Scholar databases. The keywords used during the research, alone or in combination, included: Polycystic ovary syndrome and Borderline Personality Disorder. The studies consulted in this work included: cross-sectional studies, cohort studies, literature reviews and clinical case reports. Of these, those that were written in the English language and deemed most pertinent to the explored theme were chosen for review in this work.

Results: The results demonstrate a paucity in the literature with only 10 articles having been published between 2009 and 2023 having dedicated studies and research to the relationship between the pathologies. One study reports that those with PCOS show relevant psychiatric disorders in comparison to controls, including personality disorders, such as is demonstrated in the described clinical case. Of the few case studies available, these found that BPD was associated with PCOS with the latter having most frequently been diagnosed previously to the personality disorder. Altered androgen metabolism has been described in both these pathologies, thus further strengthening the relationship between these.

Conclusions: Hormonal fluctuation has been classically associated with psychopathological symptoms, including unstable mood and impulsivity. The alterations demonstrated in PCOS might serve as an exacerbating factor in the genesis of the emotional instability and other symptoms present in BPD. The literature on this topic is still in an embryonic phase with a clear lacuna existing which merits attention and further study so as to fully comprehend the potential of these comorbid states. Clinicians should remain attentive to this comorbidity and the influence that PCOS might have on the psychopathology of BPD so as to better quality of life and global functioning which is impacted in both.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0172

Swipe & Slice: Decoding Digital Struggles with NSSI in Young Italians

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.376

Introduction: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is defined as any deliberate destruction of one's body tissue, engaged in for reasons that are non-suicidal. Online platforms, notably social media, witness a surge in NSSI-related content, amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic. Young individuals increase video and post uploads, prompting scholarly inquiry into the impact on vulnerable demographics in the online environment. Despite potential benefits, concerns surface regarding content reinforcing self-injurious behavior. The Blue Whale phenomenon exemplifies serious consequences in this digital landscape.

Objectives: The present study aims at screening the prevalence of NSSIs on SNS among Italian young people.

Methods: An observational cross-sectional study was conducted by recruiting 373 Italian young people (aged 18-25). Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS), Fear Of Missing Out Scale (FOMO), Inventory of Statements About Self-Injury (ISAS) were administered to investigate the relationship between NSSIs, social media use and frequency and underpinned motivations.

Results: Overall, 99.7 % (n=372) of participants declared to have used at least one social network. Around 92.5 % (n=345) declared to know Blue Whale Challenge and more than half of the sample (51.5%) referred to have looked for NSSI contents on SNS, mostly (28.7 % (n=107)) have sought for curiosity, 17.7 % (n=66) have sought for help/support. 53.4 % (n=199) of the sample was found to have problematic social media use (PSMU) according to BSMAS. 85 % (n=317) have committed self-injurious gestures in the past, 66.2 % (n=247) practice NSSI currently, most subjects practice them to vent 51.7% (n=193), calm themselves 41.6% (n=155), and punish themselves 30% (n=112). The mean age of transgender and nonbinary subjects (30 % n=112)) who sought/saw content pertaining to NSSIs appears to be lower (p=0.033) than cisgender subjects. Those who searched for content inherent to NSSIs scored higher mean scores on the FOMO (p=0.022) and BSMAS (p=0.013) scales. Those who follow social pages inherent to NSSIs scored higher on the FOMO scale (p=0.035). Subjects who practice NSSIs at their present state, on average, have higher scores on the FOMO and BSMAS scales (p=<.001). Linear regression analysis was conducted showing an association between BSMAS and FOMO (R^2=0.199, B=0.260; F(1.371)=92.334; p=<.001). Logistic regression analyses were conducted to define the effects of FOMO, PMSU, sex, and NSSI search on the development of self-injurious conduct. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, $\chi2$ (1)=3.909; p=0.048.

Conclusions: The study examines NSSI behaviors among young Italian college students on digital platforms, particularly social networks. It stresses the critical need for targeted interventions, addressing concerns like social media addiction, to provide essential mental health support and foster a safer online environment for this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0173

The feasibility of a combined approach including neuromodulation by tDCS and cognitive remediation for people with borderline personality disorder (BPD)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.377

Introduction: BPD is a common and severe mental health condition. Longitudinal studies related to BPD show a reduction of symptoms related to the disorder but very little improvement in functionality. The betterment of executive functions of people with BPD after psychotherapy is very limited. The efficacy of those treatments on functionality appears to be mild with a small effect size. Based on previous studies, transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) can be used to improve impulsivity and emotional instability in patients with BPD. Moreover, cognitive remediation focuses on reducing neuropsychological alterations by re-educating patients and apply specific strategies to aid them long term on certain daily functions like developing healthy habits, executive

functions, problem solving, attention, working memory and cognition.

Objectives: Our objective is to assess the feasibility and efficacy of the tDCS and cognitive remediation on BPD symptoms and functioning.

Methods: The open study includes 10 daily sessions of tDCS for 2 weeks and 8 weekly group meetings for the cognitive remediation. Based on studies conducted on people with BPD, the settings for the tDCS are as follows; 20 minutes of continuous current at the intensity of 2mA and the electrodes are placed on specific stimulation sites related to impulsivity. To verify the effectiveness of the combination on the symptoms and evaluate the cognition and functionality of the patients, questionnaires at neuropsychological texts are conducted at the beginning of the study, after the tDCS, after the cognitive remediation and 3 months after the end of the study. The expected results of this study are that the combination of the two treatments will reduce the symptoms of BPD and improve executive functions compared to the treatment as usual or tDCS alone. This study would allow the implementation of an efficient and low-cost first-line treatment and a better functional progression of BPD patients.

Results: The expected results of this study are that the combination of the two treatments will reduce the symptoms of BPD and improve executive functions compared to the treatment as usual or tDCS alone. This study would allow the implementation of an efficient and low-cost first-line treatment and a better functional progression of BPD patients.

Conclusions: This study would allow the implementation of an efficient and low-cost first-line treatment and a better functional progression of BPD patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0174

Sex and pathological personality traits: measurement invariance and comparisons

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Introduction: The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) is an instrument that aims to assess pathological personality traits according to the alternative model proposed by the DSM-5. To validate the comparison of an instrument's scores between different groups, it is necessary that the measure's invariance be attested, in order to guarantee that the same underlying constructions are being evaluated between the groups. Differences between sex in relation to the predominance of adaptive personality traits were portrayed in previous studies, a fact that seems to be related to culture.

Objectives: This study aims to assess whether the PID-5 presents structural equivalence between sex (sex measuremet invariance) and whether there are differences between pathological personality traits in Brazilian men and women.

Methods: A community sample of 1110 subjects was assessed (71.2% women, mean age 34.6 (±15.8) years, 68.8% higher education). They were recruited through advertisements in different media and by the "snowball" method. Participants responded to the PID-5 in person. The cross-culturally adapted version into Brazilian Portuguese was used

Results: The PID-5 showed that its structure was invariant for sex at the configural level (CFI= 1.000; TLI=1.007; RMSEA<0.001), metric (ΔCFI=0.01; ΔTLI= 0.02; ΔRMSEA=0.02) and scalar (ΔCFI=0.006) ; ΔTLI= 0.006; ΔRMSEA=0.004), allowing comparisons. Regarding the domains evaluated by the PID-5, men showed more traits of Distancing, Antagonism, Disinhibition and Psychoticism (p<0.002), while for Negative Affectivity there were no differences between genders (p=0.06). In terms of facets, women showed higher indicators of lability, anxiety and impulsivity (p<0.01), while men showed perseverance, withdrawal, restricted affectivity, manipulation, dishonesty, grandiosity, attention seeking, insensitivity, irresponsibility, exposure to risks, unusual beliefs and eccentricity (p<0.04).

Conclusions: The findings reinforce the validity evidence of the DSM-5 trait model, which, through the PID-5, similarly evaluates such aspects between sex. Differences between genders were observed in relation to pathological personality traits, which bear similarities with differences observed in terms of adaptive personality traits. Specificities are observed at the cultural level, when, for example, the findings are compared with a Japanese university sample, reinforcing the role of culture at this level

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

EPP0175

Predominant negative symptoms: views of patients vs. doctors in a 1-year observational study

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Introduction: Negative symptoms are a key aspect of schizophrenia, significantly impacting a patient's functioning and quality of life. These symptoms are deemed predominant when they dominate the clinical picture and positive symptoms are only minimally present. As articulated in the most recent guidance by the European Psychiatric Association, including self-report measures is encouraged in negative symptom studies as they can further complement the observer-rated scales when assessing negative symptoms of schizophrenia.

Objectives: The objective of the poster is to compare the views of patients vs. doctors regarding predominant negative symptoms during a 1-year observational study.

Methods: This was a 1-year-long, prospective, multicentric cohort study with three visits after baseline at 3, 6 and 12 months. Adult outpatients with a schizophrenia diagnosis according to the International Classification of Diseases 10th edition who exhibited predominant negative symptoms according to clinical judgement were included. Patients received pharmacological and some non-pharmacological treatment as usual.

The primary outcome measure was the modified Short Assessment of Negative Domains (m-SAND), an anamnesis-based scale that is