

Objectives: To study the association of hostility with high and low-active variants of the MAOA gene in an open population of men 45-64 years.

Methods: Under the WHO International Program MONICA-psychosocial and HAPIEE a representative sample of men aged 45-64 years ($n = 781$ men, average age was 56.48 ± 0.2 years) examined in 2003-2005. All respondents independently completed a questionnaire on hostility. From the surveyed sample using the random number method 156 men were selected who were genotyped for MAOA-uVNTR polymorphism.

Results: It was found the level of hostility in the population of men was 60.3%. In persons with low-active alleles of the MAOA-L gene (allele 2 and 3) a high level of hostility was more common - 50.9%. The results of building a logistic regression model showed that the presence of low-active alleles (2; 3) of the MAOA gene increases the likelihood of hostility $OR = 2,103$ (95% CI 1,137-3,889, $p = 0.018$).

Conclusions: Our findings allow us to conclude that the low-active allele of the MAOA-L gene is associated with hostility.

Keywords: population; men; MAOA gene; hostility

EPP0906

Relationship between guilt and shame and depressive symptoms in normal population and patients with personality disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1174

Introduction: Shame and guilt are often discussed in their association with depression. However, there is a need in deeper understanding of relationship between these emotions and depressive symptoms in personality disorders, where affective patterns do not reach the level of clinical depression.

Objectives: To examine the differences in shame and guilt levels in normal subjects and patients with personality disorders and their association with depressive symptoms.

Methods: In total, 28 patients ($M=36.07$, $SD=11.87$) diagnosed with personality disorders and 76 ($M=29.67$, $SD=8.87$) healthy individuals were recruited to take part in this study. Patients and healthy controls had equivalent educational level. Participants were given two standardized tests: Beck Depression Inventory and Test of Self-Conscious Affect (TOSCA) – 3.

Results: There were significant differences in levels of guilt between patients with personality disorders ($M=64.79$, $SD=6.78$) and healthy individuals ($M = 59.92$, $SD = 11.86$), $t(102) = 2.603$, $p = .011$. Patients also demonstrated higher levels of shame ($M=47.86$, $SD=9.70$) than the participants without diagnoses ($M = 43.38$, $SD = 14.96$), however, these differences were not significant $t(102) = 1.47$, $p > .05$. It was found that depressive symptoms in normal population but not in patients significantly correlated with levels of guilt ($r(76) = .124$, $p < .01$) and shame ($r(76)=.188$, $p < .01$).

Conclusions: It might be assumed that shame and guilt play different roles in emotional sphere of healthy individuals and patients with personality disorders, being associated with

depressive symptoms in norm and unrelated to depressive symptoms in personality disorders.

Keywords: Guilt; depressive symptoms; personality disorders; Shame

EPP0907

The relationship between risk, the dark triad traits, and empathy

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1175

Introduction: Empathy is generally viewed as a “positive” trait, while the Dark Triad traits are regarded as a “negative” side of a Dark personality. The perception of Risk is less univocal, as it plays a role in both courage and questionable behavior.

Objectives: We posed the following research questions: 1. Is risk linked to empathy and the Dark Triad traits? 2. Which traits help distinguish between participants with contrasting latent profiles (determined cumulatively for the specified personality variables)?

Methods: Participants ($n=250$) completed three questionnaires: the Dirty Dozen, Personality Factors of Decision-making and the Questionnaire of Cognitive and Affective Empathy (QCAE). Correlation and Latent profile analysis (LPA) were performed.

Results: Risk was linked to Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and decentrization (positively) and to emotion contagion and affective empathy (negatively). Rationality was positively correlated with cognitive empathy. Machiavellianism correlated negatively with rationality and online simulation (a cognitive empathy subscale). Empathy subscales were linked to psychopathy (negatively) and to narcissism (positively). LPA established two latent profiles: the smallest BIC value was obtained for the model with two profiles (log-likelihood: -3204.013, $df=77$, $BIC=-6833$; VEE). Analysis of means revealed that Class 1 was characterized by significantly higher Dark Triad values and higher Risk, whereas Class 2 was characterized by lower Dark Triad traits, lower Risk, and higher Rationality (see Figure 1).

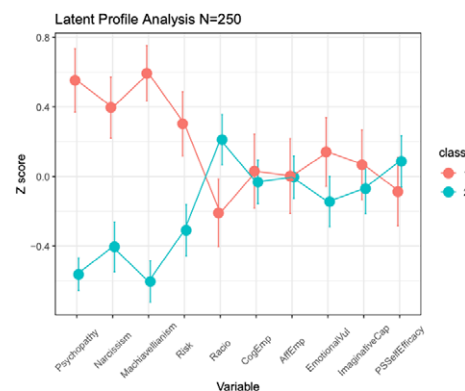


Figure 1. Latent profile analysis