

“Antisocial personality disorder” and “treatment”, in a time period ranging from 2011 to 2021, inclusive.

Results: There is little evidence of effective treatments for patients with ASPD and no intervention has been established as the treatment of choice for this disorder. Recent studies, found benefits from Mentalization-based treatment (MBT), that specifically targets the ability to recognise and understand the mental states of oneself and others, an ability compromised in these patients. Specifically, reduction of anger, hostility, paranoia, and frequency of self-harm and suicide attempts, as well as the improvement of negative mood, general psychiatric symptoms, interpersonal problems, and social adjustment were found.

Conclusions: ASPD is a condition that incurs substantial societal and individual costs. Although proper treatment is yet being discussed, MBT is a psychotherapeutic treatment that has shown some promising preliminary results. Thus, we believe that guidelines on the treatment of ASPD and possibilities for more systematical research, with prevention programs, is urgently needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Treatment; Antisocial Personality disorder

EPV0999

Personality disorders and Juvenil Myoclonic Epilepsy

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Introduction: There is a high comorbidity between psychiatric disorders and juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME), observed in up to 58% of these patients; specifically, mood disorders, anxiety and personality disorders (PD). In some patients with PD there are nonspecific alterations in the EEG, which nevertheless sometimes involve pathology. The presence of personality disorders along with JME has been repeatedly described. Previous studies have emphasized the difficulties in treating patients with JME, which have been attributed to some specific psychiatric, psychological and psychosocial characteristics.

Objectives: Describing distinctive personality traits in JME

Methods: Review of scientific literature based on a relevant clinical case.

Results: 19-year-old woman, single. Psychiatric history since she was 12 due to anxiety-depressive symptoms, after being diagnosed with JME. 4 admissions in Psychiatry, with a variety of diagnoses: eating disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and borderline personality disorder. The evolution of both disorders has been parallel, presenting epileptic seizures due to irregular therapeutic adherence together with pseudo-seizures, which made difficult their differential diagnosis. In addition, he has had frequent visits to the emergency room for suicide attempts and impulsive behaviors.

Conclusions: In 1957, for the first time, distinctive personality traits were described in patients with JME: lack of control and perseverance, emotional instability, variable self-concept and reactive mood, which have been confirmed in subsequent studies. It is believed as

epilepsy progresses, patients tend to develop symptoms of depression, anxiety, social problems, and attention deficit. Therefore, these patients have difficulty in following medical recommendations, especially precautions regarding precipitating factors for seizures.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; therapeutic adherence; Personality disorders

EPV1000

Psychometric Properties of the Arabic Big Five Inventory-2 Short Form among Undergraduates in Kuwait

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Introduction: The BFI-2-S assesses the domain level of the Big Five with three prototypical facets of each domain capturing approximately 91% of the total variance in the full BFI-2 domain scales and approximately 89% of the predictive power of the BFI-2 facets in German adaptations and their original American versions.

Objectives: The study aims to investigate the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptation of the BFI-2 short form.

Methods: The Arabic version of the BFI-2-S a 30-item with 15 and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-PI-R) were administered to 1560 (576 males, 984 females) Kuwait University undergraduates with a mean age = 22.75 ± 3.81. The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the BFI-2-S with NEO-PI-R were assessed.

Results: Cronbach's alpha was satisfactory for N (0.79), E (0.73), O (0.73), A (0.76) and C (0.77). Results revealed significant gender differences in O, C & E with a favor for males and in N a favor with females. PCA showed that BFI-2-S five factors explains 64.38% of the total variance. However, the high mean correlations between the BFI-2-S and NEO-PI-R scales, with coefficients of (0.67) for the N, (0.66) for the E, (0.56) for the C, (0.61) for the A, and (0.58) for the C. The convergence between each BFI-2-S domain correlated substantially with the relevant NEO-PI-R domain scales, with the average correlation being .62.

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptations of the BFI-2-S as useful instruments for assessing the Big Five.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychometric Properties ,BFI-2 Short

EPV1001

Attitude of mental health care professionals toward borderline personality disorder sufferers in Egypt

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Introduction: Awareness and knowledge about borderline personality disorder (BPD) is growing during the last decade in Egypt. Yet

little is known about the attitude of mental health care providers toward BPD sufferers. Stigma and judgments among health care providers will affect the quality of services provided to these group of patients. Determining those judgments and pointing to the stigma between health care providers will help improving the quality of care to BPD sufferers.

Objectives: Our objective was to study the attitude of mental health care providers in Egypt toward patients with borderline personality disorder.

Methods: 62 mental health care providers, with a majority of psychiatrists, working in Egypt completed the attitude to personality disorder questionnaire "APDQ" designed by Bowers et al. (1998). The questionnaire was disturbed through an online form and knowledge of English was mandatory as it was the language of the questionnaire.

Results: The 62 participants of which 74.2% were psychiatrists and 68.7% had more than 5 years experience had a total mean score of APDQ of 138.76. The total mean score of 47 psychiatrists was 137.21 which was significantly lower than the mean score of 15 clinical psychologists and counsellors which scored 146.87.

Conclusions: Whereas mental health care professionals in Egypt had generally positive attitude towards BPD patients, clinical psychologists and counsellors had significantly higher scores in comparison to psychiatrists.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Egypt; attitude; borderline personality disorder

EPV1002

Antisocial personality disorder in women: a cross-sectional study about 20 cases

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Introduction: Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is characterized by a long term pattern of disregard for, or violation of the rights of others that occurs in childhood or early adolescence and continues into adulthood. This disorder remains unknown in women.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to describe socio-demographic, clinical, psychometric and therapeutic characteristics of women with ASPD hospitalized in psychiatric ward.

Methods: A cross-sectional and descriptive study was conducted in G psychiatry department, in Razi hospital. It included 20 women with ASPD and hospitalized in psychiatric ward. Socio-demographic, clinical and therapeutic characteristics were assessed. A psychometric evaluation was carried out by the application of six scales: BIS 11, HCR 20, VRAG, PCL-R, ENFP and PID5-BF.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 34 ± 9 years. Patients with a personal history of suicide attempt accounted for 45% of the study population. Patients with a criminal history accounted for 67.5% of the study population. A substance-related disorder was found in 85% of the patients. Adjustment Disorder was retained in 42.5% of the patients and Psychotic Disorder was diagnosed in 32.5% of the population. The average score at VRAG was 6.18 ± 5.8 . The mean score at PCL R was 24 ± 4.2 . High impulsivity scores were found.

Conclusions: ASPD represents a major concern for clinicians in psychiatric wards. A better knowledge of the characteristics of this trouble in women could improve their quality of care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: violence; Antisocial Personality disorder; women

EPV1003

The relation between Complex PTSD and Borderline Personality Disorder – a review of the literature

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Introduction: Adults diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) likely have a history of psychological trauma. There has been research about the connection between Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (c-PTSD) and BPD.

Objectives: This paper provides a review of the relationship between complex trauma and key features of BPD.

Methods: Review of the literature from 2015 to present, using search engines such as Pubmed and Google Shoolar, using the following keywords: borderline personality disorder, complex post-traumatic stress disorder, trauma

Results: Traumatic victimisation and compromised primary caregiving relationships have been hypothesized to be key aetiological factors in the subsequent development of BPD. c-PTSD was defined as a syndrome with symptoms of emotional dysregulation, dissociation somatisation and poor self-esteem, with distorted cognition about relationships, following traumatic interpersonal abuse. It was proposed as an alternative for understanding and treating people who had suffered prolonged and severe interpersonal trauma, many of whom were diagnosed with BPD. Although, the boundaries between c-PTSD and BPD remain vague. Currently, the main difference is the assumption that symptoms of c-PTSD are sequelae of exposure to traumatic stress, which is not inherent in the current DSM-5 definition of BPD. Furthermore, to date, the neurochemistry and neurostructural changes seen in c-PTSD, BPD and PTSD do not clearly differentiate the three conditions.

Conclusions: BPD and PTSD are relatively distinct with regard to the precise qualitative definitions of their diagnostic features, but nevertheless have substantial potential overlap in their symptom criteria.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder; complex post-traumatic stress disorder; Post-traumatic stress disorder; Trauma

EPV1004

THAT'S SO CRINGE: Exploring the Concept of Cringe or Vicarious Embarrassment and Social Pain

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