

performance, and music imagery, all in relation to PDs or traits associated with PDs. The analysis found that individuals with personality traits associated with PDs may prefer different types or genres of music or interact with music differently than those without these traits. Additionally, MT was found to offer a potentially useful treatment option for PDs.

**Conclusions:** The power of these findings was limited by the small number of included studies. This review offers a useful foundation upon which further research looking at MT as a potential treatment option for PDs can be built. As selected music has been reported to help to reduce violence and hostility, patients may develop playlists with the support of their therapists to manage aggression and violent impulses in foreseeably difficult situations; appropriate music for bedtime relaxation can be recommended to improve sleep length and quality; and people who experience insecurities may be encouraged to try music to aid cognitive problem solving and improve their mood.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0087

### A Psychosis Superspectrum in Borderline Personality Disorder?

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**Introduction:** The innermost relationship of the borderline concept and psychosis has been historically intertwined and can be traced back to the 20th century, but remarkably, to date, they have not been the focus of many empirical studies. Likewise, the contributions of empirical research on the DSM-5 dimensional approach to this topic are also uncommon.

**Objectives:** In this study the framework of psychosis superspectrum were put closely in relation to both DSM-5 psychoticism/detachment domains, personality traits and psychopathological symptoms features in borderline personality disorder (PD).

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study of a borderline PD sample of 58 participants ( $M_{age}=39.76$  years,  $SD=11.37$ ;  $M_{schooling}=9$  years), mainly male (58.5%). Self-reported assessment: PID-5; BSI; NEO-FFI. A multiple linear regression was computed.

**Results:** In borderline PD, the PID-5 disinhibition ( $\beta=.51$ ), BSI psychoticism ( $\beta=.43$ ), BSI depression ( $\beta=-.24$ ) and NEO neuroticism ( $\beta=.29$ ) predicted psychosis superspectrum, explaining 94% of the variance. Also, stands out as a complement that, the BSI psychoticism was predicted by PID-5 detachment and PID-5 psychoticism, explaining 82% of the variance.

**Conclusions:** Evidence appears to be emerging for the underlying psychosis superspectrum through borderline PD. There is a closer

dialogue between the state-of-art view of a dimensional pathological personality-symptoms and the borderline pathology.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder 01

### EPP0088

#### Acute mutism in a young female. A case report of a 20-year-old female who presents a 3-month mutism

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**Introduction:** A 20-year-old female presents with a progressive 3-month mutism, hyporexia (20kg weight loss), abulia, anhedonia, apathy, social isolation, seeking company of her parents even at night, bradypsychia, sialorrhea, psychomotor slowdown and hypomimia. She is hospitalized in the Psychiatric Brief Hospitalization Unit (PBHU). Her parents relate the beginning of this symptomatology to a breakup and gender violence, which the patient confirms during the interview by eye/cephalic movements and single words jotted down.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study is to describe the evolution of the patient during her hospitalization in the PBHU of Salamanca and to look into the available bibliography about mutism related to stress and sialorrhea.

**Methods:** We carried out a follow-up of the hospitalization of the patient and a structured search in PubMed with the keywords “mutism”, “sialorrhea” and “stress” in the last 10 years in English, Spanish and French.

**Results:** Few or no articles were found. Therefore, the articles about mutism and stress were analyzed, which focused mostly in selective mutism. Regarding fear, the response to cope with the threat (fight, flight, freeze) is mediated by the autonomic system. The “Polyvagal Theory” speaks about the vagus nerve participating in emotion regulation (social communication and mobilization). Dissociation, in this context, has adaptive and defensive purposes and its threshold can be reduced by repeated stress situations. Long-term alteration of the autonomic nervous system has been described in selective mutism. This malfunction can be related to an elevated production of saliva due to the activation of the parasympathetic in the salivary glands, causing sialorrhea in our patient. The patient began treatment with sertraline 100mg and risperidone 2mg with the aim of its antidepressive and major tranquilizer effects, she also began individual and family psychotherapy, we assured her sleep and intakes and she began to progressively recover her speech and mobility, identifying a possible trigger for the symptomatology: a physical beating of gender violence after her breakup.