

Conclusions: Special pathological attraction to vomiting – vomitomania – is a widespread symptom of bulimia nervosa and drive disorders in this disease. It presents significant challenges for therapy especially in comorbid bulimia nervosa with personality disorders and schizotypal disorder.

Keywords: eating disorder; vomitomania

EPP0615

A clinical case of typical anorexia nervosa in a prepubescent boy.

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Introduction: Clinical case of 10-year-old patient with anorexia nervosa at the stage of severe cachexia. Features of the disease, diagnosis, treatment and methods of restoration of nutrition. Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder (ED), severe pathology, manifested by severe complications, high disability and can cause death. ED has traditionally been perceived as a disease affecting women. However, this pathology occurs men, is 10-25% of the total number of patients with ED, or 1-2% in the population.

Objectives: Describe the difficulties in identifying ED in men that affect diagnosis and treatment, especially if they are underage patients.

Methods: Patient I. 10 years, selectivity in food from 4 years, during the week before hospitalization complete rejection of food and water. When entering the clinic height 127, weight 19 kg, BMI 11. In the clinical picture anxiety, low mood, fear of eating and weight gain. The duration of the disease for about one year. Clinical and psychopathological method.

Results: Diagnosis F50.0 anorexia nervosa in the stage of severe cachexia. Treatment: olanzapine and fluvoxamine in the age dosages, parenteral Kabiven infusion, individual and group psychotherapy. Psychoeducation of parents and Maudsley method therapy. As a result of treatment improved mood, decreased anxiety associated with eating and weight gain. At the time of discharge from the clinic height 127, weight 30 kg, BMI 18.

Conclusions: The clinical case indicates the need to increase the attention of pediatricians, psychologists, psychiatrists and other doctors in connection with the growth and rejuvenation of ED in the male population.

Keywords: eating disorder; anorexia nervosa

EPP0616

The use of yoga and mindfulness within an eating disorders population: Results of a scoping review

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Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are characterized by perturbed eating habits or behaviors (APA, 2013). Even if treatments are available, they need to be more adapted to ED (Monthuy-Blanc, 2018). A complementary approach as yoga or mindfulness demonstrated positive effects with ED, such as an augmentation of mindfulness while eating (Rachel, Ivanka, Amanda, & Carlene, 2013), a better body satisfaction (Beccia, Dunlap, Hanes, Courneene, & Zwickey, 2018; Neumark-Sztainer, MacLehose, Watts, Pacanowski, & Eisenberg, 2018) and less preoccupation with food (Carei, Fyfe-Johnson, Breuner, & Brown, 2010). As the effects of yoga and mindfulness vary between the different ED and different uses, it is difficult to generalize the results obtained about the efficacy of yoga or mindfulness with ED.

Objectives: A scoping review is actually done to map the evidence about the use (length, intensity, frequency) of yoga and mindfulness among ED and their effects.

Methods: The realization of the scoping review is based on the Joanna Briggs Institute Methodological Framework (Peters, Godfrey, McInerney, Baldini Soares, Khalil, & Parker, 2017). Research will be done in the following databases: CINAHL, PsycInfo, PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science, EBM Reviews/Cochrane. Different types of papers are going to be included and a content analysis is going to be done among the extracted data.

Results: Preliminary results of the scoping review are going to be presented.

Conclusions: Among the different treatments used with ED, yoga and mindfulness have demonstrated positive effects. These approaches as part of integrative health are helpful to improve physical and mental health of individuals suffering from ED.

Keywords: eating disorders; yoga; mindfulness; integrative health

EPP0618

Transcranial magnetic stimulation and eating disorders, any efficacy?

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Introduction: Eating Disorders (ED) tend to evolve chronically, with resistance to different therapeutic strategies. Chronicity is associated with high mortality rates, so it is necessary to study new therapeutic strategies. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive, safe treatment method, whose application has been studied in several pathologies.

Objectives: Determine the therapeutic potential of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation in the treatment of Eating Disorders.

Methods: Bibliographic review of the literature published in English in the last 10 years, in the databases Pubmed, PsycINFO and Cochrane. The keywords used were: TMS, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Eating Disorder, Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Binge Eating Disorder. A review of the titles and abstracts