

Abstract

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Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders

EPP0001

Associations between social anxiety and avoidance, attachment styles and parental marital status, in late adolescence

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Introduction: The relation between insecure general attachment and social anxiety has long been established.

Objectives: To explore the associations between social interaction and performance anxiety and avoidance, attachment styles, and parental marital status.

Methods: 146 Portuguese adolescents, with a mean age of 18.99 years old (SD = .848; range: 18–20), filled in the Social Interaction and Performance Anxiety and Avoidance Scale and the Experiences in Close Relationships-Relationship Structures Questionnaire.

Results: Distress/Anxiety was correlated with avoidance attachment to mother and father ($r_s = .17^*$, $p = .04$; $r_s = .18^*$, $p = .03$), to anxious attachment to romantic partner ($r_s = .21^*$, $p = .01$), and to anxious and avoidance attachment to best friend ($r_s = .25^{**}$, $p = .00$; ($r_s = .17^*$, $p = .035$). Avoidance was significantly correlated with avoidance to father and to romantic partner ($r_s = .18^*$, $p = .03$), and to anxious and avoidance attachment to best friend ($r_s = .21^{**}$, $p = .009$; $r_s = .18^*$, $p = .03$). A significant difference was found in avoidance attachment to father $X^2 = 10.246$ (4, $n = 146$), $p = .036$, by parental marital status, with the adolescents with single/divorced parents presenting a higher mean score ($M_d = 111.10$; $M_d = 82.93$) than the other groups.

Conclusions: Distress/anxiety seems to be associated with more close relationships, and a single/divorced status with Avoidance. Longitudinal studies are needed to explore if insecure attachment to parents predicts insecure extra-familial attachment, and to explore the long-term effects of parental marital status.

Keywords: social anxiety and avoidance; attachment styles; parental marital status; late adolescence

EPP0002

Anxiety and depressive symptoms in patients with psoriasis

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Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that affects approximately 2% of the population. It seems to have a multifactorial aetiology and it can be considered as a psychosomatic disorder.

Objectives: To determine risk factors for anxiety and depression in psoriasis

Methods: Case-control study including 44 subjects with psoriasis and 50 controls without psoriasis. All participants answered the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) to measure the severity of anxiety and depression

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