

Diagnostic Interview for ADHD in adults (DIVA 5.0) was used for diagnosing ADHD. The following rating scale were administered: Temperament Evaluation in Memphis, Pisa and San Diego (TEMPS-M), and Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R).

**Results:** 76% (n=170) of all screened patients were diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood. 57.6% (n=98) were diagnosed with ADHD combined subtype, 35.3% (n=60) with ADHD inattentive subtype, and 7.1% (n=12) with ADHD hyperactive subtype. Only 12.9% (n=22) were diagnosed with ADHD in childhood. Based on the results obtained at TEMPS-M, 43.8% (n=32) of patients were found to have cyclothymic temperament. Subjects with ADHD combined subtype scored significantly higher mean on the irritable temperament subscale of the TEMPS-M than those with ADHD inattentive subtype ( $p=0.016$ ), while patients with ADHD inattentive subtype had a significantly higher mean score on the disorderliness subscale of the TCI-R than those with ADHD hyperactive and combined subtype ( $p=0.010$ ). Given the logistic regression analyses using the TCI-R, developing an inattentive type of ADHD is negatively predicted by the disorderliness subscale of the TCI-R ( $\exp(B)=0.788$ ,  $IC95\%=0.669-0.929$ ,  $p=0.005$ ) and positively predicted by the extravagance subscale of the TCI-R ( $\exp(B)=1.104$ ,  $IC95\%=1.009-1.208$ ,  $p=0.031$ ), the hyperactive subtype of ADHD is negatively predicted by the fatigability subscale of the TCI-R ( $\exp(B)=0.775$ ,  $IC95\%=0.597-1.005$ ,  $p=0.055$ ) and the combined subtype that is positively predicted by the disorderliness subscale of the TCI-R ( $\exp(B)=1.140$ ,  $IC95\%=1.011-1.287$ ,  $p=0.033$ ). Regarding temperament, through a logistic regression analysis, the inattentive subtype of ADHD is negatively predicted by the irritable temperament subscale of the TEMPS-M ( $\exp(B)=0.904$ ,  $IC95\%=0.839-0.974$ ,  $p=0.008$ ), while for the combined subtype of ADHD it is positively predicted by the irritable temperament subscale of the TEMPS-M ( $\exp(B)=1.088$ ,  $IC95\%=1.014-1.167$ ,  $p=0.019$ ).

**Conclusions:** The results show that irritable temperament is a predictor for the inattentive and combined subtype, but with different polarities. In addition, how different patterns of personality are specific to the various subtypes of ADHD are highlighted.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0170

### Sexuality in patients treated for borderline personality disorder at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé

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**Introduction:** Borderline personality disorder is a severe mental disorder characterized by generalized instability of emotional regulation of interpersonal relationships and self-image, and marked impulsivity. Several features of this disorder are likely to be associated with problematic sexual health, such as impulsivity (impulsive sexual behavior), identity disorders (unstable sexual identity) and unstable and intense interpersonal relationships. In addition, childhood sexual abuse and violence are common in people's histories.

**Objectives:** Assessing sexuality in patients followed for borderline personality disorder at Arrazi Salé psychiatric hospital.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including socio-demographic criteria with a questionnaire on sexual behavior in female patients followed for borderline personality disorder at the Arrazi Salé psychiatric hospital. Inclusion criteria: women over 18 years of age diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. Exclusion criteria: psychosis, intellectual disability.

**Results:** We collected 45 patients with borderline personality disorder. The average age was 22, 80% were single, 58% unemployed, 46% had dropped out of high school. The majority of participants were using psychoactive substances. 25% had attempted suicide. 83% were victims of childhood sexual abuse. The majority were significantly more likely to engage in sexual activity at a younger age than their peers. Over 60% had never used contraception 10% had their first pregnancy at a younger age, with termination. 15% have had genital infections. 53% were attracted to both sexes, and over 66% had more than one sexual partner. Over 73% did not experience sexual satisfaction (sexual satisfaction scale less than 10).

**Conclusions:** The results indicate that sexuality in patients with borderline personality disorder is present early in the course of the disorder, often at a young age, with significant physical, mental and social consequences. Primary care mental health, sexual health and sexual assault services need to be attentive to the clinical diagnosis of this personality disorder, as the nature of the disorder represents both a risk factor and a health threat.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0171

### A HORMONAL INFLUENCE? Polycystic ovary syndrome and borderline personality disorder

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**Introduction:** Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a chronic personality disorder characterized by emotional and interpersonal instability, difficulty in mentalization, impulsivity with functional impairment and increased rates of comorbid mental disorders. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is the most prevalent endocrine disorder in premenopausal women, with important impact on quality of life and mental health. Studies have begun to explore the eventual relationship between these two pathologies.

**Objectives:** The authors aim to describe the existing evidence exploring the relationship between BPD and PCOS as well as explore eventual common causal pathways and the forms which one might influence the other.

**Methods:** The authors describe a clinical case of a 31 year old female patient with history of borderline personality disorder and polycystic ovary syndrome presenting with hyperandrogenism and hirsutism as well as menstrual irregularities. As a compliment to the case, the authors conducted a brief non-structured literature review using articles published in the Medline/Pubmed, ScienceDirect and Google

Scholar databases. The keywords used during the research, alone or in combination, included: Polycystic ovary syndrome and Borderline Personality Disorder. The studies consulted in this work included: cross-sectional studies, cohort studies, literature reviews and clinical case reports. Of these, those that were written in the English language and deemed most pertinent to the explored theme were chosen for review in this work.

**Results:** The results demonstrate a paucity in the literature with only 10 articles having been published between 2009 and 2023 having dedicated studies and research to the relationship between the pathologies. One study reports that those with PCOS show relevant psychiatric disorders in comparison to controls, including personality disorders, such as is demonstrated in the described clinical case. Of the few case studies available, these found that BPD was associated with PCOS with the latter having most frequently been diagnosed previously to the personality disorder. Altered androgen metabolism has been described in both these pathologies, thus further strengthening the relationship between these.

**Conclusions:** Hormonal fluctuation has been classically associated with psychopathological symptoms, including unstable mood and impulsivity. The alterations demonstrated in PCOS might serve as an exacerbating factor in the genesis of the emotional instability and other symptoms present in BPD. The literature on this topic is still in an embryonic phase with a clear lacuna existing which merits attention and further study so as to fully comprehend the potential of these comorbid states. Clinicians should remain attentive to this comorbidity and the influence that PCOS might have on the psychopathology of BPD so as to better quality of life and global functioning which is impacted in both.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0172

### Swipe & Slice: Decoding Digital Struggles with NSSI in Young Italians

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**Introduction:** Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is defined as any deliberate destruction of one's body tissue, engaged in for reasons that are non-suicidal. Online platforms, notably social media, witness a surge in NSSI-related content, amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic. Young individuals increase video and post uploads, prompting scholarly inquiry into the impact on vulnerable demographics in the online environment. Despite potential benefits, concerns surface regarding content reinforcing self-injurious behavior. The Blue Whale phenomenon exemplifies serious consequences in this digital landscape.

**Objectives:** The present study aims at screening the prevalence of NSSIs on SNS among Italian young people.

**Methods:** An observational cross-sectional study was conducted by recruiting 373 Italian young people (aged 18-25). Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS), Fear Of Missing Out Scale (FOMO), Inventory of Statements About Self-Injury (ISAS) were

administered to investigate the relationship between NSSIs, social media use and frequency and underpinned motivations.

**Results:** Overall, 99.7 % (n=372) of participants declared to have used at least one social network. Around 92.5 % (n=345) declared to know Blue Whale Challenge and more than half of the sample (51.5%) referred to have looked for NSSI contents on SNS, mostly (28.7 % (n=107)) have sought for curiosity, 17.7 % (n=66) have sought for help/support. 53.4 % (n=199) of the sample was found to have problematic social media use (PSMU) according to BSMAS. 85 % (n=317) have committed self-injurious gestures in the past, 66.2 % (n=247) practice NSSI currently, most subjects practice them to vent 51.7% (n=193), calm themselves 41.6% (n=155), and punish themselves 30% (n=112). The mean age of transgender and nonbinary subjects (30 % n=112)) who sought/saw content pertaining to NSSIs appears to be lower (p=0.033) than cisgender subjects. Those who searched for content inherent to NSSIs scored higher mean scores on the FOMO (p=0.022) and BSMAS (p=0.013) scales. Those who follow social pages inherent to NSSIs scored higher on the FOMO scale (p=0.035). Subjects who practice NSSIs at their present state, on average, have higher scores on the FOMO and BSMAS scales (p=<.001). Linear regression analysis was conducted showing an association between BSMAS and FOMO (R<sup>2</sup>=0.199, B=0.260; F(1.371)=92.334; p=<.001). Logistic regression analyses were conducted to define the effects of FOMO, PMSU, sex, and NSSI search on the development of self-injurious conduct. The logistic regression model was statistically significant,  $\chi^2(1)=3.909$ ; p=0.048.

**Conclusions:** The study examines NSSI behaviors among young Italian college students on digital platforms, particularly social networks. It stresses the critical need for targeted interventions, addressing concerns like social media addiction, to provide essential mental health support and foster a safer online environment for this population.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0173

### The feasibility of a combined approach including neuromodulation by tDCS and cognitive remediation for people with borderline personality disorder (BPD)

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**Introduction:** BPD is a common and severe mental health condition. Longitudinal studies related to BPD show a reduction of symptoms related to the disorder but very little improvement in functionality. The betterment of executive functions of people with BPD after psychotherapy is very limited. The efficacy of those treatments on functionality appears to be mild with a small effect size. Based on previous studies, transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) can be used to improve impulsivity and emotional instability in patients with BPD. Moreover, cognitive remediation focuses on reducing neuropsychological alterations by re-educating patients and apply specific strategies to aid them long term on certain daily functions like developing healthy habits, executive