

EPV0755

Narcissistic Perfectionism does not lead to an increased perception of Academic EfficacyM. J. Brito^{1,2,*}, C. Seco³, A. T. Pereira² and A. Macedo^{2,4}¹Coimbra University Hospital Centre; ²Institute of Medical Psychology; ³University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ⁴Department of Psychiatry, Coimbra University Hospital Centre, Coimbra

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2062

Introduction: The relationship between narcissism and burnout has been explored in the literature with somewhat inconsistent findings. Though most studies have found a positive correlation between Narcissism and Burnout, some have failed to establish a significant link between the two, while others have even reported a protective role of narcissism against burnout.

In our previous work regarding the link between perfectionism and student burnout, we found that when using the Big Three model of Perfectionism, Narcissistic Perfectionism had only a weak connection to burnout, requiring full mediation by low-self compassion. We hypothesized that this might be due to an exaggerated sense of Academic Efficacy in Narcissistic Perfectionists, which would compensate for some of the emotional exhaustion and depersonalization brought upon by their efforts to gain the admiration of others.

Objectives: To investigate the link between Narcissistic Perfectionism and Academic Efficacy, and its impact on burnout levels.

Methods: A sample of 1080 students from healthcare-related courses (80,7% females; mean age=21.13±3.023; range: 17-41) filled in an online questionnaire including, among others, the Portuguese Version of BIG3-SF and MBI-SS. Correlational analysis was performed.

Results: Contrary to our initial theory, Narcissistic Perfectionism did not significantly correlate with Academic Efficacy ($r=0.011$, $p=0.728$), although it had significant correlations with the other burnout dimensions and total burnout score.

Conclusions: This work disproved our initial hypothesis, suggesting that narcissistic perfectionism may be associated with other nefarious dimensions that cancel out the effects of grandiosity and inflated self-esteem on the perception of academic efficacy. This negative finding could possibly be further explored by using a psychometric instrument that differentiates between maladaptive and adaptive facets of narcissism.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0756

Personality disorder in autism spectrum disorder : myth or reality ?N. Kouki^{1*}, A. maamri¹, S. Cherif², E. Cherif¹ and H. zalila¹¹Outpatient and ²child and adolescent psychiatry department, Razi hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2063

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by persistent deficit in communication and

social interaction associated with repetitive, restricted interests, behaviors or activities. Regardless long-term care, sequelae may remain present particularly in cognitive patterns, social interactions and adaptive reactions, leading to personality disorder in adulthood.

Objectives: In this study we aimed to explore personality disorder comorbid with autism spectrum disorder .

Methods: Our study was based on the PubMed interface and adapted for 2 databases: Science Direct and Google Scholar using the following combination (autism spectrum disorder [MeSH terms]) AND (personality disorder [MeSH terms]) covering the period from 2013 to 2022.

Results: We initially reviewed 13 articles. At the end of the literature selection process, two articles were included.

The prevalence of personality disorders with ASD was estimated around 35%.

The personality disorders evoked mainly responded to cluster C associating an obsessive-compulsive and avoidant personality in respectively 32% and 25%.

Cluster A personality disorders, in particular schizoid personality, were found in 21% with a female.

Concerning cluster B, borderline personality disorder was the most frequent because of different symptoms overlapping . In fact, the prevalence of borderline personality disorder in ASD was 4% . Meanwhile the prevalence of ASD in borderline personality disorder was 3%.

Conclusions: Apart from other neurodevelopmental pathologies, ASD can be comorbid with personality disorder. However, the neurocognitive particularities of ASD reveal clinical manifestations similar to those found in personality disorders. Therefore, additional research using large sample sizes and validated diagnostic tools taking into account the specificities of this population remain necessary.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0757

An interesting clinical case. New therapies in Dissociative Identity Disorder.P. García Vázquez^{1*}, E. Seijo Zazo¹, C. Vilella Martín², A. Serrano García², C. M. Franch Pato², E. Martínez Gil¹ and C. Alvarez Vázquez¹¹HUCA, Oviedo and ²CAULE, LEON, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2064

Introduction: Dissociative identity disorder (DID) also referred as multiple personality disorder is a chronic post-traumatic condition. It is characterized according to DSM-5 by “disruption of identity characterized by two or more distinct personality states”, with “marked discontinuity in sense of self... accompanied by related alterations in affect, behavior, consciousness, memory, perception, cognition, and/or sensory-motor functioning.”

Objectives: Here, we present a case of a 33-year-old Caucasian female with no psychiatric history until 2 years ago, privately. The patient is admitted to the Psychiatry Service due to worsening. During admission, consultations are made to the Neurology Service and the Neurophysiology Service, who request an electroencephalogram, an MRI and a brain scan, resulting in normality.