

Diagnostic Interview for ADHD in adults (DIVA 5.0) was used for diagnosing ADHD. The following rating scale were administered: Temperament Evaluation in Memphis, Pisa and San Diego (TEMPS-M), and Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R).

Results: 76% (n=170) of all screened patients were diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood. 57.6% (n=98) were diagnosed with ADHD combined subtype, 35.3% (n=60) with ADHD inattentive subtype, and 7.1% (n=12) with ADHD hyperactive subtype. Only 12.9% (n=22) were diagnosed with ADHD in childhood. Based on the results obtained at TEMPS-M, 43.8% (n=32) of patients were found to have cyclothymic temperament. Subjects with ADHD combined subtype scored significantly higher mean on the irritable temperament subscale of the TEMPS-M than those with ADHD inattentive subtype ($p=0.016$), while patients with ADHD inattentive subtype had a significantly higher mean score on the disorderliness subscale of the TCI-R than those with ADHD hyperactive and combined subtype ($p=0.010$). Given the logistic regression analyses using the TCI-R, developing an inattentive type of ADHD is negatively predicted by the disorderliness subscale of the TCI-R ($\exp(B)=0.788$, $IC95\%=0.669-0.929$, $p=0.005$) and positively predicted by the extravagance subscale of the TCI-R ($\exp(B)=1.104$, $IC95\%=1.009-1.208$, $p=0.031$), the hyperactive subtype of ADHD is negatively predicted by the fatigability subscale of the TCI-R ($\exp(B)=0.775$, $IC95\%=0.597-1.005$, $p=0.055$) and the combined subtype that is positively predicted by the disorderliness subscale of the TCI-R ($\exp(B)=1.140$, $IC95\%=1.011-1.287$, $p=0.033$). Regarding temperament, through a logistic regression analysis, the inattentive subtype of ADHD is negatively predicted by the irritable temperament subscale of the TEMPS-M ($\exp(B)=0.904$, $IC95\%=0.839-0.974$, $p=0.008$), while for the combined subtype of ADHD it is positively predicted by the irritable temperament subscale of the TEMPS-M ($\exp(B)=1.088$, $IC95\%=1.014-1.167$, $p=0.019$).

Conclusions: The results show that irritable temperament is a predictor for the inattentive and combined subtype, but with different polarities. In addition, how different patterns of personality are specific to the various subtypes of ADHD are highlighted.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0170

Sexuality in patients treated for borderline personality disorder at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé

N. Ait Bensaid*, Y. Bensalah, M. Sabir and F. El Omari

psychiatric hospital arazi, salé, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Borderline personality disorder is a severe mental disorder characterized by generalized instability of emotional regulation of interpersonal relationships and self-image, and marked impulsivity. Several features of this disorder are likely to be associated with problematic sexual health, such as impulsivity (impulsive sexual behavior), identity disorders (unstable sexual identity) and unstable and intense interpersonal relationships. In addition, childhood sexual abuse and violence are common in people's histories.

Objectives: Assessing sexuality in patients followed for borderline personality disorder at Arrazi Salé psychiatric hospital.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including socio-demographic criteria with a questionnaire on sexual behavior in female patients followed for borderline personality disorder at the Arrazi Salé psychiatric hospital. Inclusion criteria: women over 18 years of age diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. Exclusion criteria: psychosis, intellectual disability.

Results: We collected 45 patients with borderline personality disorder. The average age was 22, 80% were single, 58% unemployed, 46% had dropped out of high school. The majority of participants were using psychoactive substances. 25% had attempted suicide. 83% were victims of childhood sexual abuse. The majority were significantly more likely to engage in sexual activity at a younger age than their peers. Over 60% had never used contraception 10% had their first pregnancy at a younger age, with termination. 15% have had genital infections. 53% were attracted to both sexes, and over 66% had more than one sexual partner. Over 73% did not experience sexual satisfaction (sexual satisfaction scale less than 10).

Conclusions: The results indicate that sexuality in patients with borderline personality disorder is present early in the course of the disorder, often at a young age, with significant physical, mental and social consequences. Primary care mental health, sexual health and sexual assault services need to be attentive to the clinical diagnosis of this personality disorder, as the nature of the disorder represents both a risk factor and a health threat.

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EPP0171

A HORMONAL INFLUENCE? Polycystic ovary syndrome and borderline personality disorder

S. Jesus Magueta*, M. Almeida, E. Osório² and C. Guerra²

Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Centro Hospitalar do Baixo Vouga, Aveiro and ²Serviço de Psiquiatria, Hospital de São João, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a chronic personality disorder characterized by emotional and interpersonal instability, difficulty in mentalization, impulsivity with functional impairment and increased rates of comorbid mental disorders. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is the most prevalent endocrine disorder in premenopausal women, with important impact on quality of life and mental health. Studies have begun to explore the eventual relationship between these two pathologies.

Objectives: The authors aim to describe the existing evidence exploring the relationship between BPD and PCOS as well as explore eventual common causal pathways and the forms which one might influence the other.

Methods: The authors describe a clinical case of a 31 year old female patient with history of borderline personality disorder and polycystic ovary syndrome presenting with hyperandrogenism and hirsutism as well as menstrual irregularities. As a compliment to the case, the authors conducted a brief non-structured literature review using articles published in the Medline/Pubmed, ScienceDirect and Google