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PW0340

### Correlates and prevalence of anxiety disorders among women with polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS): A Malaysian cross-sectional study

B. Francis<sup>1\*</sup>, K.Y. Wah<sup>2</sup>, R.A. Jawan<sup>3</sup>, A.H. Sulaiman<sup>4</sup>, J.S. Gill<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University Malaya, department of psychological medicine, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; <sup>2</sup> Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang, psychiatry, Sabah, Malaysia; <sup>3</sup> Hospital KPJ Seremban, obstetrics and gynaecology, Seremban, Malaysia; <sup>4</sup> Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction.**– The prevalence of anxiety disorders in females with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) ranges widely, that is from 14–57% [1]. A recent meta-analysis showed that the odds of women with PCOS having anxiety disorders were 5 times that of control [2]. **Objectives.**– (i) To study the prevalence of anxiety disorders among Malaysian women with PCOS. (ii) To identify the correlates of anxiety disorders in this population.

**Methodology.**– Samples were collected among the women with PCOS who fulfilled the Rotterdam criteria (n=105). Socio-demographic data were collected and the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I) administered. The women were screen for anxiety using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale anxiety subscale (HADS-A).

**Results.**– The HADS-A optimal cutoff was 7.5. Approximately 62.7% had anxiety disorders diagnoses with the M.I.N.I. The most common anxiety disorder was generalized anxiety disorder (30.4%). Age below 30 years was significantly correlated with anxiety. Body mass index, use of oral contraceptive pill, parity and testosterone levels was not significantly correlated.

**Conclusion.**– We recommend that women with PCOS should be screened for anxiety disorders, as their prevalence is much higher than what is expected of the normal population.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

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PW0341

### Bio-psycho-social complexity of patients undergoing pre-orthotopic liver transplant compared to other clients of a consultation-liaison psychiatry service

G. Mattei<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Ferrari<sup>2</sup>, M. Galletti<sup>2</sup>, G. Rioli<sup>2</sup>, D. Perrone<sup>2</sup>, M. Moscara<sup>2</sup>, S. Cavana<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Modena and Reggio Emilia & Marco Biagi Foundation, department of economics, Modena, Italy; <sup>2</sup> University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, department of diagnostics, clinical and public health medicine, Modena, Italy

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction.**– The Modena Psychiatric Consultation–Liaison Psychiatric Service (MCLPS) provides consultations for medical-

surgical in- and out-patients, including psychiatric assessment of patients waiting for Orthotopic Liver Transplantation (pre-OLT).

**Objectives.**– To measure bio-psycho-social complexity, anxiety-depressive symptoms and their possible association among pre-OLT patients referred to the MCLPS.

**Methods.**– All patients referred to the MCLPS for pre-OLT screening from 01/02/2017 to 01/08/2017 were assessed by means of Intermed-Self Assessment (IMSA) and Hospital Anxiety and Depressive Scale (HADS), besides routine psycho-diagnostic examination, and compared to other, non pre-OLT, medically-ill patients referred to the MCLPS. Clinical and demographics variables were collected for each patient. Statistics was performed by means of regression models and Fisher's Exact test.

**Results.**– Twenty-five pre-OLT patients (76% males, mean age 55 ± 9.0 years) were enrolled and matched to 31 controls (80% females, mean age 58 ± 16.6 years). A caregiver was present for all pre-OLT patients and for 70% of controls. One pre-OLT candidate and 9 controls scored > 21 on the IMSA, indicating bio-psycho-social complexity. Four pre-OLT patients (16%) and 20 (65%) controls reported symptoms of anxiety and depression. IMSA total score was higher among controls (P=0.03) and lower when a caregiver was present (P=0.04). Levels of anxiety, depression, and anxiety-depression symptoms were significantly higher among controls (OR 6.28, P<.01; OR 5.19, P<.01; OR 9.54, P<.01 respectively).

**Conclusions.**– According to our preliminary results, pre-OLT patients reported lower levels of bio-psycho-social complexity and anxious-depressive symptoms in comparison to other MCLPS clients. The presence of a caregiver could reduce the level of bio-psycho-social complexity.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

PW0342

### Childhood trauma and psoriasis, as a psychosomatic disease

Y. Gorgulu<sup>1\*</sup>, R. Kose Cinar, M.B. Sonmez

Trakya university, faculty of medicine, psychiatry, Edirne, Turkey

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction.**– Psychiatric disorders sometimes may be related to childhood psychological trauma. Recent studies have associated childhood exposure to trauma to some skin diseases, too.

**Objectives.**– Our study aimed at exploring whether psoriasis is related to the reported childhood traumatic life events. On the other hand, we investigated the relation between depression, dissociation experiences and psoriasis.

**Methods.**– Fifty-eight patients with psoriasis and 38 voluntary healthy controls were enrolled in the study. All participants completed a specific questionnaire measuring traumatic life experiences (Childhood Traumatic Questionnaire, CTQ), Beck depression inventory (BDI) and Dissociative experiences scale (DES). The CTQ assesses emotional and physical neglect and emotional, physical and sexual abuse in the childhood.

**Results.**– The mean age of the patients and controls was 39.81 (± 15.12) and 37.13 (± 12.28) years, consecutively. The sociodemographic characteristics of the patients and controls was not different (P>0.05). The mean scores of patients were 37.06 (± 7.04) for CTQ; 13.07 (± 9.44) for BDI and 312.91 (± 350.50) for DES. The mean scores of controls were 33.63 (± 9.13) for CTQ; 7.82 (± 7.10) for BDI and 207.95 (± 210.75) for DES. CTQ and BDI scores were significantly different between the two groups (P<0.05). Although the DES score of patients group was higher than the score of control group, but it was not statically significant. On ROC analysis, the AUC for CTQ was 0.678 (P=0.003), (sensitivity % 62.9 and specificity % 76.9) with optimal cutoff of ≤ 32.

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