

PS14**IS ACNE EXCORIEE A SUBCLINICAL FORM OF EXCORIATION (SKIN PICKING) DISORDER?**

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Objective: We conducted a prospective study of acne excoriee in Israeli acne patients and assessed associated mental health correlates. **Methods:** Eight hundred and twenty Israeli acne patients were given 8 questionnaires for screening perceived stress, depression, anxiety, obsessive compulsive disorder, body dysmorphic disorder, impulse control disorders, stigmatization. **Results:** A total of 520 acne patients (63%) responded and were included in the analysis. Mean age was 25.34 (± 8.44), 87.2% being females. Acne excoriee was associated with severity of acne ($p < 0.001$), years of education ($p = 0.02$) attractiveness to self ($p < 0.01$), attractiveness to others ($p < 0.01$) and stigmatization, involving rejection ($p = 0.01$) and other's opinion ($p = 0.03$). Psychiatric disorders associated with acne excoriee were: body dysmorphic disorder ($p < 0.001$), anxiety ($p < 0.01$), obsessive compulsive disorder ($p < 0.001$), perceived stress ($p = 0.001$). **Conclusion:** Acne excoriee is associated with stigmatization and psychiatric comorbidities. Clinicians and public health officials should be aware of this and screen for it.

PS15**GARDNER-DIAMOND SYNDROME: A NEW CASE OF PSYCHOGENICALLY INDUCED AUTOERYTHROCYTIC SENSITIZATION**

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Background: Gardner-Diamond Syndrome (GDS) is a rare psychodermatological disorder characterized by stress-induced painful eruptions turning into ecchymosis. Data on the role of psychopathological disorders in GDS and their relation to the disease course are contradictory and worth to be studied. **Aim:** Description of the GDS case including psychiatric and personality disorders related to the disease course. **Methods:** A 72-year-old patient was examined by dermatologists and psychiatrists, a skin biopsy and intracutaneous test with autoerythrocytes was performed, as well as other clinical examinations to exclude other underlying pathology. Psychiatric examination included clinical interview with SCID and SCID-II-PD. **Results:** The GDS onset and three severe exacerbations occurred after severe stress – reactive depressions due to the probable and actual loss of the significant other. In fact, there is a particular type of stress-induced psychosomatic reaction: somatization of psychogenically induced disorder in accordance with the conversion mechanism. As a predisposing factor to the described psychosomatic reactions, the patient's premorbid personality could be considered: histrionic personality (SCID-II-PD confirmed) also included overvalued fixation on the welfare of the lost significant other. The peculiarity of the case is that among with the stress-induced onset and some exacerbations, the further disease course was not related to psychogenic provocations.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ITCH**PS16****THE SELF-ASSESSED PSYCHOLOGICAL COMORBIDITIES OF PRURIGO IN EUROPE:****DATA FROM THE ESDAP STUDY**

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Prurigo is defined by the presence of chronic pruritus and multiple localized or generalized pruriginous lesions. The aim of this study was to assess the psychological burden of prurigo in patients of European countries. In this multicentre European study, 3,635 general dermatology outpatients and 1,359 controls were included. Socio-demographic data and answers to questionnaires (regarding quality of life, general health, anxiety and depression and suicidal ideation) were collected. There were 27 patients with prurigo; of these, 63% were men, and the mean age was 58.6 years. Among patients with prurigo, 10 of 27 (37%) suffered from anxiety and 8 of 27 (29%) from depression. Suicidal ideation was reported in 5 of 27 (19%) patients, and for 4 of these 5 patients, suicidal ideation was related to their skin disease. These frequencies were higher in the 10 commonest dermatological diseases (including psoriasis, atopic dermatitis and leg ulcers). The impact on quality of life was severe, with a mean Dermatologic Life Quality Index (DLQI) of 12.4, with an extreme impact on quality of life for 23% of patients and a very large impact for 27% of patients. The psychological comorbidities of prurigo are common, greater than those of other skin diseases, and their impact on quality of life is significant. Thus, it is important to study this condition and to find new treatments.

PS17**TRAUMATIC LIFE EXPERIENCES AND IMPULSIVENESS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PRURITUS AND CHRONIC PRURIGO – A CASE CONTROL STUDY**

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Background: Chronic prurigo is associated with extensive scratching which leads to the prurigo nodules. In other chronic conditions, e.g. chronic pain, a higher prevalence of traumatic life experiences has been recorded, in women more than in men. A possible link between trauma and scratching could be higher impulsiveness resulting from traumatic life experiences. **Objective:** To explore whether prurigo patients are more impulsive than patients with chronic pruritus (not including prurigo), whether they have experienced more traumatic life events and if there are gender differences. **Methods:** 120 patients with chronic prurigo (60 male, 60 female) were compared to 120 patients with chronic pruritus (60 male, 60 female). They filled in questionnaires on sociodemographic and clinical aspects, the Childhood Trauma Scale, the