

Results: The presence of anxious symptoms, affective instability, feelings of emptiness and hopelessness as well as impulsivity can give rise to scenarios in which the decision-making capacity is impaired, being necessary to resort to legal means that allow us to prioritize the well-being of the patient.

Conclusions: The decision-making capacity can be altered in crisis situations in borderline personality disorder, having legal tools at hand that allow us to carry out actions to preserve the physical state of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline; legal; personality; disorder

EPV0996

Traumatic brain injury, antisocial personality disorder and alcohol

C. De Andrés Lobo^{1*}, T. Jiménez Aparicio¹, C. Vallecillo Adame¹, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda¹, A. Gonzaga Ramírez¹, G. Guerra Valera², I. Santos Carrasco¹, J. Gonçalves Cerejeira², M. Fernández Lozano¹, B. Rodríguez Rodríguez¹, N. Navarro Barriga¹, M.J. Mateos Sexmero¹, N. De Uribe Viloria³ and G. Medina Ojeda⁴

¹Hospital Clínico Universitario, Psiquiatría, Valladolid, Spain;

²Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Psiquiatría, Valladolid, Spain;

³Hospital Universitario Fundación de Alcorcón, Psiquiatría, Alcorcón, Spain and ⁴Sacyl, Hospital Clínico Universitario Valladolid, Psiquiatría, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1714

Introduction: Traumatic brain injury (TBI) can cause changes in the personality and behaviors. History of TBI has been associated with violent behavior and substance abuse.

Objectives: Presentation of a clinical case of a patient with antisocial personality traits who suffered a TBI and abuses alcohol.

Methods: We conducted a bibliographic review by searching for articles published the last 5 years in Pubmed

Results: We present the case of a 48-year-old male patient with a history of myoclonic epilepsy, who suffered a TBI in a car crash. During his stay at ICU antisocial and borderline personality traits were found. When he came to consultations, he presented signs of alcohol intoxication (verbiage with hasty and dysarthric speech, and psychomotor incoordination). He acknowledges daily alcohol intake, although he minimizes it. During the interview he is irritable, prone to anger when contradicted and boasts of episodes of heteroaggressiveness and violence that he has carried out in the past. He reports morning sickness and tremors, but does not accept that they may be due to alcohol withdrawal. There is no motivation for change.

Conclusions: It has been determined that history of TBI is more frequent in individuals with antisocial personality. TBI has been linked to violent behaviors, poor inhibitory control, engaging in illegal acts and higher rates of substance abuse. However, the causal relationship between antisocial behavior and TBI has yet to be clarified, as the available evidence does not show which comes first. More research is needed in the future that takes into account the temporal sequence of events.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: traumatic brain injury; alcohol; antisocial behavior

EPV0997

Considering Envy and Rivalry within the nomological network of pathological narcissism: an empirical study

F. Faccini¹, G. Rogier², R. Cavalli^{1*} and P. Velotti¹

¹University of Rome Sapienza, Dynamic And Clinical Psychology And Health, Rome, Italy and ²University of Genoa, Department Of Educational Sciences, Genoa, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1715

Introduction: Few is known regarding the intervening variables between pathological narcissism and sadism personality. Specifically, envy is a psychoanalytical construct that appears especially promising in illuminating such relationships.

Objectives: To extend the knowledge regarding the nomological network of pathological narcissism.

Methods: We administered to a sample of Italian adults a battery of self-report questionnaires including the Italian version of the Benign and Malicious Envy Scale, the Assessment of Narcissistic Personality, The Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire and the Pathological Narcissism Inventory.

Results: First, the Italian version of the Benign and Malicious Envy Scale showed good fit indexes confirming the original factorial structure as well as configural invariance. We found that only the grandiosity facet of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory, the Rivalry subscale of the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire and the Malicious subscale of the Benign and Malicious Envy Scale positively and significantly predicted Assessment of Narcissistic Personality scores. Moreover, throughout a structural equation modeling approach, the hypothesis that rivalry and malicious envy both mediate the relationship between grandiosity and sadism was empirically supported.

Conclusions: The use of the Benign and Malicious Envy Scale resulted to be promising in the investigation of the nomological network of pathological narcissism. Limitations and future directions are discussed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: narcissism; envy; Rivalry

EPV0998

Antisocial personality disorder: what else can be done?

V. Falcao*, C. Pinto and M.J. Heitor

Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Psychiatry And Mental Health Department, Loures, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1716

Introduction: Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is an under-researched mental disorder, and these patients are often excluded from mental healthcare and thus from studies. The consequences of antisocial behavior result in great burden for the patients, victims, family members and for society, and it is associated with criminality, substance use and relationship difficulties.

Objectives: The aim of this abstract is to review the current possibilities of treatment, and its efficacy.

Methods: We present a revision of the state of the art on treatment of ASPD, drawing from *PubMed* and using the keywords