

PW0337

### Neurotic conditions and psychosomatic disorders in highly qualified sportsmen

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**Introduction.**– Highly qualified sportsmen are supposed to be at risk for the development of psychosomatic disorders due to stressful professional activity. Evaluation of the influence of psychological factors on stress-related bodily reaction in this group is of interest. **Objectives.**– To study the association between neurotic conditions and psychosomatic disorders in highly qualified sportsmen.

**Methods.**– Data from annual examination of highly qualified sportsmen, including Yachno-Mendelevich survey for neurotic conditions, underwent retrospective analysis. Medical records were analyzed for disorders with known psychosomatic mechanisms, such as somatoform autonomic dysfunction, irritable bowel syndrome, chronic back/neck pain and other. 645 records on sportsmen with psychosomatic disorders and 255 records on control sportsmen entered the analysis.

**Results.**– Sportsmen with psychosomatic disorders had higher rate of neurotic conditions than the control group (18.2% vs. 12.9%,  $P=0.05$ ); between-group differences in Yachno-Mendelevich survey subscores were seen in subscales “neurotic depression”, “asthenia”, “histrionic type reactions”, “obsessive-compulsive disorder” and “autonomic dysfunction”. Logistic regression revealed significant influence of the particular subscale “histrionic type reactions” on the development of psychosomatic disorders ( $P=0.04$ ). The only association between specific neurotic condition and type of psychosomatic disorder was coexistence of chronic back/neck pain and neurotic depression, with anxiety found to be a significant additional factor in logistic regression.

**Conclusions.**– Neurotic conditions modulate the development of psychosomatic disorders in highly qualified sportsmen.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

PW0338

### Neuropsychiatric manifestations Ushering Pellagra

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**Introduction.**– Pellagra is a metabolic disorder which is caused by a deficiency of vitamin B3. Its diagnosis is based on the patient's history and the classic triad of dermatitis, diarrhea, and dementia. **Objectives and methods.**– We report through this observation, a rare case of pellagra revealed by neuropsychiatric disorders.

**Results.**– Mr. N.A was a 48-year-old man. He has a past history of chronic alcohol consumption, and a pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed in 2007 for which he was treated with first line antituberculosis drugs. He has no past history of neuropsychiatric illness.

The patient was diagnosed in 2015 with schizophrenia spectrum disorder and put on long-acting injectable antipsychotic therapy. In January 2017, Mr. N.A was deemed not guilty by reason of insanity following a crime involving Damage to Public Property, and was admitted in our forensic psychiatry department. The first examination revealed that he had aphasia, apraxia and agnosia. The dermatological examination found a Cheilite and photodistributed skin lesions spread over the face and distal extremities. Biology revealed biological signs of malabsorption. The diagnosis of pellagra was made by a combination of antituberculous agents, chronic ethylism, cutaneous lesions, diarrhea, mental disorders and advanced dementia. Mr. N.A was put on multivitamin complex and supplemental parenteral nutrition. On his third day of hospitalization, he died as a result of septic shock complicating bronchopneumonia.

**Conclusions.**– The occurrence of mental disorders in a subject who had no previous psychiatric history, with a context of chronic ethylism, should lead to earlier consideration of seeking classic clinical triad of pellagra.

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PW0339

### Depressive disorders and sexual functioning among Malaysian women with polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS): A cross-sectional study

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**Introduction.**– Depressive disorders in females with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) are common with a prevalence of 25% to 64% [1]. Women with PCOS also showed higher levels of sexual dysfunction compared to control.

**Objectives.**– (i) To assess the prevalence of sexual dysfunction and depressive disorders among Malaysian women who have PCOS (ii) To analyse the correlates of depressive disorders in this population. **Methodology.**– Women with PCOS who fulfilled the Rotterdam Criteria in University of Malaya Medical Center, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia were enrolled into the study ( $n = 105$ ). Socio-demographic data, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I) and the Female Sexual Function Index-Malay (FSFI-M) were administered.

**Results.**– A sizeable portion of the population (66.7%) had depressive disorders. The most common depressive disorder was major depressive disorder (25.5%). The Malay race was significantly correlated with depressive disorders. Body mass index, parity, use of oral contraceptive pill and testosterone levels were not significantly correlated. Only 8 subjects (10.1%) reported to have female sexual dysfunction, and 71 subjects (89.9%) reported to have no sexual dysfunction. However, almost half of them (41.8%) were dissatisfied with their sex lives. Sexual dysfunction was significantly correlated with depressive disorders ( $P=0.018$ ).

**Conclusion.**– We recommend that women with PCOS should be screened for depressive disorders and sexual dysfunction as their prevalence is high and are significantly correlated.

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**Reference**