

Results: People with the high neuroticism score ($SD \geq 1$; $N=48$) showed significantly higher scores in racism. In comparison to control group (CG; $N=96$), their social distance differed significantly towards Romani, Vietnamese and migrants. Effect sizes were however on the threshold between weak and moderate. After Bonferroni correction, only the social distance towards migrants remained significant. People with the high neuroticism score didn't report higher rate in conflict with outgroup members than HC.

Conclusions: People with the high neuroticism score showed different pattern in attitudes towards outgroup members, but not in conflict with them, which might point at higher need of internalization of negative attitudes.

Keywords: racism; Neuroticism; prejudice; social distance

EPP0913

What lies underneath: The genetics and neurobiology of psychopathy

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1179

Introduction: Psychopathy is a personality disorder characterized by lack of empathy, grandiosity, an impulsive lifestyle and antisociality. Anti-social personality disorder (ASPD) and psychopathy are distinct concepts presenting different criteria. Most people with a diagnosis of psychopathy also meet criteria for ASPD while the reverse is not true. Along the years there has been an increasing interest in investigating genetic and neurobiological factors.

Objectives: To analyze the neurobiological factors involved in psychopathy and anti-social personality disorder according to the scientific knowledge available.

Methods: Review of scientific literature via PubMed search, using the terms “anti-social personality disorder”, “biology or etiology or pathophysiology and psychopathy”.

Results: The strongest evidence base for a genetic pathway is associated with the low-expression variant of the Monoamine Oxidase-A (MAO-A) which is linked to the X chromosome. Other genetic factors involve the 5-HTT gene, dopamine receptor genes (DRD4 and DRD2) and genetic polymorphisms at SNAP25 t-snare protein, OXT gene and the CNR1 and FAAH cannabinoid receptor gene. Structural differences in the brain have been noticed such as reduced gray matter volume in the orbitofrontal cortex, gray matter volume reductions in the mid-anterior insula and left anterior temporal cortex, subtle reductions in gray matter volume across several paralimbic and limbic areas.

Conclusions: There is considerable evidence regarding various possible underlying neurobiological processes in psychopathy although it is insufficient to suggest a single biological etiology and environmental influences cannot be excluded from a complete understanding of this disorder. The neurobiological correlates found hold promise for new research and treatment.

Keywords: anti-social personality disorder; psychopathy; Neurobiology; Pathophysiology

EPP0914

Personality and features of metacognition and perception of everyday life.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1180

Introduction: In our study, we aimed to understand how an individual perceives everyday life, as well as, which role the features of metacognitions and personality play in this process. Everyone is immersed in society and therefore exposed to external influences. Attention has already been focused on the relationship between metacognition and social context. “Internal orientation” depends largely on our personal and family history, socio-economic situation, group membership, and cultural context.

Objectives: The sample consisted of 30 participants (women and men, $M=25,7$, $Sd=3,6$), selected by the criterion of personal interest in this research.

Methods: The study consisted of several stages. The first stage was devoted to the theoretical analysis of everyday life in modern psychology. The data were processed using descriptive qualitative analysis using the phenomenological method, where we identified categories (Central topics) among the participants' responses. To study the features of metacognition, we selected methods for assessing metacognitive involvement in awareness of internal activity, as well as metacognitive beliefs. The metacognitive awareness inventory questionnaire (MAIL) (Schraw & Dennison, 1994) in adaptation (Karpov & Skiteva, 2005) allows you to assess the level of metacognitive engagement, answer the question about the level of metacognitive awareness of the participant.

Results: Pearson correlation is revealed a significant relationship between MAI and cognitive self-consciousness ($p=0.003$), positive beliefs ($p=0.002$), and needs of controlling the thoughts ($p=0.076$).

Conclusions: Our research opens the study of the subjective dimensions of person-situation-activity and offers a way of linking research on personality with research on the social processes whereby persons conduct their everyday lives.

Keywords: everyday life; metacognition; perception; Personality

EPP0915

Indirect self-presentation of people with machiavellianism accentuation

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1181

Introduction: Personal traits influence persons' perception of the social environment. Therefore analyzing stories with the non-specific plot can enable to distinguish particular characteristics.

Objectives: The aim is to determine the features of verbal self-presentation of people with high and low scores on the Machiavellian scale.

Methods: 1. For the selection of particular participants, who have high and low scores, the questionnaire «Dark triad» of Egorova was used. 2. For collection stories of respondents, a series of interviews was carried out with extra stimulus. There were 20 conversations. Age was from 19 to 29 ($m = 23$; $sd = 7,1$).

Results: The opportunity to predict personal traits in general stories was proved. There is a confrontation between the person and the world in the speech of the Machiavellians. Their stories usually have a strong hero, other characters are ignored by the main person. Machiavellians want a safe and calm place that allows them to be themselves. We assume that this is a consequence of the fact that they have to dissemble in society. This statement requires further verification. Non-Machiavellians are concerned by the opinion of society, that affects their life and behavior. They act for the well-being of the world while their own feelings are being ignored. There is a feeling of guilty in non-Machiavellians' tales which is connected with failures around them.

Conclusions: The study was piloted interviewing method (with stimulus material) for the study of indirect verbal self-presentation. Differences were found between the people's self-presentation with an accentuation of Machiavellianism and non-Machiavellianism.

Keywords: Indirect Self-Presentation; Machiavellianism; Self-Presentation

EPP0916

Just try it: A six months protocol for borderline personality disorder impulsivity and symptoms reduction.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1182

Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder is defined from its impulsivity issues regarding relationships, abandonment and rejection issues and emotional regulation problems. This personality disorder issue are hard to treat and often related to poor treatment outcomes. Nonetheless, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy stands as a great therapeutical approach that can be adapted. **Objectives:** We tested a 6-month CBT protocol (ECCLORE)-3 modules respectively working on emotion regulation, distress tolerance and relationships- in a French context to compare its effectiveness to treatment as Usual (TAU).

Methods: We recruited 56 patients suffering from BPD, 34 receiving ECCLORE treatment and 22 receiving TAU. We assessed BPD traits, impulsivity with UPPS, aggressiveness with AQ12, Suicidal risk with SBQr and Hopelessness with H.

Results: Our results revealed the effectiveness of this 6 months DBT adaptation for decreasing BPD traits and most of clinical dimensions. The dynamic analysis revealed the mediating effect of AQ12.

Conclusions: Shortened treatment protocol are effective for reducing symptoms. Further research is needed to replicate these results.

Keywords: Impulsivity; cognitive behavioral therapy; Borderline personality disorder

EPP0917

Servicemen's features of professional reliability

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1183

Introduction: In our days the professional reliability of servicemen is an important issue. Servicemen not only protect the state but also ensure a stable and harmonious life of society (Vagin, 2012). This profession is extreme for life, therefore the significance of human error in this profession is very high. Study of personal characteristics forming professional reliability is important for professional psychological selection. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799 A.

Objectives: Study of the psychological factors for reliability of servicemen.

Methods: The study involved 708 servicemen, the average age of 20.3 (min – 18, max – 32), the sample consisted only of men. The methodological package included the following methods: Managerial stress survey — MSS (Leonova, 2007), The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (Kapustina, 2001).

Results: The exploratory factor analysis revealed that the professional reliability includes the following personal characteristics: low level of Chronic stress (-0.851), Emotional Stability (0.823), Motivational Distortion (0.761), Apprehensiveness (-0.716). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.781, and Bartlett's test of sphericity = 865.26 ($p = 0.0001$), the total variance of this factor is 62.4%.

Conclusions: According to this factor, the profile of professional reliability of each serviceman was compiled: low stress level, self-confidence, non-fearfulness, efficiency, high self-esteem, personal maturity. In the future, confirmatory factor analysis will be performed, and the relationship of this scale with objective data will be investigated.

Keywords: Professional Reliability; Servicemen; Chronic Stress; Personal Characteristics

EPP0918

Validation of the portuguese version of the mentalization questionnaire in a sample of college students: Preliminary results

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1184

Introduction: Mentalization (MZ) is the capacity by which people make sense of their own's and others' mental states; when compromised, it is associated with several mental disorders (Bateman & Fonagy, 2010). A valid instrument to assess MZ is missing and required for the Portuguese population.