

of psychopathological complaints. Regardless of the clinical group and complaints, depressive traits are associated with negative and emotional appraisal of illness. Social introversion and hypomanic activation serve as moderators of the relationship between complaints, illness duration and emotional representations.

Conclusions Personality and overall level of psychopathological symptoms could be stronger predictor of illness-related beliefs than specific clinical factors in mental illness. Preliminary diagnostics of personality in mental illnesses could be used to reveal high-risk group for poor insight and non-compliance due to unrealistic beliefs. Research supported by the grant of President of the Russian Federation for the state support for young Russian scientists, project MK2193.2017.6.

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EV0948

Borderline personality programme in a rural area: The value of a therapy

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Introduction An increased incidence of personality disorders (TP) in general, and borderline personality (BP) is currently a significant health problem because of the complexity of the clinic, the difficulty for early diagnosis, often unsatisfactory response to available treatments and the lack of clear proposals on multidisciplinary therapeutic interventions. In more serious cases, people with TP generate a high level of self and family suffering, as well as a high care burden that does not have a proportional impact on the quality of life of those affected and their families.

Aim Establish a stable functional organization of professional and organizational resources of the Mental Health Unit of the North of Almeria that ensuring comprehensive care for people with borderline personality disorder and their families.

Methods The program was structured:

- elemental: BP census, individual sessions with optional nurse reference;
- advanced individual: BP census, individual sessions, Nurse reference;
- advanced individual and group: BP census, Individual sessions, Nurse reference and Therapeutic Group Hospital Mental Health Day weekly applying dialectical behaviour therapy.

Results The census of patients with borderline personality disorder was established in 30 people, 20 of them participating in two editions of therapeutic group. Fifty weekly sessions were carried out continuously, except holiday periods. A multidisciplinary team (nurse and two psychiatrists) were involved. The results indicate that there was an improvement in the quality of life of patients. It had been reduced hospitalisations, emergency assistance, and more than 60% of them got a job after that.

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Use of paliperidone palmitate long-acting injectable in a patient with a personality disorder

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Patient of 32 years old, sent to the psychiatric unit, because he had an aggressive behaviour after he suffered a car accident with a traumatic brain injury. The patient had a huge amount of problems with family, friends and even with police (even being in jail), due to the impulsive conduct the brain injury had created. It was added a self-referential, which produced a disruptive behaviour that he could not avoid, when someone looked at him in a strange way or was not agreeing with him. After the aggressive response, he regretted of his actions, getting to try to commit suicide in several times. It was decided, reaching to an agreement with the patient, to use the paliperidone palmitate long-acting injectable. After the first dose, the patient began to be more serene and calm, the aggressive conducts were reducing until being disappeared, improving his mood and reaching a normal life, with a better relationships with his family and social environment.

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The study of relationship between personality traits and job satisfaction in Iran Khodro Company experts in Iran

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Job satisfaction among employees is a crucial issue in an organization and employer plays a vital role to fulfill their needs. Keeping job satisfaction high among workers can be of tremendous benefit to any organization, as happy employees will be more likely to produce work effectively. It has been assumed that personality traits can play an important role in people's dealing with the environmental issues such as work situations. By assuming this effectiveness, the main aim of this essay is to study the relationship between personality traits and job satisfaction. Explaining job satisfaction by using personality traits can enlighten whether job satisfaction depends only on type of organization or on some personality traits. In this regard, present study has investigated the relationship between job satisfaction and personality traits among Iran Khodro Company expert staff. To do so personality characteristics were measured by NEO-PI-R scale and job satisfaction was measured by Job Descriptive Index (JDI scale) that filled by experts of "Iran Khodro" company (111 men and women). Pearson correlation used to analyze the data. Results show that, neuroticism/emotional stability was associated with low job satisfaction ($r = -0.713$, $P < 0.01$). Also conscientiousness ($r = 0.620$) and agreeableness ($r = 0.476$) was significantly correlated with job satisfaction ($P < 0.01$). But the relationship between extraversion ($r = -0.025$) and openness to experience ($r = 0.061$) with job satisfaction was not significant. In addition, the results of this study emphasis on the effective role of age ($r = -0.301$) and job background ($r = -0.330$) on job satisfaction. But relationship between sexuality ($r = 0.183$) and marriage ($r = 0.125$) with job satisfaction was not significant.

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The role of personality traits in mobile dependency of high school students