

EPP0084

Early memories of warmth and safeness with peers and borderline personality features in adolescents: The mediator role of self-disgust

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.423

Introduction: Adolescence is a development stage that stands out by normative challenges that comprise the creation of representations about the self and the others, the definition of a sense of identity, and adaptation of emotional regulatory strategies and behaviors in social contexts, particularly within the group of peers. However, these developmental tasks can raise psychological difficulties that may facilitate the emergence of psychopathology in adolescents.

Objectives: Analyze the role of self-disgust in the relationship between early memories of warmth and safeness with peers and borderline personality features in adolescents.

Methods: Sample was composed of 451 adolescents (260 females and 185 males), with a mean of 15.55 years of age (SD = 1.49), who completed self-report questionnaires to assess early memories of warmth and safeness with peers (EMWSS_{Peers}-A), self-disgust (MSDS-A) and borderline features (BPFS-C). Pearson's correlation coefficients and a path analysis were performed using SPSS and PROCESS Macro.

Results: Girls had higher values of self-disgust and borderline features than boys, as well as similar levels in early memories of warmth and safeness with peers. The mediation model was significant and explained 54% of the variance of the borderline traits, with early emotional positive memories with peers and self-disgust dimensions contributing significantly to the explanation model. Gender and exclusion (a specific dimension of the self-disgust scale) did not have predictive power in borderline features.

Conclusions: Our results contribute to a better understanding of the psychological mechanisms involved in the development of borderline traits and consequently to clinical practices and research on adolescence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0085

Psychometric properties of the Greek translation of the Greek Short Dark Triad questionnaire (GSD3Q) in a subclinical sample

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.424

Introduction: 'Dark Triad' is a constellation of three conceptually distinct but empirically overlapping personality variables. The three members- Machiavellianism, narcissism and subclinical psychopathy – often show differential correlates but share a common core of callous-manipulation.

Objectives: To validate an easy to use and valid measurement for subclinical populations examining the 3 factors of the dark triad of personality.

Methods: A pool of items designed to circumscribe the classic conceptions of the Dark Triad constructs used for the Short Dark Triad were translated using the multiple forward and backward translation protocol. Participants consisted of 391 adults recruited from social media. Participants were then asked to rate their agreement with each of the 44 items generated for the GSD3Q).

Results: 391 adults participated, 51 (13%) male, 340 (87%) female mean age 41.4(SD=10.8). Corrected Item-Total Correlation was used for the first reduction of items and then PCA with eigenvalues >1.5 was used for the reduction of the items loading lower than 0.400 for each factor independently. Finally, Principal Axis Factoring with Varimax rotation led to 9 items for Machiavellianism (alpha coefficient=0.659), 8 items for Narcissism (alpha coefficient=0.659) and 10 items for Psychopathy (alpha coefficient=0.742). Strong correlations were found as expected between the 3 factors with lower between Machiavellianism and Narcissism $r=.487$ $p=0.001$ and higher between Psychopath and Narcissism $r=.617$ $p=0.001$.

Conclusions: The results of the current validation led to a 27 item, with 3 factors questionnaire with similar psychometric properties for non-clinical populations. Further validation is needed for clinical samples.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0086

A Systematic Review of Scientific Studies on the Effects of Music in People with Personality Disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.425

Introduction: Personality Disorders (PDs) are psychiatric conditions involving maladaptive personality traits and behaviours. Previous research has shown that musical preferences and the use of music may be related to personality traits. Additionally, music therapy (MT) is increasingly being used as a treatment option for people with PDs.

Objectives: This systematic review aimed to summarise the findings of the existing literature on music, MT, and PDs, and to identify any gaps in the existing literature.

Methods: Using the PRISMA guidelines, a systematic literature search was undertaken using three databases: PubMed, Web of Science, and PsycInfo.

Results: A total of 24 studies were included in this review and summarised into four categories: music preference, MT, music

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.426

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.427

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.