

correlation coefficient (ICC) between predicted and real values. Pearson's r was calculated too. The free and open source programming language R was used for all the analyses. Dataset source: Borráz-León, Javier I. (2020), "Dark triad, attractiveness, mate value, and sexual partners", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/87vx6jfnrp.1

Results: Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy predictions obtained ICC of 0.593, 0.335, 0.505 and Pearson's r of 0.608, 0.346, 0.548 respectively. The results were indicative of fair performance, mainly for Machiavellianism and psychopathy.

Conclusions: AI might be useful to predict MNP. This could be utile in many situations, such as dealing with missing data or deciding whether to formally test someone. Finally, the AI used in this study is freely available, allowing anyone to experiment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Personality; traits; psychometry

Posttraumatic stress disorder

O205

The psychiatric impact of the 2020 beirut port explosion on civilians and relief workers

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Introduction: On August 4th 2020, a massive port explosion shook Beirut, killing at least 200, injuring more than 6,000 people and leaving more than a quarter of a million living in unfit homes. Various factors can participate in the severity of mental health outcomes of a disaster including the number of injuries, the degree of property destruction, unexpectedness of the occurrence of the event, and the type of the disaster.

Objectives: The main aim of this study is to assess the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (acute stress disorder) and major depression at 1 and 6 months following the Beirut explosion. The secondary aim is to determine predictors of PTSD incidence among civilians and relief workers affected by the disaster.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study with data collected via an online survey through convenience sampling. People will be recruited via social media platforms. To achieve a power of 80% and a two-sided significance of 5% and because gender differences will be explored, assuming a design effect (deff) of 2.5, a minimum sample of 960 participants would be needed. The survey will include sociodemographic data, questions about exposure levels to trauma and a psychiatric symptom inventory. Pearson's Chi Square test will be used to examine the association between categorical variables and regression models will be run to examine the associations while controlling for confounders, including age, gender and others.

Results: The results from both rounds of data collection (months 1 and 6) will be available in late March 2021.

Conclusions: to follow based on results

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ptsd; community mental health; trauma

O206

Post-traumatic stress, anxiety and depression after intensive care unit stay: Findings from a general hospital

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Introduction: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) following intensive care is a relatively new entity. It is triggered due to traumatic experiences in a setting of threat to life due to illness. Prolonged stay in intensive care predisposes to delusional memories related to the stay experience and may increase likelihood of post-traumatic stress. It may also present as anxiety or depression.

Objectives: This study explored the prevalence of post-traumatic symptoms in intensive care, find its correlates and its impact on health-related quality of life (HRQoL).

Methods: 225 adult patients admitted for at least 1 day in the intensive care unit (ICU) of a general hospital in Bangalore, India were recruited and assessed at 1 week, 1 month and 3 months after ICU discharge. Subjects were assessed for ICU related memories, PTSD, anxiety and depression scores and quality of life at and post discharge.

Results: 59.6% of the study population had significant post-traumatic stress, including anxiety in 62.35%, depression in 10.58% and mixed anxiety-depression in 27.06%. Delusional memories were found in 31.6%. Presence of delusional memories was found to have significant correlation with post-traumatic stress and had a negative impact on HRQoL.

Conclusions: This study was the first of its kind from Asia. More systematic studies on PTSD following ICU stay and its correlates are required as available evidence lacks homogeneity. Suitable preventive measures should be taken to reduce prevalence of post-traumatic stress in intensive care due to its lasting impact on HRQoL.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: post-traumatic stress disorder; anxiety and depression; delusional memories; intensive care unit

O207

A comparison of mdma-assisted psychotherapy to non-assisted psychotherapy in treatment-resistant PTSD: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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