

with no clear co-occurring clinical syndromes revealed combination low level control thoughts of gambling with much excitement and pleasure on winning the bet (G-SAS:SD/Mean  $41.2 \pm 2$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our research provides further insight on GD structure in youth BPD patients with comorbid psychiatric syndromes

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** youth; Borderline personality disorder; Gambling; comorbidity

## EPV0446

### Hardiness as a resource of military personnel professional activity

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**Introduction:** The activity of military personnel is associated with risk and tension which can affect both physical and mental health. Hardiness reflects certain characteristics of a person that can motivate them to take an active part in overcoming difficult circumstances. Thou we considering Hardiness is a resource for the reliability of professional activity. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799.

**Objectives:** Research of Hardiness as a military personnel professional reliability resource.

**Methods:** The research involved 315 participants, male. Average age 20.12 years (min – 18, max – 32). The participants completed 3 standardized questionnaires: The Occupational Stress Survey (Leonova, 2006), The 16 PF Questionnaire (rus. version, Kapustina (eds.), 2001), Hardiness Survey (rus. ver. by Leontiev, Rasskazova, 2006).

**Results:** In our study Hardiness value was above-average ( $M = 101.3$ ;  $SD = 15.96$ ). Correlation analysis revealed a direct relationship between Hardiness and “Reliability of professional activity” ( $M = 0$ ;  $SD = 1$ ) – Chronic stress, Emotional Stability, Motivational Distortion, Apprehensiveness ( $p = 0.0001$ ;  $r = 0.678$ ). It also appeared that Hardiness is a predisposition factor of professional reliability activity (adj.  $R^2=0.539$ ). Correlation analysis also revealed an inverse correlation between Hardiness and Chronic stress ( $p = 0.0001$ ;  $r = -0.730$ ).

**Conclusions:** Thus Hardiness is a resource for the reliability of professional activity. These results can be used in practice for performing trainings to support specialists and help them develop resources for reliability of professional activity.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Military Personnel; Resource; hardiness; Chronic Stress

## EPV0447

### Psychometric properties of eysenck personality questionnaire-revised (EPQ-R) short scale in Arabic among undergraduates in Kuwait

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**Introduction:** The 48-item EPQR-S is a short version of EPQ-R widely used to assess neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), psychoticism (P) and Lie scale (L) for research purposes. The EPQR-S was chosen for the Arab population because it is a well-established Eysenck theory of personality.

**Objectives:** To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Arabic EPQR-S.

**Methods:** The EPQ-R S, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI-3) were administered to 1842 (538 males, 1304 females) Kuwait University undergraduates with a mean age =  $20.42 \pm 1.42$ . The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the EPQR-S with EPQ and NEO-FFI-3 were assessed.

**Results:** Cronbach’s alpha was satisfactory for N (0.76), E (0.72), L (0.70) and low for P. (0.60). The results revealed significant gender differences in P & E with a favor for males and in N & L a favor with females. PCA showed that EPQR-S four factors explains 52.48% of the total variance. Moreover, the high correlations between the EPQR-S and EPQ scales, with coefficients of (0.92) for the N, (0.88) for the E, (0.78) for the L, and (0.76) for the P as the majority of items of the dimensions of the EPQR-S are the same with those of the EPQ. Furthermore, there were high correlations between the same scales of the EPQR-S and NEO-FFI-3, with coefficients of (0.67) for the N scales, and (0.52) for the E scales.

**Conclusions:** The findings support the psychometric properties N, E, L scales only.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** EPQR-S; Kuwait University undergraduates; psychometric properties

## EPV0448

### Body modification in university students: Attitudes and role of personal body alteration experience

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**Introduction:** Body modifications are a common practice in altering one’s appearance. Some authors refer to such practices body injuring (tattooing, piercing) and indirect body modification (dieting, bodybuilding).

**Objectives:** To study the attitudes of university students to body modifications considering their personal adaptation potential and experience of body injuring when modifying it.

**Methods:** We surveyed 104 university students aged 17–24 (65.3% males). The first group included 52 students who had experienced body altering (tattooing, piercing), the second group – 52 students