

EPV0752

The Contribution of Maladaptive Personality Traits to Psychological Distress Among Israeli Women Veterans

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1387

Introduction: Exposure to potentially traumatic events (PTEs) during military service is associated with mental health problems such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression symptoms. However, knowledge regarding the implications of maladaptive personality traits in psychopathology among female veterans is sparse.

Objectives: The present study aims to use the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5)* -- an alternative model of personality disorder, to examine associations between maladaptive personality traits, PTSD and depression symptoms, among female Israeli veterans.

Methods: A volunteer sample of female Israeli combat veterans ($n=616$) and non-combat veterans ($n=484$) responded to self-report questionnaires in a cross-sectional study.

Results: Combat veterans reported higher levels of combat exposure and PTSD symptoms, but not depressive symptoms, than non-combat veterans. Combat veterans also reported lower levels of negative affectivity but higher levels of disinhibition than non-combat veterans. All five traits were positive predictors of psychological distress, with psychoticism constituting the strongest predictor. A moderated-mediation analysis indicated four traits (negative affectivity, detachment, disinhibition, and psychoticism) that had a moderating effect on the relationship between combat exposure and PTSD symptoms, and two of the traits (antagonism and disinhibition) that had a moderate effect on the relationship between combat exposure and depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: Maladaptive personality traits play an important role in psychological distress following female veterans' combat service. Future prospective research is necessary to determine the temporal associations between pre-enlistment maladaptive personality traits and post-deployment mental health of veterans.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0753

Impact of excessive interest in news related to the war on mental health in conditions of big invasion and information war: experience of Ukraine

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1388

Introduction: An important component of the russian-Ukrainian war is information war. Russia conducts psychological diversions the purpose of which is harming and disorganization the

population's mental health by reducing the ability of criticality thinking and formation of various stress-associated, anxiety-depressive, phobic, etc. disorders.

Objectives: To study the impact of information about the war on the mental health of Ukrainian population.

Methods: 186 Ukrainian people voluntarily completed the questionnaire in Google format. It contains tools for assessing the level of stress PTCL, anxiety response GAD-7, depression PHQ-9, the intolerance to the uncertainty (IUS-12 in G.Gromova's adaptation) and developed by us "Test for the detection of disorders related to the obsession with news about the Russian-Ukrainian war" (M. Markova et al, 2022).

Results: Most of the civilian population of Ukraine demonstrate excessive fascination with news associated with the war, with almost 50% have all the signs of clinically formed addiction.

Psychopathological anxiety and depressive manifestations of varying intensity are characterized by more than 30% of the population. Almost 80% suffer from the effects of psycho-traumatic factors, of which 45% are observed by post-stress maladaptation, 25% - by signs of PTSD (23%) or PTSD (2%).

The presence of anxiety-depressive response does not depend on the level of obsession of the news: among persons with signs and/or clinical psychopathological symptoms, there are persons both excessively passionate about information and with a safe level of use.

Any high level of interest of news (addiction/dangerous/risky) has a close direct correlation with the intensity of pathological stressful response and the level of tolerance to uncertainty.

All persons with anxiety-depressive and pathological stressful response symptoms, and 58% of people with excessive fascination with news are characterized by low tolerance to uncertainty. This can serve as a prognostic marker of development of maladaptation and testify to the leading role of a lack of tolerance to uncertainty in its development in wartime.

42% of people who have an excessive interest in news, haven't signs of maladaptive response. They use the interest of information as a stress management's resource, which has a positive effect on the mental state and increases the ability to successfully function in uncertainty.

Conclusions: The development of information and psychological stability by increasing tolerance to uncertainty is a perspective area of research in the field of mental protection of the population of Ukraine.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Precision Psychiatry

EPV0755

The new paradigm of psychiatry precision medicine and its emerging clinical framework

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1389

Introduction: Precision medicine is a promising approach to improving the prevention, prediction and treatment of disease,