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EPV0351

Psychosomatic correlates and psycho-emotional disorders in patients with dermatologic disorders and chronic itch

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Introduction: Chronic itch significantly reduces the quality of life, working capacity and social activity of patients with dermatologic diseases.

Objectives: To investigate the peculiarities of the psycho-emotional state patients with dermatological pathology, depending on the severity of chronic itch.

Methods: At medical center "Asklepiy" during 2016-2018 years, observed 134 dermatologic patients with chronic itch and diagnoses atopic dermatitis (62.7%), psoriasis (23.9%) and seborrheic dermatitis (13.4%). All group divided into subgroups depending on the severity chronic itch using a computer gadget "Electronic Calculator of chronic itching": with low level, n=42 (31.3%); mild level, n=55 (41.0%); severe level, n=37 (27,6%). In research for measuring psycho-emotional state of patients used Symptomatic questionnaire by Alexanrovich.

Results: The severity of psychopathological symptoms increased in the direction from low to high severity of itching for each of the investigated components. In dermatologic patients growing intensity of chronic itch accompanied by an increasing severity of psychopathological symptoms. The low severity of itch caused situational changes such as tension, irritability, decreased concentration, mood level, sleep disturbance, while the mild - caused the formation of persistent anxiety, about current disease and general health, an exacerbation of emotional reactions, an increasing uncertainty, interpersonal problems. The high severity of itch characterized by anxious-depressive mood, hypochondria, emotional dramatization, uncertainty, loneliness, low self-sufficiency, lack of control under the situation, interpersonal difficulties.

Conclusions: A research feature of psycho-emotional state and definition targets of psychological help is an important component of psychological help for patients in dermatology with chronic itch.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: chronic itch; psycho-emotional disorders

EPV0353

Psychosocial assessment in heart transplant. A literature review and a case report

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Psychology And Mental Health, Madrid, Spain *Corresponding author.

Introduction: Psychosocial assessment plays a key role along the whole process of heart transplant. This assessment provides the chance to early identify patients in risk of suffering psychopathological issues that may endanger the rehabilitation process. SIPAT Scale (Stanford Integrated Assessment for Transplant) has been proved to be a valid tool to evaluate patients undergoing a heart transplant process. SIPAT assess 20 different and relevant components about patients, classifying candidates with a final score of eligibility.

Objectives: The aim of this poster it to review the use of SIPAT Scales in heart transplant, as well as presenting a case of a young woman suffering from congenital heart disease awaiting to be transplantated describing the assessment process that took place by the Mental health Service in liaison with Cardiology Service of a General Hospital.

Methods: We review recent literature in medical database PubMed with keywords "heart transplant" AND "assessment". We selected papers for their relevance to the topic. We describe the liaison process between clinical services and explain the assessment process of the patient using SIPAT and clinical tools such as non-structured Clinical and family interviews.

Results: A comprehensive full assessment was carried out by Mental Health Clinicians so the patient could be included in the transplant waiting list.

Conclusions: SIPAT is a reliable tool for psychosocial assessment in patients waiting for a heart transplant, although a comprehensive clinical assessment should also be carried out. Liaison among different clinical services in general hospitals is key to the wellbeing and attention to patients.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: psychosocial assessment; heart transplant

EPV0357

Delirium vs dementia: an approach since liaison psychiatry

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Introduction: Delirium is one of the most frequents cognitive disorders in the hospitalized patients. Some studies reveals 20-40% of the hospitalized patients older than 60 years present this disorder during residence, leading them to ask for a psychiatry consult. It's cause is organic and multifactorial. The start is acute and has fluctuating course defined by disturbances in attention, memory and orientation, together with perceptual abnormalities. **Objectives:** Differential diagnosis between delirium and dementia through clinic case:

Methods: Patient with 61 years old is admitted in neurosurgery because of multiple cerebral secondary hemorrhages caused by cranioencephalic traumatism. Consultation done due to agitation