

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; $P[\text{rmsea} \leq .05] = .043$). 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.

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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.

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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

batteries and useful tools for research in several scientific domains, including psychiatry, psychology, genetics and neurosciences.

Aims To validate and disseminate the Portuguese PennCNP battery for clinical and non-clinical studies.

Objectives To translate and provide preliminary psychometric data of the Portuguese PennCNP tests in 9 neurocognitive domains.

Method The PennCNP (Gur et al., 2010) was translated and administered to a sample of 120 Portuguese participants from the general population.

Results Findings on the internal consistency and performance (speed and accuracy) are presented for the 19 tasks included in the PennCNP, in addition to results of correlation analysis within tests on the same domain for criterion validity, and gender sensitivity analysis.

Conclusion Computerized assessment provides efficient and reliable results, based on performance of abstract.

Objective and simple tasks that cover a vast range of cognitive functions The administration requires minimal training and provides a quick and automated scoring procedure, with great utility in several research and clinical fields. The availability of a test battery suitable for a large number of Portuguese native-speakers worldwide is of added value, since the translation of measures to several languages allows creating more extensive normative samples and direct results comparability in future research, including transnational or cross-cultural studies and clinical trials.

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EV1199

“Neurodevelopment in a dish” Elucidates the mechanisms of autism spectrum disorder

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Introduction Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) is a group of neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by deficits in social cognition, communication, and behavioral flexibility. Most of the cases appear to be caused by the combination of autism risk genes and environmental factors affecting early embryonal brain development. The current animal and 2D cellular models are not able to recapitulate the complex integrity of the developing brain. Therefore a model of the brain that can cast a light on the pathological processes during brain development is of a high need.

Aim and objectives The aim of our research is to develop a three-dimensional brain organotypic system (brain organoids) for culturing patient's derived induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSC).

Methodology We propose a multidisciplinary approach, involving the generation of patient specific iPSC from somatic cells (fibroblasts) and 3D culturing techniques to build a complex “humanized” in vitro platform for ASD research. Further we will investigate differences in gene expression of potential disease related markers and cellular phenotype between autistic patients and controls.

Results Brain organoids have the ability to recreate the right complexity of the brain. On the cellular and gene expression level, organoids demonstrate a high similarity to the neurodevelopment in vivo and can therefore recapitulate early stages of the neurogenesis.

Conclusion To date organoids are the most relevant cellular in vitro platform for the understanding the mechanisms behind ADS pathology. Organoids are a good modeling system for elu-

cidating the role of epigenetic and environmental factors for development of ASD.

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EV1200

Pictorial representation of illness and self-measure as an instrument for diagnostic of illness representation in youth with ultra-high risk for psychosis

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Introduction Pictorial representation of illness and self-measure (PRISM) was developed as screening tool assessing implicit reaction to somatic illnesses. Conclusion is based on comparisons of the positions of illness-related (“Illness” and major symptoms) and unrelated (“Me”, “Family”, “Work/study”) objects on the list.

Objectives Due to its easiness and implicitness PRISM could be promising addition to illness representation questionnaires in mental illnesses.

Aim was to reveal validity of the PRISM in youth with ultra-high risk for psychosis.

Methods Eighty-one male patients 16–25 years old meeting criteria of ultra-high risk for psychosis; preliminary diagnoses of mood disorders 34, personality disorders 26, schizotypal disorder 21 patients) filled PRISM, beck cognitive insight scale, symptom checklist 90-r, illness perception questionnaire, quality of life and enjoyment questionnaire and happiness scale.

Results According to hierarchical regression, conditional “Self-Illness” distance (after control for mean distances on the list) was related to less psychopathological complaints, lower subjective illness severity and emotional representations, higher treatment control and better quality of life. “Self-symptoms” distance was related to better cognitive insight, lower emotional representations and consequences and moderated the relationship between “Self-Illness” distance and appraisals of illness length and dynamic. **Conclusions** Conditional “Self-Illness” distance in PRISM could reflect cognitive appraisal of illness based on symptoms and related to life satisfaction while “Self-Symptoms” distance reflects merely emotional reaction based on cognitive insight.

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

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EV1201

Towards a new structure of the interpersonal reactivity index. reliability and validation of the Portuguese version: A comparative analysis

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Objective Empathy has received a lot of attention with the creation of an Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). IRI is assessed using a 28-item questionnaire with four 7-item scales:

- perspective-taking (PT) scale;
- fantasy (FS) scale;