

Brief Form (PID-5-BF) is a 25-item self-report questionnaire that measures the severity of each of these five domains. To date, no questionnaires assessing pathological personality traits following the AMPD have been validated in Russia.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the factor structure of the Russian version of PID-5-BF.

Methods: Five hundred and 86 (female - 505 (86,2%), age - 18-77 years (M - 28.2, SD - 11.5)) consecutive inpatients with non-psychotic mental disorders were assessed with the Russian language version of the PID-5-BF. Exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) with Robust Diagonally Weighted Least Squares method of extraction and Robust Equamax rotation was performed in Factor v 11.04.02.

Results: The results of the ESEM analysis showed good fit of the five-factor model (CFI - 0.982; TLI - 0.971; RMSEA (95% CI) - 0.036 (0.01-0.05)). Most of the items had the highest factor loadings on their mother domains. However, two items showed weak loadings on their designated factors (<0.4), and attention seeking item had a primary load to (low) detachment instead of antagonism.

Conclusions: The PID-5-BF was found to be a valid and reliable tool for the evaluation of the AMPD trait domain

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychometrics; alternative model of personality disorders (AMPD); Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Brief Form (PID-5-BF); dimensional model

EPP0789

Borderline Personality Disorder And Childhood Trauma: Witch Relationship?

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Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a pervasive pattern of impulsiveness, emotional dysregulation, and difficult interpersonal relationships. Several studies showed that its onset depends on the combination of biological and psychosocial factors, particularly between biological vulnerabilities and traumatic experiences during childhood.

Objectives: We aimed to explore the mediators of the effects of childhood trauma in BPD vulnerability.

Methods: We conducted a literature review using "PubMed" database and keywords "borderline personality disorder", "childhood trauma", "hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis", "stress", adverse childhood experiences".

Results: Several studies showed that a diagnosis of BPD is associated with child abuse and neglect more than any other personality disorders, with a range between 30 and 90% in BPD patients. All types of abuse and neglect happen to be significantly associated with BPD features. Besides, the exposure to multiple types of maltreatment through multiple development periods increased the severity of BPD. Several studies highlighted the role of alter-

tations in Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal axis, in neurotransmission, in the endogenous opioid system and in neuroplasticity in the childhood trauma-associated vulnerability to develop BPD. Besides, morphological changes in several BPD brain areas and in particular in those involved in stress response have also been incriminated.

Conclusions: Our findings regarding the role of childhood trauma in the development of BPD would help identify and develop early intervention services for a vulnerable population. The critical role of psychotherapy in treating individuals with early life stress may partially explain why the prevailing empirically validated treatments for BPD are psychotherapeutic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Childhood Trauma; borderline personality disorder

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Relationship between type A personality and coronary heart disease

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Introduction: Since the work of R.H. Rosenman and Meyer Friedman in 1959, a correlation has been established between type A behavioral patterns and the occurrence of coronary heart disease. Type A personality has been found to be more of a coronary risk factor than a poor prognostic factor once coronary disease has set in. Subsequent studies have not supported such a relationship.

Objectives: The objective of our work was to investigate the association between type A personalities and coronary heart disease.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective study involving a sample of 200 patients recruited at the Mohamed Tahar Maâmouri Hospital in Nabeul. Our sample was composed of 100 coronary patients hospitalized or followed as outpatients in the cardiology department and 100 controls hospitalized or followed as outpatients in the general surgery or orthopedics department respectively. The study was conducted between April 15 and June 30, 2014. Personality type A was assessed according to the Bortner questionnaire.

Results: After performing a binary logistic regression to adjust for the associations looked for, and taking into account confounding factors, we did not observe a statistically significant association between type A personality and coronary pathology (p=0.123). In addition, type A personality was significantly associated with the following factors: diabetes (p=0.040), hypertension (p=0.049), and age <49 years (p=0.002) in coronary heart disease.

Conclusions: Future large-scale, multicenter, longitudinal studies with follow-up over time of patients would be necessary to consolidate our findings.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Type A personality; coronary heart disease