hide food and to hide and take dietary supplements for weight loss. Furthermore, she had a bizarre behavior and marked social isolation, not interacting with other patients.

Conclusion Although the low prevalence of EDs, these have a high morbidity, and are one of the psychiatric disorders that most often leads to a fatal outcome. Treatment is lengthy and cumbersome, requiring serious investments under the personal point of view, family and clinical, yet still, these patients can have a full life and quality.

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EV566

Anger expression, impulsivity and expressed emotion: A comparison between patients with eating disorder and schizophrenia

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Introduction The level of express emotion (EE) is a measure of the attitude of close relatives towards a patient and include dimensions as critical comments, hostility and emotional over-involvement. Anger and impulsivity may lead to self-injurious and aggressive behaviours, and often represent an obstacle to treatment.

Aims To compare anger expression, impulsivity and expressed emotion in ED and SCHZ, and to explore the different level of caregivers' EE in the two groups.

Methods Twenty-five female with ED diagnosis and 25 patients with schizophrenia, were recruited at the Psychiatry Ward and outpatient Service of AOU – Novara, during one year period. Patient's assessment included Global Assessment of Functioning