

## EV885

**Influence of temperamental and character traits on antidepressant response in patients affected by major depressive disorder**

V. Prisco\*, C. Di Puerto, M. Fabrazzo

University of Naples SUN, department of psychiatry, Naples, Italy

\* Corresponding author.

Several studies have been conducted to evaluate personality characteristics in patients affected by major depressive disorder. Temperamental and character traits may help clinicians to identify responders to antidepressive therapy. The aim of our study was to evaluate these characteristics as possible predictive indices of response to SSRIs or SNRIs. A cohort of 41 patients was included (30 F and 11 M), whose diagnosis was made according to DSM-IV criteria. Subjects were interviewed using the HAM-D and the HAM-A scale in basal condition (T0) and after 4 weeks (T1) of antidepressive treatment. Patients with a  $\geq 50\%$  reduction of HAM-D and HAM-A score, have been considered as responders, when compared to basal conditions. All subjects were in monotherapy and evaluated using the TCI-R scale. In patients affected by major depressive disorder, personality assessment was characterised, from a temperamental point of view, by high levels of Persistence and Reward Dependence and, from a character one, by high levels of Self Directiveness and Cooperativity. After 4 weeks of antidepressive treatment, responders to HAM-D had higher levels of Responsibility versus Guilt, which could be considered as a predictor of positive response to SSRIs or SNRIs. Conversely, responders to HAM-A showed higher values of Responsibility versus Guilt and of Safety versus Fear of uncertainty. These values were predictive of a recovery of anxious symptomatology associated with depressive disorder. Our results are in line with those reported in the literature, indicating that character dimensions "Self Directiveness" and "Cooperativity" could be important predictors of response to antidepressants.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1870>

## EV886

**Organic personality disorder and diogenes symptoms: Case report and current status of the issue**

N. Rodríguez Criado\*, J.F. Cruz Fourcade, P. Muñoz-Calero Franco, B. Sánchez Sánchez, R. Martín Aragón, S. Bravo Herrero, G.E.M. Manuel, M. García-Poggio Fernandez, B.E. Pinilla Santos, M. Gutiérrez Rodríguez

Hospital Universitario de Móstoles, Psychiatry, Móstoles, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

*Objective* To review the current knowledge about Diogenes symptoms and organic personality disorder through systematic review of the literature and the analysis of a case.

*Methods* Case report. Review. Literature sources were obtained through electronic search in PubMed.gov database of 10 last years.

*Results* Background: Diogenes syndrome is a behavioral disorder characterized by severe self-neglect, hoarding, domestic dirt, and lack of shame regarding one's living state. Patients may present due to a range of reasons, few studies has been described hoarding symptoms secondary to brain injury. Early management could reduce their high-mortality condition.

*Case presentation* We present a case of a 67-year-old Caucasian female known with a organic personality disorder secondary to a head trauma with obsessive hoarding symptoms. After being hospitalized, we were authorized to explore her personal items through photographs. Her handbag and her house were filled with rubbish

and rotting food. Our patient had no insight into any self-hygiene or public health problems.

*Conclusions* Information of the characteristics of Diogenes syndrome can help in earlier recognition of such persons, in order to decrease their morbidity and mortality.

*Keywords* Search; Organic personality disorder; Brain injuries; Personality disorders; Diogenes syndrome; Obsessive hoarding; Collector's mania

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1871>

## EV887

**Borderline man**T. Santos<sup>1,\*</sup>, E. Conde<sup>2</sup>, R. Almeida Leite<sup>2</sup>, V. Santos<sup>3</sup>, J. Alcaface<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> Centro Hospitalar Baixo Vouga, Aveiro, Portugal<sup>2</sup> Centro Hospitalar Baixo Vouga, Psychiatry and Mental Health Department, Aveiro, Portugal<sup>3</sup> Coimbra, Coimbra Hospitalar and University Center, Coimbra, Portugal

\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* As it has been for the last 30 years, male borderline personality are still misdiagnosed and herded into substance treatment, anger management and prison. Gender matters from the failure of clinicians to identify it in men to the failure of researchers to study how it affects men differently and the treatment implications of those dissimilarities.

*Methods* The authors propose a retrospective study investigating all patients hospitalized with Borderline Personality Disorder diagnosis from 2000 to 2015 in Baixo Vouga Hospitalar Center.

*Results* From an average of 500 patients admitted per year, in the considered period, the number of men with this psychiatric diagnosis was irrelevant.

*Conclusions* Taking into account the results, it is important recognise some gender differences in borderline personality disorder with respect to specific types of self-harm behavior, such as self-cutting or levels of psychological distress at clinical presentation in order to prevent clinical diagnosis failure.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1872>

## EV888

**The concept of time perspective within a psychiatric context**P. Stefanatou<sup>1,\*</sup>, E. Giannouli<sup>1</sup>, Z. Antonopoulou<sup>2</sup>, P. Tsellos<sup>1</sup>, G. Vaslamatzis<sup>1</sup>, M. Typaldou<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> Eginition hospital, medical school, university of Athens, 1st department of psychiatry, Athens, Greece<sup>2</sup> Panteion university of Athens, department of psychology, Athens, Greece

\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* According to time perspective (TP), theory behaviour is influenced by the individual's perception of his/her past, present and future. Boyd and Zimbardo postulate that a healthy balance between orientation to the past, present and future exists.

*Objectives* Investigation of TP in the context of psychopathology. *Aims* To investigate and compare TP in Obsessive Compulsive (OCD) and Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD).

*Method* Twenty-eight OCD and 28 BPD patients (36% of men), matched for age and education, completed the Greek version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI); a 56-item self-administered questionnaire measuring individuals' orientations to the past, present, and future. ZTPI consists of five factors: Past

Negative (PN), Past Positive (PP), Present Hedonistic (PH), Present Fatalistic (PF) and Future (F).

**Results** BPD patients scored significantly higher in PH and PF and significantly lower in PP factors than OCD patients. No significant gender differences emerged for either group. In the BPD group, age correlated significantly negatively with PH, while education correlated positively with F.

**Conclusion** The study's findings suggest that BPD patients have a hedonistic orientation towards time and life and a helplessness/hopeless attitude towards the future to a significantly greater degree than OCD patients, whereas OCD patients seem to have a more positive and nostalgic attitude towards the past than BPD patients. Further research would provide additional information concerning the role of TP in OCD and BPD patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1873>

### EV889

#### Anger in personality disorders – catalyser of violence – bio-psycho-social mechanisms

A. Ciubară<sup>1,\*</sup>, I. Săcuiu<sup>2</sup>, R.A. Untu<sup>3</sup>, D.A. Radu<sup>1</sup>, I. Untu<sup>1</sup>, V. Poroh<sup>3</sup>, C. Ștefănescu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UMF Iasi, Psychiatry, Iasi, Romania

<sup>2</sup> Socola- Institute of Psychiatry, Iasi, Romania

<sup>3</sup> UMF Iasi, Iasi, Romania

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Personality disorders designate a series of personality traits involving a behavioural pattern characterized by the recurrent violation of social norms, the importance of medico-legal implications associated to personality disorders being incontestable.

**Objective** This study aims to obtain a clear image regarding the particularities of violent behaviour, and also the mechanisms of anger in personality disorders, in relation with the legal implications of those reactions.

**Methods** The present study is a synthesis of recent literature (2012–2014) regarding the role of anger in violent behaviour with legal implications, in personality disorders. The research was made on PubMed, by the following keywords: personality disorder; violence in personality disorders; anger.

**Results** The core element that determines violent behaviour is anger. The physical effects of anger include increased heart rate and blood pressure, as well as an increase in the level of epinephrine and norepinephrine. Therefore, anger can be considered an integrant part of the response to a potential aggression or a potentially dangerous environment. Several general circumstances can activate anger. A strong example in supporting this theory is the bidirectional relation between anger within personality disorders and the use of alcohol and psychoactive substances. The individual gets extra stimulation, including through their psychopharmacological properties, thus exacerbating anger.

**Conclusions** In conclusion, it is necessary to conduct future studies focusing on the underlying causes of violence in personality disorders, as well as on the warning signs of potential violent acts, considering that personality disorders alone often cannot explain criminality.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1874>

### EV890

#### Occurrence of addictions, self-harm behaviours, suicidal attempts in patients with personality disorder (PD)

M. Wypiór<sup>1,\*</sup>, A. Ziola<sup>2</sup>, A. Sobieraj<sup>2</sup>, K. Krysta<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Katowice, Poland

<sup>2</sup> Medical university of Silesia, department of psychiatry and psychotherapy, Katowice, Poland

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** According to previous researches, the risk of addictions and self-harm or suicidal behaviours seems to be higher in patients with personality disorders (PD) than in general population. **Objective** To prove that patients with the diagnosis of PD are in the group of risk of addictions, self-harm behaviours and suicidal attempts.

**Aims** Analysis the occurrence of addictions, autoaggressive behaviours and suicidal attempts in patients with PD.

**Methods** Retrospective analysis of 123 patients diagnosed with PD and hospitalized over the years 2012–2015 in the Department of psychiatry and psychotherapy, medical university of Silesia, Katowice. Statistic analysis of variables and comparing with previous studies.

**Results** Three quarters of hospitalized patients were females.

Average age in analysed population was about 48.5 years old.

The frequency of suicidal attempts history was 38% among these patients.

Most popular method of suicidal attempts was drugs overuse.

Nineteen percent of PD patients has revealed self-harm behaviours history.

PD's population have 46% risk of addictions.

**Conclusion** Hospitalized patients with personality disorders are in the group of risk of addictions, self-harming behaviours and suicidal attempts.

Care should be taken with patients revealing any risk of autoregressive behaviours and they should be advised accordingly. Preventive actions should be taken with these patients when any life-threatening behaviours suspecting.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1875>

### EV891

#### Family and professional functioning in patients with personality disorders

A. Ziola<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Wypiór<sup>2</sup>, A. Sobieraj<sup>2</sup>, K. Krysta<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Katowice, Poland

<sup>2</sup> Medical university of Silesia, department of psychiatry and psychotherapy, Katowice, Poland

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Personality disorders (PD) are weight group of conditions. As possible causes of PD, literatures indicates being victim/witness of domestic violent. There is valid suspicion that PDs may have influence on marital status, education level and professional activity.

**Objective** Studying the PD influence on patients quality of life concerning both personal and professional areas of life.

**Aim** Analysis of the exposition to the violence in relation to PD diagnosis. Evaluation of the education level and professional activity in studied group, furthermore marital status.

**Methods** Retrospective analysis of 123 patients diagnosed with PD hospitalized over the years 2012–2015 in the Department of psychiatry and psychotherapy, medical university of Silesia hospital. Statistic analysis of variables and comparing with previous researches.

**Results** Three quarters of hospitalized patients were females.