



Available online at
ScienceDirect
www.sciencedirect.com

Elsevier Masson France
EM|consulte
www.em-consulte.com/en



25th European Congress of Psychiatry ePoster Viewing part 6

e-Poster Viewing: Personality and personality disorders

EV0936

Personality traits and specialty choice among Oman medical specialty board residents

M. Al Alawi^{1,*}, H. Al Sinawi¹, S. Al Huseini²

¹ Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Behavioral Medicine, Muscat, Oman

² Oman Medical Specialty Board, Psychiatry, Muscat, Oman

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Understanding factors that determine the choice of a specialty among junior doctors are crucial for career counseling and candidates selection. Most studies focused on working hours, income and other lifestyle factors. However, few studies have explored the role of personality traits of the doctors in influencing specialty choice.

Aims To examine the relation between personality traits and specialty choice among residents at Oman Medical Specialty Board (OMSB).

Methodology Residents from different specialties were invited to participate in this study by completing Eysenck Personality Questionnaire – Revised (EPQ-R) and Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) & Behavioral Activation System (BAS) scale.

Results A total of 255 residents participated in the study ($M=40\%$, $F=60\%$). Surgical residents scored significantly higher on the Psychoticism sub-scale (P -value, 0.002) and the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) scale compared to nonsurgical residents (P -value, 0.05). On the other hand, medical residents scored higher in Behavioral Inhibition System sub-scale suggesting a tendency towards avoidance of anxiety-provoking situation ($P=0.023$). Concerning neuroticism trait, psychiatrists had the lowest score indicating more emotional stability. Residents from diagnostic specialties score the highest in BAS-Fun seeking with a difference reaching the level of statistical significance.

Conclusion The findings of this study suggest a possible correlation between career choice and personality traits. Therefore, adapting a well-constructed, efficient and standardized selection approach is of great importance. A reasonable framework for conceptualizing specialty choice would be recognizing one's own personality traits along with exploring social and technical factors related to a particular specialty.

0924-9338/

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1266>

EV0937

Portuguese validation of the Psychological Entitlement Scale

A.I. Araújo^{1,*}, A.T. Pereira², C. Cabaços³, M.J. Brito³, L. Mendonça³, A. Macedo²

¹ Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Department of Psychological Medicine, Macieira de Cambra, Portugal

² Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

³ Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Psychological entitlement can be conceived as a disposition to believe that one deserves or is entitled to more than others. This pervasive sense has a wide impact on social behaviour, namely undesirable social outcomes. Given these theoretical implications on self-concept and interpersonal functioning, Campbell and Bonacci developed a shorter questionnaire of the Psychological Entitlement Scale (PES) to evaluate this construct by reducing from the original version from 57 to 9 items.

Objective To investigate the psychometric properties of Psychological Entitlement Portuguese version.

Methods A community sample composed of 286 university students (69.2% females; mean age = 21.09 ± 2.133 ; range: 17–33) answered the Portuguese preliminary versions of the PES, of the Dirty Dozen and of the honesty-humility dimension from the HEXACO-100.

Results The PES Cronbach alpha was “very good” ($\alpha=0.75$). Following Kaiser and Cattel Scree Plot criteria, only one factor was extracted (explained variance = 35.46%), meaning that the scale is unidimensional. Pearson correlation coefficient of between PES and narcissism ($r=0.36$), psychopathy ($r=0.21$) and Machiavellism ($r=0.24$) were positive, moderate and significant ($P<0.01$). Pearson correlation between PES and honesty-humility was negative, moderate and significant ($r=-0.43$ $P<0.05$).

Conclusions The Portuguese version of PES present good internal consistency and convergent-divergent validity. Because we consider that psychological entitlement reflects a stable disposition, it is our intent to analyze PES temporal stability within the ongoing research project on the relationship between perfectionism and