

Introduction: Despite the huge progression in depression treatment, many individuals do not achieve full recovery. Studies demonstrated alternatives from neurotransmitter targets which are promising to predict and manage illness.

Objectives: This study aimed to select metabolic factors linked to the severity of depression symptoms.

Methods: 66 patients (36% males) with episode of depression from part of SANGUT study were assessed for laboratory biomarkers (insulin, glucose, ALT, AST, lipid profile, cortisol, hs-CRP), anthropometric measurements (BMI, body composition, WHR ratio) and severity of subjective depressive (BDI scale) and stress (PSS-10 scale) symptoms.

Results: Maximum accuracy for differentiating mood symptoms was achieved by the combination of triglycerides (cut-off point > 101 mg/dl) and HDL cholesterol (cut-off point ≤48 mg/dl). For differentiating stress symptoms the combination of cholesterol LDL (cut-off point > 108.35 mg/dl) and hs-CRP (cut-off point ≤1.55 mg/dl) were most accurate. In the regression analysis model, total; LDL and HDL cholesterol, adjusting for HOMA-ir, cortisol, hs-CRP, triglycerides, age and body fat content were independently related to mood symptoms severity and explain 23.4% variability. Stress symptoms were related to cortisol, hs-CRP levels and WHR ratio adjusted for age, duration of illness, LDL cholesterol, and body fat content. The following model explains 19% variability of symptoms severity.

Conclusions: In patients with mood disorders, more attention should be paid to metabolic changes, predicting intensified depression traits. The results indicate lifestyle changes as an available to all patients tool for depression management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Stress; lifestyle psychiatry; Depression; metabolic disturbances

EPP0783

Relationship between psychopathic traits and ability emotional intelligence in a sample of incarcerated males

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Introduction: The study of psychopathic traits has increased in recent years, given the impact that these traits have on our society.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between psychopathy traits and ability emotional intelligence by examining the sub-dimensions of both constructs in a sample of incarcerated males.

Methods: A total of sixty-three incarcerated adult males ($M_{age} = 37.51$) were assessed for psychopathy traits and emotional intelligence levels through the 34-item Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-III (SRP-III) and the Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT) respectively.

Results: The results revealed that the incarcerated population is characterized by low EI and high psychopathic traits (explained by the scores obtained on the criminal tendencies sub-dimension). Moreover, participants scoring lower in ability EI were more likely to score higher on the callous affect sub-dimension of psychopathy. We also observed an indirect negative effect of ability EI on erratic lifestyle, criminal tendencies and interpersonal manipulation sub-dimensions through the mediating role of callous affect.

Conclusions: These findings offer a better understanding of the relationship between psychopathy traits and ability emotional intelligence and provide empirical support for the need to implement intervention programs in penitentiary centers based on EI training, which could help to reduce antisocial and disruptive behaviours and facilitate future reintegration into society.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: MSCEIT; Emotional Intelligence; Psychopathy; incarcerated population

EPP0784

Trait anxiety mediates between emotion dysregulation and core psychopathology in borderline personality disorder

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Introduction: Findings from previous studies have implicated various forms of emotion dysregulation (EDys), including difficulties in emotion regulation, as important for the development and maintenance of borderline personality disorder (BPD). In addition, comorbid anxiety and depressive psychopathology has been found to contribute to the severity of BPD symptoms in this disorder.

Objectives: This study aimed at extending extant research on the above issues by testing the mediational role of comorbid psychopathology (i.e., trait anxiety and depressive symptoms) in the relationship between EDys (specifically, difficulties in emotion regulation) and BPD symptoms in BPD patients.

Methods: 64 BPD female inpatients completed the Emotion Dysregulation Scale, STAI, CESD-R, and BPD Checklist.

Results: BPD symptoms were statistically significantly and strongly positively associated to EDys ($r_s = .55, p < .001$) and to trait anxiety ($r_s = .52, p < .001$). EDys and trait anxiety predicted the severity of BPD symptoms, $R^2 = 0.41, F(2, 61) = 20.90, p < .001$. The examination of the indirect effect revealed a significant mediation, in which the association between EDys and BPD symptoms was mediated by trait-anxiety, $B = 0.37, SE = 0.18, 95\% CI = [0.10, 0.78]$. However, the direct effect of EDys on BPD symptoms remained significant, $B = 0.81, SE = 0.24, 95\% CI = [0.32, 1.30]$.

Conclusions: The severity of BPD symptoms is associated with EDys and with trait anxiety. Moreover, our findings show that the latter partially mediates the link between EDys and BPD symptoms, which suggests that trait anxiety may contribute to the severity of BPD symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder; Emotion dysregulation; trait anxiety; depressive symptoms

EPP0785

EEG Features in Adolescent Patients with Borderline and Narcissistic Personality Disorder

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Introduction: Personality disorders (PD) in adolescence are widespread. It creates problems of social adaptation of patients and represents significant risk factors for auto-aggressive behavior, including suicidal one. The neurobiological basis and EEG markers of PD in adolescence have not been adequately studied.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to reveal the EEG features and their correlations with clinical parameters in male adolescents with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and narcissistic personality disorder (NPD), possibly mediating some aspects of their clinical traits.

Methods: 28 BPD patients (301.83, by DSM-5) and 24 NPD patients (301.81, by DSM-5), as well as 24 healthy controls (HC) aged 16-25 years were enrolled in the study. HDRS-21 and HAM-A scales were used for quantitative assessment of patient's conditions. Pre-treatment resting EEG was recorded, and EEG spectral analysis was carried out in 8 narrow frequency sub-bands. Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis of EEG and clinical data were performed.

Results: EEG spectral parameters in BPD group did not differ significantly from those of HC. NPD group shows the EEG signs of more activated brain cortex than in both BPD and norm groups caused by decreased functional state of the anterior cortical regions. The structure of correlations between EEG parameters and clinical scores also differed between BPD and NPD groups.

Conclusions: The data obtained suggests that these features of the brain activity may contribute to the disturbance of emotion regulation and of behavior control in adolescent patients with BPD and NPD, more pronounced in NPD group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; narcissistic personality disorder; borderline personality disorder; quantitative electroencephalography

EPP0787

Mental health professionals' attitudes towards patients with borderline personality disorder: The role of disgust

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Introduction: Mental health professionals' derogatory attitudes towards patients diagnosed with borderline personality disorder (BPD) may negatively affect treatment outcomes.

Objectives: We aimed to identify a) negative attitudes exhibited by mental health professionals towards BPD patients and b) the effects of disgust propensity and disgust sensitivity on these negative attitudes.

Methods: Mental health professionals (N = 136) completed questionnaires on attitudes towards BPD patients, disgust propensity/sensitivity, and sociodemographic variables.

Results: Significant differences in negative attitudes toward BPD patients based on gender, marital status, occupational subgroup, educational level, psychotherapy training, level of exposure to BPD patients, and political ideology were found. Results suggested BPD patients are viewed by mental health professionals as ineffective, incomprehensible, dangerous, unworthy, immoral, undesirable to be with, and dissimilar to the mental health professionals. Moreover, disgust propensity and the pathogen component of disgust sensitivity were associated with stronger negative attitudes towards BPD patients.

Conclusions: The findings emphasize the importance of mental health professionals' awareness of the emotion of disgust as a relevant factor to their negative attitudes towards BPD patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder; mental health professionals; disgust; attitudes

EPP0788

Evaluation of the factor structure of the Russian version of PID-5-BF

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Introduction: Traditional categorical classifications of personality disorders (PD) have been criticized for insufficient structural and cross-cultural validity. In the DSM-5 Section III, alternative model of the PDs (AMPD), the maladaptive personality traits are divided into five domains: negative affect, detachment, antagonism, disinhibition and psychoticism. The Personality Inventory for DSM-5