

**Object** Identity style and locus of control are of the most important strategic variables in determining the characteristics of people personality. So, this study was conducted to investigate the relationship between identity style, locus of control and self-efficacy among teachers of Khodabandeh city in Iran during the academic year 2014–2015.

**Methods** Among all teachers in Khodabandeh city during 2014–2015 academic year (419 teachers), 120 were selected using systematic random sampling method. All of them completed identity Style Inventory (ISI), Levenson Multidimensional Scale of Locus of Control and General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE-10). For data analysis correlation and regression analysis (stepwise) was used.

**Finding** Data analysis showed a significant correlation between teachers' identity style, locus of control and their self-efficacy ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** Due to the results, it can be concluded that identity style and locus of control can predict self-efficacy in teachers.

**Keywords** Identity style; Locus of control; Self-efficacy

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV0945

### Demographic characteristics of personality disorders in an emergency department

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**Objective** The aim of our study is to outline the demographic characteristics of the patients with a diagnosis of personality disorder that come to the ED. A second objective is to find specific risk factor for this type of patients.

**Methods** We selected patients that came to the ED with the diagnosis of personality disorder, between October 2015 and February 2016. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS software. Chi<sup>2</sup> test and *t*-Test were used as appropriate. A *P*-value  $< 0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

**Results** Sixty-eight of the 402 patients that were attended in the ED met the criteria of personality disorder; 44.92% of these patients presented with suicidal ideation or attempt. We found in the use of drugs, statistically significant differences between men and women, using drugs all the men with a personality disorder that came to the ED except one. The most frequent reason for consult were anxiety, conduct alterations, suicidal ideation, and suicidal attempt, being these consultations the 77%.

**Conclusion** Anxiety and suicide risk are the most common reasons for a personality disorder patient to go to an ED. We have to be even more careful due to the high rate of suicide conducts in these patients. Also, it is important to think of drug use and dual pathology when assessing these patients.

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#### EV0946

### Psychopathy and twins. A case report

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**Introduction** We are going to explain a case of a patient diagnosed with psychopathy and his twin brother with a normal personality.

**Objectives** To show the controversia about psychopathy and twins.

**Methods** Description of a case of psychopathy. We evaluated his psychopathology using the Psychopathy Checklist (PCL).

**Case** A 18-years-old male teenager admitted to a penitentiary facility for several crimes: drug dealing, violent theft and multiple aggressions.

**Personal history:** early psychological and psychiatric attention for disruptive behaviour as a child: repeated lies, low empathy, defiance to parents and teachers, indifference to punishment, robbery, aggressive behaviour, loitering, escaping from home, cruelty against animals, promiscuity, vandalism and drug abuse. Medium-high class family, well-structured family, none of them with criminal history or mental disorders, his brother is a brilliant student.

**Personality assessment:** We describe 20 features of his personality according to the PCL and we score them from 0 to 2. Zero if it does not apply at all, one if there is a partial match, two if there is a good match.

**Features:** Superficial charm, narcissism, pathological liar, manipulator, absence of guilt, superficial affection, absence of empathy, inability to accept responsibility, need for constant excitation, parasitic life, unrealistic goals, impulsivity, irresponsibility, low self-control, conductual problems since childhood, juvenile delinquency, repeal of conditional freedom, criminal versatility, promiscuity and multiple marriages.

**Results** Out of a maximum score of 40, the cut-off for psychopathy is 30.

This patient has 34 points so we can conclude he is a psychopath.

**Conclusions** We can conclude there is not a clear relationship between twins and psychopathy.

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#### EV0947

### Personality, psychopathological symptoms and illness perception in mental disorders: Results from Russian MMPI-2 validation study

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**Introduction** According to common-sense model illness representation regulates her coping both in somatic and mental illnesses.

**Objectives** As a personal reaction illness representation should partially depend not only on diagnosis and symptoms but also on personality. Aim is to identify direct and indirect effects of personality and psychopathological complaints in illness representation in mental disorders.

**Methods** Eighty patients (20 males) from MMPI-2 validation sample (Butcher et al., 2001) filled revised version of Illness Perception Questionnaire and Symptom Checklist 90-R. Eleven patients met ICD-10 criteria for addictions, 28 – for mood disorders, 20 – for schizophrenia and schizotypal disorder, 21 – for acute stress reactions.

**Results** According to moderation analysis, illness-related beliefs in mental disorders are relatively independent on clinical diagnosis and specific symptoms, but are associated with the overall level

of psychopathological complaints. Regardless of the clinical group and complaints, depressive traits are associated with negative and emotional appraisal of illness. Social introversion and hypomanic activation serve as moderators of the relationship between complaints, illness duration and emotional representations.

**Conclusions** Personality and overall level of psychopathological symptoms could be stronger predictor of illness-related beliefs than specific clinical factors in mental illness. Preliminary diagnostics of personality in mental illnesses could be used to reveal high-risk group for poor insight and non-compliance due to unrealistic beliefs. Research supported by the grant of President of the Russian Federation for the state support for young Russian scientists, project MK2193.2017.6.

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#### EV0948

### Borderline personality programme in a rural area: The value of a therapy

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**Introduction** An increased incidence of personality disorders (TP) in general, and borderline personality (BP) is currently a significant health problem because of the complexity of the clinic, the difficulty for early diagnosis, often unsatisfactory response to available treatments and the lack of clear proposals on multidisciplinary therapeutic interventions. In more serious cases, people with TP generate a high level of self and family suffering, as well as a high care burden that does not have a proportional impact on the quality of life of those affected and their families.

**Aim** Establish a stable functional organization of professional and organizational resources of the Mental Health Unit of the North of Almeria that ensuring comprehensive care for people with borderline personality disorder and their families.

**Methods** The program was structured:

- elemental: BP census, individual sessions with optional nurse reference;
- advanced individual: BP census, individual sessions, Nurse reference;
- advanced individual and group: BP census, Individual sessions, Nurse reference and Therapeutic Group Hospital Mental Health Day weekly applying dialectical behaviour therapy.

**Results** The census of patients with borderline personality disorder was established in 30 people, 20 of them participating in two editions of therapeutic group. Fifty weekly sessions were carried out continuously, except holiday periods. A multidisciplinary team (nurse and two psychiatrists) were involved. The results indicate that there was an improvement in the quality of life of patients. It had been reduced hospitalisations, emergency assistance, and more than 60% of them got a job after that.

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#### EV0949

### Use of paliperidone palmitate long-acting injectable in a patient with a personality disorder

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Patient of 32 years old, sent to the psychiatric unit, because he had an aggressive behaviour after he suffered a car accident with a traumatic brain injury. The patient had a huge amount of problems with family, friends and even with police (even being in jail), due to the impulsive conduct the brain injury had created. It was added a self-referential, which produced a disruptive behaviour that he could not avoid, when someone looked at him in a strange way or was not agreeing with him. After the aggressive response, he regretted of his actions, getting to try to commit suicide in several times. It was decided, reaching to an agreement with the patient, to use the paliperidone palmitate long-acting injectable. After the first dose, the patient began to be more serene and calm, the aggressive conducts were reducing until being disappeared, improving his mood and reaching a normal life, with a better relationships with his family and social environment.

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#### EV0950

### The study of relationship between personality traits and job satisfaction in Iran Khodro Company experts in Iran

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Job satisfaction among employees is a crucial issue in an organization and employer plays a vital role to fulfill their needs. Keeping job satisfaction high among workers can be of tremendous benefit to any organization, as happy employees will be more likely to produce work effectively. It has been assumed that personality traits can play an important role in people's dealing with the environmental issues such as work situations. By assuming this effectiveness, the main aim of this essay is to study the relationship between personality traits and job satisfaction. Explaining job satisfaction by using personality traits can enlighten whether job satisfaction depends only on type of organization or on some personality traits. In this regard, present study has investigated the relationship between job satisfaction and personality traits among Iran Khodro Company expert staff. To do so personality characteristics were measured by NEO-PI-R scale and job satisfaction was measured by Job Descriptive Index (JDI scale) that filled by experts of "Iran Khodro" company (111 men and women). Pearson correlation used to analyze the data. Results show that, neuroticism/emotional stability was associated with low job satisfaction ( $r = -0.713$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). Also conscientiousness ( $r = 0.620$ ) and agreeableness ( $r = 0.476$ ) was significantly correlated with job satisfaction ( $P < 0.01$ ). But the relationship between extraversion ( $r = -0.025$ ) and openness to experience ( $r = 0.061$ ) with job satisfaction was not significant. In addition, the results of this study emphasis on the effective role of age ( $r = -0.301$ ) and job background ( $r = -0.330$ ) on job satisfaction. But relationship between sexuality ( $r = 0.183$ ) and marriage ( $r = 0.125$ ) with job satisfaction was not significant.

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#### EV0951

### The role of personality traits in mobile dependency of high school students