

## EW0445

**Dissociative symptoms in borderline personality disorder**

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**Objective** To study the association of dissociative symptoms and specific psychopathological dimensions in a sample of patients with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD).

**Methods** An observational analytic study was conducted. Patients with BPD were administered the Diagnostic Interview for Borderline (DIB-R) and Dissociative Experience Scale (DES-II).

**Results** Participants were 34 adult patients with BPD. The majority presented with dissociative symptoms (65.6%;  $n=21$ ). A statistical significant correlation was found between DES total score and DIB-R subscales: depression ( $P=0.04$ ), feeling of loneliness and emptiness ( $P=0.005$ ), sexual deviation ( $P=0.002$ ) and intolerance to loneliness ( $P=0.01$ ). Furthermore, depersonalization was statistically correlated with the severity of borderline psychopathology (DIB-R total score-  $P=0.04$ ), suicidal behavior ( $P=0.001$ ) and interpersonal problems ( $P=0.04$ ). Derealization was significantly correlated with cognition ( $P=0.02$ ), psychotic thought ( $P=0.004$ ) and intolerance to loneliness ( $P=0.02$ ).

**Conclusions** Dissociative symptoms are not easy to detect in the clinical daily work. More than a half of patients with BPD presented with dissociative symptoms detected with a specific rating scale. Particularly, only some specific psychopathological dimensions are correlated with dissociation and need to be assessed in patients with BPD.

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

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## EW0446

**Personality traits and disorders among adult ADHD Patients: Is borderline personality disorder as common as we expect?**

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**Introduction** Patients with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) have shown a high risk to develop a DSM cluster B (i.e., Borderline, OR=13.16; Antisocial, OR=3.03; Narcissistic, OR=8.69) and DSM Avoidant personality disorder (OR=9.77). Similarly, higher rates of DSM cluster B personality disorder were found among adult ADHD patients (6-25%) than general population. Although some authors investigated the prevalence of personality traits and disorders among adult ADHD patients, no studies have been yet reported about the assessment of Millon's Evolution-Based Personality profiles in adult ADHD patients.

**Aims** To explore the prevalence of personality traits and disorders among adult ADHD patients.

**Methods** Millon's personality traits and disorders were assessed in a consecutive sample of 35 adult ADHD outpatients accessing the Service for Adult ADHD of the AOU San Luigi Gonzaga (Orbassano, TO) using the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III (MCMI-III).

**Results** According to the MCMI-III manual, ADHD patients in our sample showed more frequently both Cluster C and Cluster A traits and disorders, with a high prevalence of avoidant/depressive (8.6%/14.3%) and negativistic/self-defeating (20%/5.7%) personality

disorders. Conversely, we found a low prevalence of Narcissistic (5.7%) and Histrionic (5.7%) traits, and no patient showed Borderline personality traits or disorder.

**Conclusions** Unexpectedly, the dimensional assessment of adult ADHD personality reveals a high prevalence of cluster C and cluster A personality traits and disorders, and a low prevalence of cluster B personality disorders.

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

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## EW0447

**The relation between parent personality traits and children psychopathology: A pilot study**

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**Introduction** Personality plays a crucial role in a person's behavior, emotions and cognitive patterns and shows an important relationship with several variables such as marital status, mental disorders or parenting models. However, little is known about the relation between the parental Big Five personality traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Conscientiousness and Agreeableness) and children psychopathology regardless of the diagnostic of their offspring.

**Objectives** To analyze the correlation between parents' Big Five personality traits and their children categorical diagnosis and psychopathology score.

**Methods** The authors recruited 105 children in the outpatient unit of the child and adolescent psychiatry department of the pediatric hospital of Coimbra and their 117 parents. Parents were assessed using the Portuguese version of *Neo Five-Factor Inventory* and children psychopathology scores were rated by child and adolescent psychiatrists using the *Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale for Children*.

**Results** Forty-nine children (46.7%) were male and 56 (53.3%) were female, with a mean age of  $12.5 \pm 3.2$  and  $13.6 \pm 2.9$ , respectively. Twenty parents (17.1%) were male and 97 (82.9%) were female, with a mean age of  $45.8 \pm 4.1$  and  $41.2 \pm 5.4$ , respectively. After excluding children diagnosed with Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, autism spectrum disorders and intellectual developmental disorder, Pearson's correlation coefficients were significant between: parents' neuroticism and children Uncooperativeness (0.211), Manipulativeness (0.238), Hallucinations (0.257), Sleep difficulties (0.296) and Disorientation (0.204); parents' agreeableness and children hostility (-0.228); and parent's conscientiousness and children disorientation (-0.231), all  $P < 0.05$ .

**Conclusions** These preliminary results suggest that parental personality traits may influence psychopathological outcomes in their children. Data are still being collected to clarify the nature of this relationship.

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