

Objectives: To develop and validate a Portuguese version (Questionário de Mentalização – QMZ) of the Mentalization Questionnaire (MZQ) (Hausberg et al., 2012).

Methods: A sample of 184 Portuguese medical students (mean age = 21.6 ± 2.47 years, 59.8% female) was used to explore the psychometric properties of the scale, using reliability and factor analysis (varimax rotation method).

Results: The QMZ exhibited a Cronbach's alpha score of .80. All items contributed to its reliability. Based on the scree plot of Cattell and interpretability of items, a 2-factor and a 5-factor structures were further explored. The former explained 38.8% of the total variance (VE) and included a regulation of affect (VE= 27.3%, $\alpha=.79$) and a self-reflection and emotional awareness (VE= 11.5%, $\alpha=.62$) factors. The latter explained 60.6% of the total variance and incorporated the following dimensions: self-control (VE= 27.3%, $\alpha=.74$), daily relationships (VE= 11.5%, $\alpha=.67$), self-comprehension (VE= 8.1%, $\alpha=.54$), close relationships (VE= 7.0%, $\alpha=.41$) and self-monitoring (VE= 6.7%, $\alpha=.52$). The 5-factor structure was closer to the dimensional concept of mentalization.

Conclusions: The QMZ has proved to be a promising instrument, with adequate psychometric properties, confirmed by its acceptable construct, criterion and factorial validity and reliability to assess mentalization in Portuguese language.

Keywords: Mentalization Questionnaire; Portuguese Version; psychometric properties; Reliability

EPP0919

High vs low trait primary psychopathy in males: Differences in cardiac responses to emotional film clips

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Introduction: Primary psychopathy, although not included in DSM-5, is a personality trait characterized by callousness, unemotionality and a low sensitivity to anxiety and fear. From a psychophysiological standpoint, individuals with this trait exhibit a number of alterations, most notably lower heart rate at rest and lower heart rate variability (HRV).

Objectives: We investigated the relationship between primary psychopathy and heart rate dynamics in response to emotional stimuli in a healthy community sample. In the high psychopathy participants we expected to find lower HRV and a general lower cardiovascular responsiveness to aversive emotional stimuli.

Methods: The study was carried out on male students with high (HP) and low scores (LP) of primary psychopathy according to Levenson's LSRP. The stimuli were 15 short movie clips of different emotional content (Erotic, Scenery, Neutral, Compassion and Fear), lasting 2 minutes each and presented during ECG recording. Mean heart rate (HR) and HRV were analyzed.

Results: Concerning HR, a Category by Group interaction revealed that participants in the HP group did not differentiate among emotional movie clips, whereas those in the LP group manifested significant reduced HR to Fear and Scenery compared to the other clips. Concerning HRV, the main Group effect showed in HP participants a lower HRV than LP subjects, irrespective of the film categories.

Conclusions: Using ecological stimuli is considered more effective in evoking spontaneous emotions, and our results point to a clear alteration of emotional cardiovascular response in high primary psychopathy trait individuals selected from a community sample.

Keywords: psychophysiology; psychopathy; heart rate variability; emotion

EPP0920

Generalized problematic internet use and perfectionism in portuguese university students

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Introduction: Although there are several empirical studies exploring the relationship between problematic Internet use and personality traits, few had considered perfectionism.

Objectives: To explore the association between generalized problematic Internet use and perfectionism.

Methods: A sample of 433 Portuguese university students ($M_{age} = 20.15$ years, $SD = 1.77$, range = 18-25 years) completed the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2/GPIU and the Multidimensional Perfectionism Composite Scale – short version.

Results: GPIU total score ($rs=.16^{**}$), Mood Regulation ($rs=.22^{**}$), and Deficient Self-Regulation ($rs=.13^{**}$) were correlated with Positive Striving factor. GPIU total score ($rs=.38^{**}$), Preference for Online Social Interaction ($rs=.16^{**}$), Mood Regulation ($rs=.28^{**}$), Deficient Self-Regulation ($rs = .33^{**}$), and Negative Consequences ($rs=.41^{**}$) were significantly correlated with Evaluative Concerns factor. A one-way between groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore the relation between GPIU and perfectionism. Subjects were divided into three groups according to their GPIU risk levels (Group1:low-risk; Group2:medium-risk; Group3:high-risk). There was a statistically difference at $p >.05$ level in Positive Striving scores for the three risk level groups: $F(2,430)=4.39$, $p=.013$, and in Evaluative Concerns scores, $F(2,430)=28.83$, $p<.001$. Post-hoc comparisons using the Tukey USD test, for Positive Striving, indicated that the mean score for Group1 ($M=39.21$, $SD=8.56$) was significantly different from Group3 ($M=43.69$, $SD=9.74$). Considering Evaluative Concerns, the mean score for Group1 ($M=39.86$, $SD=11.31$) was significantly different from Group2 ($M=46.91$, $SD=11.42$) and from Group3 ($M=51.75$, $SD=8.54$).

Conclusions: GPIU is consistently related to maladaptive perfectionism. Future longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the bidirectional association between GPIU and perfectionism traits.

Keywords: Problematic Internet use; Perfectionism; University Students

EPP0921

Personality risk factors in assessing the reliability of the performance of operating personnel

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Introduction: The development of complex human-machine systems has led to greater demands on operators' skills, and has increased the importance of human error (Pribytkova et al, 2012; Vondráčková et al, 2017; Jian Ai Yeow, 2014). For this reason performance reliability, defined as operators' capacity to conduct essential work processes in a high-quality and timely manner (Bodrov, Orlov, 1998) has become a topical subject.

Objectives: This study concerns an investigation of subjective predictors of operators' reliability, namely personality risk factors (supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799).

Methods: Subjects: 67 operators and 69 engineers at a hydro-power station. Personality traits were assessed using Sobchik's verbatim Russian translation of the MMPI (Sobchik, 1990). Performance reliability was assessed using simple and complex sensorimotor reaction tests as standard procedures for the pre-shift assessment of operators.

Results: In the operators' group significant correlations (Spearman's test) were found between the level of quality of complex sensorimotor reactions and the level of such personal traits as impulsiveness and individualism: a higher manifestation of these traits was associated with a higher level of mistakes in conducting the pre-shift psychophysiological test ($p < 0,05$). With the engineers there was a significant link between the higher speed of simple sensorimotor reactions and higher optimism scores.

Conclusions: The results suggest that a tendency to behave spontaneously, and orientation to one's own needs, could be risk factors in terms of operator reliability. They also reveal the specifics of reliability predictors in different professions at the power plant.

Keywords: human factor error; performance; personality traits; operator's reliability

EPP0922

The portuguese version of the big three perfectionism scale – further validation with adults from the general populationJ. Oliveira¹, A.T. Pereira², A. Araujo², C. Cabaços², J. Azevedo², F. Carvalho^{2*} and A. Macedo³¹Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal;²Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ³Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

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Introduction: Both original Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS; Smith et al. 2016), and the Portuguese version validated with a

sample of university students (Lino et al. 2018) evaluates three second-order factors (rigid, self-oriented and narcissistic perfectionism) and ten facets.

Objectives: To confirm the BTPS three-factors-ten-dimensions' structure in a sample of Portuguese adults from the general population.

Methods: A sample of 467 adults (70.7% females; Mean age=38.44±12.27; range: 25-82) answered the BTPS Portuguese version and other validated perfectionism measures (Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales from Frost and Hewitt & Flett; Self-Presentation Perfectionism Scale). To study the temporal stability a sub-sample of 132 participants completed the BTPS again after approximately five weeks. SPSS and AMOS software was used.

Results: The second order model presented an acceptable fit ($X^2/df=3.115$; TLI=.811; CFI=.825; RMSEA=.067). There was also evidence of a general factor comprising all the 45 items ($X^2/df=3.127$; TLI=.809; CFI=.823; [JA1] RMSEA=.068). The Cronbach alphas of the three factors ranged from $\alpha=.88$ to $\alpha=.92$; and facets had $\alpha > .70$ showing a total of $\alpha=.94$. Total and dimensional scores showed significant positive and moderate to high correlations with the other perfectionism measures and their test-retest correlation coefficients were $r=.85$ ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: This study confirms the validity and reliability of the Portuguese BTPS underlying three-factors structure. Additionally, we found, for the first time, that BTPS can also be validly and reliably used to measure a global perfectionism construct. It is our intention to develop a shorter version the Portuguese BTPS in the near future.

Keywords: adults; BTPS; Perfectionism; confirmatory factor analysis

EPP0923

Big five personality traits prediction with AI

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Introduction: Openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism are known as the Big Five personality traits (BFPT). They are theoretical building blocks of the personality and comprise wide and interconnected spectra. Artificial intelligence (AI) could help to grasp their complexity.

Objectives: To investigate whether AI could predict the BFPT from themselves.

Methods: Data from 2,697 questionnaires were analysed using an AI. The short form of the International Personality Item Pool was used to assess the BFPT. Four of the BFPT scores were employed to predict the fifth one and the procedure was repeated for all of them alternatively. The AI was conservatively tuned to maximize the one-way random intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) between predicted and real values. Their Pearson's r was calculated too. The free and open source programming language R was used for all the analyses. Dataset source: Hansson, Isabelle; Berg, Anne Ingeborg; Thorvaldsson, Valgeir (2018), "Can personality predict longitudinal study attrition? Evidence from a population-based sample of older adults", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/g3jx8zt2t9.1

Results: Openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism predictions obtained ICC of 0.219, 0.146, 0.306, 0.354, 0.121 and Pearson's r of 0.254, 0.149, 0.393, 0.446, 0.122 respectively. The results for extroversion and agreeableness were indicative of fair performance.