

Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders

Abstract

Cite this article: (2021). Oral Communications. *European Psychiatry* 64(S1), S74–S182.

O001

Disgust and anxiety: What came first, the chicken or the egg?

M. Innocenti^{1*}, G. Santarelli², V. Gironi¹, V. Faggi¹, L. Lucherini Angeletti¹, N. Giaquinta¹ and V. Ricca¹

¹Human Health Sciences, University of Florence, firenze, Italy and ²Human Health Sciences, University of Florence, Firenze, Italy

*Corresponding author.

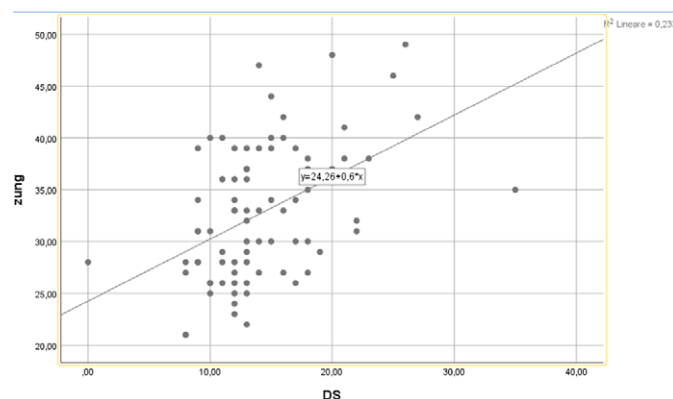
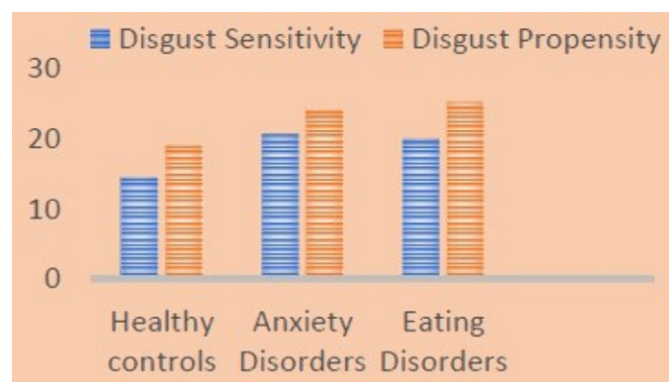
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.228

Introduction: Disgust is a basic emotion characterized by the feeling of revulsion and evoked by unpleasant stimuli such as contaminated food, poor hygiene and contact with sick or dead organisms. Disgust is a contributing factor to the development of several mental disorders including anxiety disorders (AD). Several studies have tried to explore the relationship between disgust and eating disorders (ED), with heterogeneous findings. Subjects with ED showed a heightened level of disgust sensitivity (DS) when compared with healthy controls (HC).

Objectives: Our study aims to evaluate levels of disgust and anxiety in ED, AD and HC in order to assess associations between these two emotions.

Methods: We enrolled 74 patients admitted to Psychiatric Unit of Careggi, 41 with diagnosis of Eating Disorder, 33 with Anxiety Disorders, and 40 healthy controls. We administered to all groups: Zung Anxiety Scale (ZSAS) and Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-revised (DPSS-r).

Results: Both patients with anxiety disorders and eating disorders showed higher levels of disgust propensity and sensitivity than healthy controls. Moreover, there was no significant differences in anxiety, Disgust Propensity (DP) and Disgust Sensitivity levels between patients with eating



© The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of the European Psychiatric Association. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



| | HC | AD | ED | F. | Sig. |
|----|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| DS | 14,39+ 5,17 | 20,94+ 7,52 | 19,82+ 6,28 | 23,59 | 0,000 |
| DP | 18,73+ 5,58 | 23,65+ 6,58 | 25,00+ 5,33 | 26,91 | 0,000 |

disorders and anxiety disorders. Among healthy controls there was a significant association between DS and Anxiety levels (B: 0.579, T:3,416 p:0,001).

Conclusions: Anxiety and disgust are typical emotions of anxiety disorders and eating disorders. However, they are increased both in anxiety and eating disorders and they are associated in healthy controls. The nature of this association needs to be deeply investigated.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: eating disorders; Anxiety; disgust; disgust sensitivity

O002

Anxiety disorders and childhood exposure to emotional abuse: The mediating role of disgust

M. Innocenti*, G. Santarelli, V. Gironi, V. Faggi, N. Giaquinta, L. Lucherini Angeletti, G. Castellini and V. Ricca

Human Health Sciences, University of Florence, Firenze, Italy

*Corresponding author.

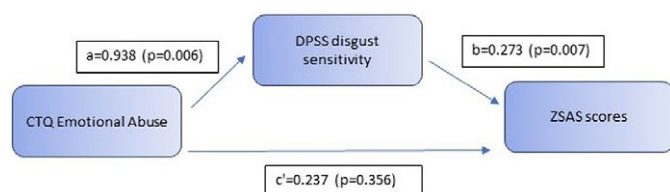
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.229

Introduction: Several studies demonstrate that disgust, defined as a revulsion response aimed at distancing an individual from a potentially harmful or noxious stimulus, is linked to post-traumatic stress following sexual trauma even when accounting for associated fear and anxiety. One of the suggested mechanisms implicated in this association is a feeling of mental contamination. Recent neuroimaging studies demonstrated that exposure to contamination activates the insular cortex. In addition, disgust sensitivity correlates with the activation of the insular cortex.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate the psychopathological role of the emotion of disgust in the development of anxiety symptoms in patient with an history of abuse.

Methods: We enrolled 84 patients admitted in Psychiatric Unit of Careggi with diagnosis of Anxiety Disorders. We administered to them: Zung Anxiety Scale (ZSAS), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), Disgust Propensity and Sensitivity Scale-revised (DPSS-r).

Results: Results showed a significant mediation of the association between CTQ emotional abuse scores and total ZSAS scores via



DPSS disgust sensitivity scores in patients with anxiety disorders (p=0.022). Total effect and indirect effect of emotional abuse on severity of anxiety symptoms were significant (total effect = 0.494; p=0.051, indirect effect: 0.256, p=0.022), while there was no significant direct effect from emotional abuse to anxiety symptoms in the total model (direct effect: 0.237, p=0.356). The model explained 18% of variance in anxiety symptomatology ($R^2=0.18$).

Conclusions: Such preliminary data suggest a possible mediating role of disgust in development and maintenance of childhood abuse-related anxiety, making it a potential target for psychotherapy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: disgust; childhood; Anxiety; emotional abuse

O003

Toxoplasma gondii seropositivity in patients with depressive and anxiety disorders

N. De Bles^{1*}, J. Van Der Does¹, L. Kortbeek², A. Hofhuis², G. Van Grootheest³, A. Vollaard², R. Schoevers⁴, A. Van Hemert¹, B. Penninx³ and E. Giltay¹

¹Psychiatry, LUMC, Leiden, Netherlands; ²Centre For Disease Control The Netherlands, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven, Netherlands; ³Psychiatry, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands and ⁴Psychiatry, UMCG, Groningen, Netherlands

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.230

Introduction: *Toxoplasma gondii* (*T. gondii*) is an obligate intracellular parasite that is estimated to be carried by one-third of the world population. While evidence has been found for a relationship between *T. gondii* infection and schizophrenia, its relationship with other psychiatric disorders like depressive and anxiety disorders shows inconsistent results.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to examine whether *T. gondii* seropositivity is associated with affective disorders, as well as with aggression reactivity and suicidal thoughts.

Methods: In the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA), *T. gondii* antibodies were assessed in patients with current depressive (n=133), anxiety (n=188), comorbid depressive and anxiety (n=148), and remitted disorders (n=889), as well as in healthy controls (n=373) based on DSM-IV criteria. Seropositivity was analyzed in relation to disorder status, aggression reactivity and suicidal thoughts using multivariate analyses of covariance and regression analyses.

Results: Participants were on average 51.2 years (SD = 13.2), and 64.4% were female. Seropositivity was found in 673 participants (38.9%). A strong positive association between *T. gondii* seropositivity and age was observed. No significant associations were found between *T. gondii* seropositivity and disorder status, aggression reactivity and suicidal thoughts. The adjusted odds ratio (OR) for any remitted disorder versus controls was 1.13 (95% CI: 0.87-1.49), and for any current disorder versus controls was 0.94 (95% CI: 0.69- 1.28).

Conclusions: No evidence was found for a relationship between affective disorders and *T. gondii* infection

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: *Toxoplasma gondii*; Depression; cognitive reactivity; Anxiety