

of Frost et al (1990) conceptualization of perfectionism: personal standards (PS), concern over mistakes (CM), doubts about actions (DA), parental criticism (PC), Parental expectations (PE) and Organization (O).

Objective To examine the factor structure of the 24-items short form of the F-MPS using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), in a sample of Portuguese university students.

Methods The sample comprises 344 university students (68.4% females), with an average age of 20.69 years (SD = 1.59; range = 17–24). They completed a version of F-MPS with 24 items that results from the selection of the four items with highest loadings in the respective six dimensions of the original Portuguese version (Amaral et al., 2013).

Results After correlated errors, we obtained a good fit for the FMPS with six factors ($X^2/df = 2.125$; CFI = .936; GFI = .891, RMSEA = .057; $P[rmsea \leq .05] = .043$). The 24-item F-MPS short form revealed good internal consistency ($\alpha = .825$). The six dimensions showed acceptable or good internal consistency, as revealed by Cronbach's alpha (α : PS = .80; CM = .76; DA = .82; PC = .84; PE = .89, O = .85).

Conclusions The F-MPS 24 items short form CFA confirmed the six factor model as a reliable and valid measure to assess multidimensional perfectionism in Portuguese university students.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1196

The subjective graphic representation as the neural pathway of the information processing: Dyslexia as an example

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Introduction The new theory of the cognitive process by A Bernardini.

Objectives to single out and recover deficits of the information processing by a new research method.

Aim to demonstrate dyslexia/language can be considered as an answer to what we are able to perceive. This depends on the way in which the C.N.S. elaborates the two aspect of energy of the internal and external space according to the new theory of the cognitive process by A. Bernardini which underlies her relevant re-educative methodology.

Methods this study was carried out in Italy, in pre-high school education where students with moderate learning abilities and special needs are integrated into mainstream education. The performance of F 81 subjects was examined. They were divided into two groups: the first supported by A. Bernardini's method, the second one supported by a remedial teacher (traditional method) and the control group being the rest of the class. For five months, tailored programs were followed three times a week, for one hour and a half.

Results At the end of the treatment the second group did not show significant results while the first group showed marked improvement. Among the students of the first group, Tobia was the student who best represented dyslexia; for this reason he has been taken as an example.

Conclusion Dyslexia and disturbances in language depend on perceptive deficits and can be singled out and recovered by A. Bernardini method. The last revolutionizes the current research method.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV1197

Drug user's self-efficacy to resist the urge of consuming these substances: Cross-cultural adaptation instrument

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Introduction Self-efficacy is the belief or personal confidence related to the own ability to perform a specific action necessary to obtain a certain result. Its use refers to the application of validated instruments.

Aims Describe the process of cross-cultural adaptation of the drug-taking confidence Questionnaire (DTCQ-8) drugs' version and to verify its content validity and reliability.

Methods It's a methodological study accomplished by nine experts to the process of adaptation and validation and had a sample of 40 drug users in treatment in the Center of Psycho-Social Attention for alcohol and other drugs, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Results The mean index semantics' agreement (0.989; 0.989; 1.00), idiomatic (0.967), experiential (0.956), conceptual (0.978) and content validation on the clarity of language (0.972), practical relevance (0.958), the theoretical importance (0.958) and theoretical dimension (1.00) demonstrated a satisfactory process. The clinical validation showed that 57.5% of users were classified as moderate on the self-efficacy item to resist the urge to use drugs in high-risk situations, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.889 for the complete instrument, ranging from 0.863 to 0.890 among its items.

Conclusions DTCQ-8 drugs proved to be easy to apply and understand. Its adaptation process was satisfactory for the application in the Brazilian context. The results showed that in this sample, this instrument was suitable to measure the Brazilian user's self-efficacy to resist the urge to consume these substances in high-risk situations.

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EV1198

Preliminary validation of the Portuguese version of the university of Pennsylvania computerized neurocognitive battery (PennCNB) in a sample of healthy controls

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Introduction The advances and massification of technology have allowed new developments in effective assessment methodologies for the evaluation of cognitive functions and associated functions of several brain systems and structures. Computerized test batteries have become more robust alternatives to paper-and-pencil test