

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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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. Chi² 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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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.

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

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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