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and female were found on the "indifference" scale ($p < 0.05$). In PANAS, statistically significant differences between groups were observed in "negative affect" scale ($p < 0.001$). Also, differences on the scale of "negative affect" were found when comparing patients with different severity of skin disease ($p < 0.05$). *Conclusion:* Such affective disorganization and pronounced negative affect in patients with dermatoses may be a significant psychological factor for their pathogenesis and treatment.

B12
CLINICAL TYPOLOGY OF NOSOGENIC MENTAL DISORDERS BY CHRONIC DERMATOSES

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Objectives: Study and development of clinical typology of nosogenic mental disorders by chronic dermatoses. *Method:* 874 patients (av.age 39.5 ± 6.4) with nosogenic disorders (ND) (F43; F45) were examined in Dermatology Hospital FMSMU I.M. Sechenov (psopriasis 137; atopic dermatitis 132; acne 118, rosacea 115, eczema 109, lichen planus 93; seborrheic dermatitis 88, vitiligo 42, pemphigus 40 patients) by clinical methods and with use of standart sets of diagnostical scales. *Results:* Depressive and dissociative-hypochondriacal ND revealed in severe dermatoses with predomination of somatogenic and vital factors. External-based and internal-based ND revealed in moderate dermatoses with predomination of psychogenic factors (affection of open skin areas, associated with cosmetic defect). The clinical typology of ND can be schematically represented as an incomplete continuum, at one pole of which are ND with the most severe forms of pemphigus and classical dermatoses; in the center - ND with classical dermatoses, ranked by degree of clinical severity; at the other extreme, ND with objectively light, but cosmetically significant dermatoses: vitiligo, acne, seborrheic dermatitis, rosacea, etc. *Conclusion:* The predominant role in the formation of the clinical picture of ND, including cases of paradoxical dissociation of social disadaptation with severity of dermatosis, has a personality structure and somatoperceptive accentuations.

B13
INVESTIGATING MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF SKIN LIGHTENING PHENOMENON AND RELATED PSYCHOLOGICAL AND IMAGE-RELATED DISTURBANCES

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Introduction: In a society that strives for beauty and perfection, people are increasingly adopting risky behaviours to enhance their body image. One of these behaviours is the use of skin-lightening products. Those products are available to buy from unregulated Internet websites with no medical prescriptions. Some of these products might contain contaminants, or undisclosed ingredients, which are responsible for skin or systemic side-effects. On the other hand, little is known about the motivational factors behind this risky practice including the presence of mental health problems, like Body Dysmorphic Disorder among others. *Methods:* After an initial literature review, an internet-based research has been carried out in beauty and skin care websites. Then, a semi-structured questionnaire will be administered in dermatological and beauty clinics and it is available online on relevant networks. In addition, those interested will be invited to attend a face-to-face in-depth semi-structured interview with the researcher. *Discussion:* This study will shed new lights into the intricate relationship between mental health problems especially body image disturbances, and the use of skin lightening products. The results will improve the recognition and the treatment of underlying mental health problems in clinical practice. Results will be revealed at the day of conference.

B14
DERMATOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN HEROIN AND BONSAI USE DISORDER

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Backgrounds: There is a rapid increase in substance use disorder(SUD) worldwide. In patients with SUD, dermatological findings may provide significant information. Awareness of cutaneous signs may help physicians recognize substance use. *Objectives:* To detect cutaneous signs of patients with heroin and bonsai use disorder. *Methods:* The study was carried out at Alcohol and Drug Research, Treatment and Training Centre inpatient clinic of Bakırköy Research and Training Hospital and 156 males with SUD (heroin, $n = 104$ and bonsai, $n = 52$) were included. A sociodemographic form and Drug Use Disorders Identification Test(DUDIT) were filled out by each patient. Dermatological examinations were performed by a dermatologist. *Results:* The most frequent findings in all SUD cases were tattoos, blade scars, traumatic scars, infections, acne, nevi and vascular lesions. In comparings between heroin and bonsai users, injection scars and vascular lesions were detected at higher rates in heroin users. Acne lesions were significantly higher in bonsai users($p = 0.022$). The rate of having tattoos was 32.7%($n = 17$) in bonsai users and 51% ($n = 53$) in heroin users. Regular substance use and age of first treatment for substance use were earlier in tattooed patients. *Conclusions:* Evaluation of dermatologic findings is important for detecting SUD. Some tattoos may be conspicuous for awareness.

B15
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA: INCIDENCE, CLINICAL FEATURES AND CONCOMITANT CONDITIONS

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Hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is a chronic recurrent inflammatory disease that mainly involves large skin folds. *Objectives:* To describe the prevalence and clinical features of HS in patients treated at Moscow Sientific and Practical Center of Dermatovenereology and Cosmetology. *Material and Methods:* Retrospective descriptive cross-sectional study. Information was extracted from the computerized clinical records of patients with a diagnosis of HS managed in 2015 to 2017. *Results:* Incidence of HS in Moscow was 0.45 per 100,000. The prevalence of this diagnosis was 0.3%. We examined 98 patients of HS. The duration of the disease ranged from 6 months to 37 years. Thirty-four percent of the patients were women. The armpits, anogenital areas, and groin folds, were the locations most frequently affected. Smoking, overweight, and obesity were the most commonly recorded concomitant conditions. We found that metabolic syndrome was present in 14.28% of HS patients (OR 2.78, 95% CI 2.25– 3.55). Autoimmune diseases were in 5.10% of patients. Male sex and perianal and gluteal locations were associated with severity. *Conclusion:* Our findings are consistent with the literature on HS. This is the first Moscow study to describe the incidence and prevalence of this disease as well as the concomitant conditions found.