

EV1204

Confirmatory factor analysis of a Portuguese short version of the cognitive emotional regulation scale

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Introduction The cognitive emotions regulation questionnaire (CERQ) is a 36-item questionnaire to measures specific cognitive emotion regulation strategies used in response to the experience of threatening or stressful life events. The Portuguese version of CERQ proved to be a reliable and valid measure to evaluate eight dimensions: Positive reappraisal and planning, positive refocusing, rumination, blaming others, putting into perspective and self-blame.

Objective To confirm the dimensional structure of a Portuguese short version of the CERQ using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

Method Items selection was based on the previous results of the exploratory factor analysis of the 36-items version. Items presenting the highest loading (≥ 70) in their respective factor were selected. A preliminary short version composed of 22 items were answered by a sample of 480 university students (81.9% females), with a mean age of 19.49 years (SD=2.047; range=17–30). CFA (using Mplus software) was used to test if the eight dimensions' model suggested by prior exploratory factor analyses fitted the data.

Results The eight dimensions' model has a good fit ($\chi^2 = 424.015$, $P < .01$; RMSEA=0.056, 90%CI= 0.049–0.063; CFI=0.930; TLI=0.910; SRMR=0.051). Although composed of fewer numbers of items, all subscales presented good reliability (Cronbach alpha $<$ 70).

Conclusions The CERQ-22 is a reliable and valid measure to evaluate cognitive emotion regulation strategies in young adults. Being a shorter version it is particularly useful for multivariate and prospective studies. In the near future we will test this structure in a clinical sample.

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

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EV1205

The Portuguese validation of the impulsive sensation seeking scale

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Introduction Personality traits such as Impulsivity and Sensation seeking are associated with aggressive and/or risky driving behaviour. Understanding the influence of these traits in the driving task is important to perform a more comprehensive study of road trauma, which is an increasing public health and economic concern.

Objective To study the reliability and the construct validity of the Portuguese version of impulsive sensation seeking scale (ImpSS) using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis (EFA and CFA).

Methods 747 participants [417 (55.8%) women; mean age = 42.13 \pm 12.349 years; mean driving license years = 21.30 \pm 11.338; mean years of regular driving = 20.33 \pm 11.328] answered an online

survey which included this scale, and other socio-demographic information. Inclusion criteria were: driving license and regular driving for at least three years and age lower than 75 years old. The total sample was randomly divided in two sub-samples, with sample A ($n = 373$) being used to perform EFA, and sample B to perform CFA.

Results The most acceptable factor model for ImpSS scale was the two-factor model found with EFA, excluding items 4, 6, 7 and 10 ($\chi^2/df = 2.13$; TLI = .90; CFI = .92; RMSEA = .05, $P = .211$). The internal consistency analysis resulted in: Sensation seeking, $\alpha = .79$; Impulsivity, $\alpha = .76$; total ImpSS score, $\alpha = .82$.

Conclusions These findings suggest that the ImpSS Scale is a valid and reliable measure to assess those personality traits in the Portuguese drivers.

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

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Different subjective criteria for quality of life appraisal in youth with non-psychotic depression, recovering after first psychotic episode and healthy controls

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Introduction Although a plenty of instruments for quality of life in mental illnesses was developed, both general and specific instruments could be biased if the process of well-being appraisal is different in different illnesses.

Objectives We consider personal appraisal of quality of life as a result of the decision making process, which could have different subjective criteria in mental illnesses.

Aims The aim was to compare the contribution of the quality of life domains to the appraisals of general life satisfaction in mental illnesses.

Methods Three groups of males 17–28 years old (74 with non-psychotic depression, 90 developing recovery after the first psychotic episode and 185 healthy controls) filled quality of life and enjoyment questionnaire (version for mental illnesses) and Happiness Scale.

Results Moderation analysis reveals that in non-psychotic depression health, emotional sphere and functioning during the day are more important predictors of general well-being than in the two other groups. Patients developing recovery after psychotic episode are less oriented to the emotional and social domains and financial well-being when appraising their life satisfaction than other participants.

Conclusions Results demonstrate the importance of identifying and working with subjective criteria and process of appraisal of general well-being in patients with mental illnesses. Direct comparisons of quality of life in different clinical groups are biased by different subjective criteria that are important for patients.

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