

Conclusions: The presence of type D personality has a supplementary negative impact on type 2 diabetic patients' affectivity and emotions. On the one hand, the more frequent microangiopathic complications in type D personality diabetic patients confirm that diabetes, at least in part, is an endovascular disease. On the other hand, some factors such as pro-inflammatory biomarkers may be more expressed in type 2 diabetic patients with concomitantly type D personality than those without this type of personality, leading to premature microangiopathic complications.

Keywords: type D personality; depression; anxiety; diabetes mellitus

EPP0246

Peculiarities of the psychological state of patients with chronic non-infectious liver diseases

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Introduction: The prevalence of chronic liver diseases (CLD) is over 30 million people worldwide, they are associated with significant health care costs, loss of productivity of patients, and has a significant impact on the quality of life associated with health.

Objectives: The research objective was to determine current views on the psychological state of patients with CLD.

Methods: A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the content of scientific Ukrainian and English literature published from 2014 to 2020, which sets out different views on the psychological state of patients with chronic liver diseases using the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. Only concept analysis, meta-analysis, and systematic reviews published in English, presented in the scientific literature were included.

Results: The information on the peculiarities of the psychological state of patients with CLD was generalized. Based on the research, we can conclude that this group of patients is characterized by low mood, chronic fatigue, low level of social adaptation, increased anxiety, and reduced efficiency.

Conclusions: Studies by different scientists from different countries agree that patients with chronic liver disease are characterized by the above symptoms. Some emphasize psychoneurophysiology and associate these symptoms with chronic inflammation, which occurs as liver damage progresses. Other researchers suggest that it is due to the quality of life of these patients and the severity of the disease. However, the scientific community has yet to find out what exactly caused this.

Keywords: chronic non-infectious liver disease; Depression; Anxiety; social maladaptation

EPP0247

Epistemic injustice in a case of cyclic vomiting syndrome. A case report.

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Introduction: We present the case of a 19-year-old female patient treated in our hospital due to an outburst of persistent vomiting. The patient had a diagnosis of Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome (CVS), a year before the diagnosis the patient had been labeled as a somatizer and admitted into the department of psychiatry. Given her psychiatric record and the fact that CVS is a rare diagnosis we were consulted on arrival.

Objectives: CVS is an infrequent disorder of unknown etiology which shares similarities with migraine headaches. It is characterized by episodes of vomiting followed by periods of remission without active symptomatology with no organic pathology to account for the symptoms. Epistemic injustice (EI) is defined by Miranda Fricker as "a damage done to someone in their capacity as a knower". She defined two forms of EI: testimonial and hermeneutical injustice.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the relevant literature regarding CVS and epistemic injustice.

Results: On arrival at the emergency department she tried explaining her condition, but her testimony was disregarded on the basis of her psychiatric record. It was only after the on-call psychiatrist explained the condition when she received the appropriate abortive treatment, after which she was admitted to the internal medicine department where she was followed by the liaison psychiatrist.

Conclusions: CVS is a disabling disease still unknown to most clinicians in spite of the increasing quality evidence about its identification and treatment. The case highlight how cases of newly identified disease can suffer from testimonial and hermeneutical injustice.

Keywords: cyclic vomiting syndrome; epistemic injustice; testimonial injustice; hermeneutical injustice

EPP0248

Functional neurological disorders in childhood and adolescence: Epidemiology and phenomenology of an emerging diagnostic and clinical challenge.

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Introduction: Literature on childhood Functional Neurological Disorders (FNDs) is sparse. Clinical presentations are vaguely characterized and often misdiagnosed in younger ages. Their main neurological features enrol: Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures (PNES), Functional movement disorders (FMDs), sensory alterations, cephalgia and feeding problems.

Objectives: The study was aimed to better characterize the childhood population of FND, because of they represent an emerging challenge for clinicians, giving its higher presentation in the younger age and the difficulties of an early and differential diagnosis as well as an effective management.