

research is lacking. Also, to highlight the need for a greater focus on the effect of EDs on siblings both in research and clinical practice.

Methods: A systematic review is being conducted to gain an understanding of the gaps in the literature.

Results: It is expected that the systematic review will reveal a lack of literature regarding siblings' experiences of having a brother or sister with an ED. As well as showing the conflicting emotions felt by the siblings, both positive due to the love they feel for their sibling and negative due to the burden they feel.

Conclusions: By raising awareness of the needs of non-affected siblings this research should have a notable impact on their experiences by highlighting the need for specific interventions and support services as well as education about their siblings' ED.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: eating disorder; experiences; Siblings

EPV0709

Body shame and disturbed eating behaviors: an ecological momentary assessment approach

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Introduction: There is a well-established body of investigations showing that the experience of shame is associated with eating disorders symptoms. Meta-analytical data indicate that body shame is one type of shame that seems to be especially relevant in case of eating disorders. While there are many studies which investigated the association between the predisposition to feel ashamed about one's body and eating disturbance, there are virtually no inquiries on how momentary body shame is related to disturbed eating behaviors.

Objectives: In this study we aimed to investigate the relationship between momentary body shame and disturbed eating behaviors using an intensive longitudinal design.

Methods: Females with high levels of eating disorders symptoms completed five, randomly-initiated surveys per day delivered via a smartphone application for a total of two weeks. The survey evaluated the level of body shame and disturbed eating behaviors (i.e., binge eating, purging, excessive exercises, body checking).

Results: Preliminary results indicate that higher levels of body shame are associated with higher levels of disturbed eating behaviors. The level of body shame was higher in binge eating days compared with non-binge eating days.

Conclusions: Fluctuations in body shame seem to contribute to the maintenance of disturbed eating behaviors. Implications and limitations of these findings are discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Ecological Momentary Assessment; body shame; Eating Disorders

EPV0710

My stomach is full

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Introduction: Anorexia nervosa is an eating behavior disorder that is often related to various personality factors. The relationship between obsessive compulsive disorder and eating Disorders has been highlighted.

Objectives: To present a clinical case of a patient with eating disorder and gastric bezoar, secondary to compulsive hair ingestion.

Methods: Bibliographic review of articles published in relation to the comorbidity of these disorders, based on articles published in the last 5 years in Pubmed.

Results: 26-year-old female. Diagnosis of restrictive anorexia nervosa. She was admitted to the hospital on two occasions for nutritional disorders. In the last admission, she reported greater anxiety and significant weight loss. She reports that she has limited her food intake, but she does feel thin and is unable to eat for fear of gaining weight. Ruminative thoughts about her body image. During admission, the patient expressed a sensation of fullness, nausea and vomiting, later observing in abdominal X-ray and gastroscopy, the presence of a gastric trichobezoar, which was finally resolved conservatively.

Conclusions: Trichotillomania is observed in 1 in 2000 people, trichophagia is even less frequent. According to DSM- V, these disorders are grouped within obsessive-compulsive spectrum disorders. A Trichobezoar is a conglomerate that can be found in the stomach or intestine, composed mainly of hair, previously ingested. Trichotillomania can be associated with anorexia nervosa, especially in patients with obsessive personality traits, which occurs frequently. The gastric slowing that patients with anorexia often present is a factor that favors the formation of the bezoar

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bezoar; anorexia; Trichotillomania; trichophagia

EPV0711

A Case Report of Anorexia Nervosa - the "perfect" woman

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Introduction: Anorexia nervosa (AN) is an eating behavior disorder characterized by intense fear of gaining weight or persistent behavior that interferes with weight gain, with caloric intake restriction and secondary loss of body weight. It can affect up to 4% of women during their lifetime and is responsible for one of the highest mortality rates from psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: Review of the literature and exposure of a case report of AN in a woman with high level of stress at work.

Methods: Case report and nonsystematic review using databases such as PubMed and UpToDate.