

practice we use to make diagnoses in first consultations, but sometimes it is more complicated, requiring a cross-sectional study of the evolution of the case.

Objectives: 44-year-old woman. Married and mother of one child. She has an hospitalization for alcohol dependence in the context of depressive syndrome. The patient attends the consultation regularly, presenting in the foreground alcohol consumption with evasive characteristics due to hypothyroid mood. Many pharmacological approaches are tried with poor tolerance, as well as referral to an alcohol cessation unit. After that, it requires new income where partial disorientation is observed.

Methods: A CT scan is performed and is reported as normal.

Results: In admissions, family-type interventions are performed to reduce accompanying family dysfunction. The evolution is torpid, with the appearance of dysfunctional hysteromorphic personality traits, with childish demands and refusal to go to prescribed consultations. Tendency to confabulation and demonstrative attitudes in the family context, which yield with hospitalization, presenting an absence of disruptive behaviors in the hospital context, but it does seem to present brain alterations due to alcoholism. It is sent home with appropriate indications.

Conclusions: Sometimes, a detailed investigation and follow-up of a case, in this case by way of admission, may result in a different diagnosis than the previous one, which entails a different management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: PSYCHOPATOLOGY; HISTRIONIC; disorder; Alcohol

EPV0444

Association between appearance schemas and personality traits

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1987

Introduction: Personality traits play are related to many forms of psychological distress, such as body dissatisfaction.

Objectives: To explore the associations between appearance schemas and personality traits.

Methods: 494 university students (80.2% females; 99.2% single), with a mean age of 20.17 years old (SD=1.77; range:18-20), filled in the Appearance Schemas Inventory-Revised, the NEO-Personality Inventory, and the Composite Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale.

Results: A significant difference was found in Self-evaluation Salience scores by sex [females (M=37.99,SD=7.82); males (M=35.36,SD=6.60); $t(489)=-3.052, p=.002$]. Having conducted correlations separately, by sex, Self-Evaluation Salience was correlated with Concern Over Mistakes ($r=.27$), Doubts about Actions ($r=.35$), and Socially-Prescribed Perfectionism ($r=.23$). For females,

Self-evaluation Salience was correlated with Concern Over Mistakes ($r=.34$), Personal Standards ($r=.25$), Doubts about Actions ($r=.33$), Parental Expectations ($r=.24$), Parental Criticism ($r=.24$), Organization ($r=.11$), Socially-Prescribed Perfectionism ($r=.31$), Self-Oriented Perfectionism ($r=.32$), and Neuroticism ($r=.33$). Concerning Motivational Salience, in the total sample (not separately, by sex), this scale/dimension significantly correlated with Conscientiousness ($r=.18$), Personal Standards ($r=.23$), Socially-Prescribed Perfectionism ($r=.10$), and Self-Oriented Perfectionism ($r=.29$).

Conclusions: Females seem to value more their self-appearance and, in females, the salience of appearance in life seems to be associated with maladaptive-perfectionism, as well as with adaptive-perfectionism. In males, the salience of appearance was only related with adaptive perfectionism. Males seem more concerned with their own standards, while for females other's standards are also relevant. In females the level of salience of appearance in life seems to relate to the experience of feelings, such as anxiety/depression (neuroticism). The motivation to improve appearance seemed to be particularly related, in both sex, to adaptive perfectionism.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: University Students; appearance schemas; Personality

EPV0445

Gambling disorder (GD) in youth with borderline personality disorder: Understanding comorbidity

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1988

Introduction: Epidemiological data suggest that in youth the prevalence of co-occurring borderline personality disorder (BPD) is particularly high in people with gambling disorder (GD).

Objectives: The objective of this study was to investigate clinical presentations of GD in youth patients with BPD.

Methods: Clinical psychopathological interview, SCID-II, The Gambling Symptom Assessment Scale (G-SAS), Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS), Zung Anxiety Rating Scale (ZARS). Sample: N=65 male and female, age: 18-25 with GD and BPD.

Results: GD clinical presentation in BPD patients in youth have age and individual specific signs, like polymorphism and high conjugacy with comorbid mental disorders (including, but not limited to MDD, OCD, anxiety disorders, body dysmorphic disorder and etc.) Types of GD in BPD varied due to these comorbid syndrome: 1. Subjects with GD, BPD and MDD in youth demonstrated severity progression in anticipatory tension emotional distress (mental pain, shame, guilt) and lower level in pleasure on winning the bet (G-SAS:SD/Mean 35 ± 3). 2. Group with OCR and Anxiety Disorders showed different profile: urges to gamble and emotional distress dominated here (G-SAS SD/Mean 32.5 ± 1). 3. Individuals

with no clear co-occurring clinical syndromes revealed combination low level control thoughts of gambling with much excitement and pleasure on winning the bet (G-SAS:SD/Mean 41.2 ± 2).

Conclusions: Our research provides further insight on GD structure in youth BPD patients with comorbid psychiatric syndromes

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: youth; Borderline personality disorder; Gambling; comorbidity

EPV0446

Hardiness as a resource of military personnel professional activity

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1989

Introduction: The activity of military personnel is associated with risk and tension which can affect both physical and mental health. Hardiness reflects certain characteristics of a person that can motivate them to take an active part in overcoming difficult circumstances. Thou we considering Hardiness is a resource for the reliability of professional activity. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799.

Objectives: Research of Hardiness as a military personnel professional reliability resource.

Methods: The research involved 315 participants, male. Average age 20.12 years (min – 18, max – 32). The participants completed 3 standardized questionnaires: The Occupational Stress Survey (Leonova, 2006), The 16 PF Questionnaire (rus. version, Kapustina (eds.), 2001), Hardiness Survey (rus. ver. by Leontiev, Rasskazova, 2006).

Results: In our study Hardiness value was above-average ($M = 101.3$; $SD = 15.96$). Correlation analysis revealed a direct relationship between Hardiness and “Reliability of professional activity” ($M = 0$; $SD = 1$) – Chronic stress, Emotional Stability, Motivational Distortion, Apprehensiveness ($p = 0.0001$; $r = 0.678$). It also appeared that Hardiness is a predisposition factor of professional reliability activity (adj. $R^2=0.539$). Correlation analysis also revealed an inverse correlation between Hardiness and Chronic stress ($p = 0.0001$; $r = -0.730$).

Conclusions: Thus Hardiness is a resource for the reliability of professional activity. These results can be used in practice for performing trainings to support specialists and help them develop resources for reliability of professional activity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Military Personnel; Resource; hardiness; Chronic Stress

EPV0447

Psychometric properties of eysenck personality questionnaire-revised (EPQ-R) short scale in Arabic among undergraduates in Kuwait

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1990

Introduction: The 48-item EPQR-S is a short version of EPQ-R widely used to assess neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), psychoticism (P) and Lie scale (L) for research purposes. The EPQR-S was chosen for the Arab population because it is a well-established Eysenck theory of personality.

Objectives: To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Arabic EPQR-S.

Methods: The EPQ-R S, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI-3) were administered to 1842 (538 males, 1304 females) Kuwait University undergraduates with a mean age = 20.42 ± 1.42 . The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the EPQR-S with EPQ and NEO-FFI-3 were assessed.

Results: Cronbach’s alpha was satisfactory for N (0.76), E (0.72), L (0.70) and low for P. (0.60). The results revealed significant gender differences in P & E with a favor for males and in N & L a favor with females. PCA showed that EPQR-S four factors explains 52.48% of the total variance. Moreover, the high correlations between the EPQR-S and EPQ scales, with coefficients of (0.92) for the N, (0.88) for the E, (0.78) for the L, and (0.76) for the P as the majority of items of the dimensions of the EPQR-S are the same with those of the EPQ. Furthermore, there were high correlations between the same scales of the EPQR-S and NEO-FFI-3, with coefficients of (0.67) for the N scales, and (0.52) for the E scales.

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties N, E, L scales only.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: EPQR-S; Kuwait University undergraduates; psychometric properties

EPV0448

Body modification in university students: Attitudes and role of personal body alteration experience

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1991

Introduction: Body modifications are a common practice in altering one’s appearance. Some authors refer to such practices body injuring (tattooing, piercing) and indirect body modification (dieting, bodybuilding).

Objectives: To study the attitudes of university students to body modifications considering their personal adaptation potential and experience of body injuring when modifying it.

Methods: We surveyed 104 university students aged 17–24 (65.3% males). The first group included 52 students who had experienced body altering (tattooing, piercing), the second group – 52 students