EPP0084

Early memories of warmth and safeness with peers and borderline personality features in adolescents: The mediator role of self-disgust

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Introduction: Adolescence is a development stage that stands out by normative challenges that comprise the creation of representations about the self and the others, the definition of a sense of identity, and adaptation of emotional regulatory strategies and behaviors in social contexts, particularly within the group of peers. However, these developmental tasks can raise psychological difficulties that may facilitate the emergence of psychopathology in adolescents.

Objectives: Analyze the role of self-disgust in the relationship between early memories of warmth and safeness with peers and borderline personality features in adolescents.

Methods: Sample was composed of 451 adolescents (260 females and 185 males), with a mean of 15.55 years of age (SD = 1.49), who completed self-report questionnaires to assess early memories of warmth and safeness with peers (EMWSS$_{Peers}$-A), self-disgust (MSDS-A) and borderline features (BPFS-C). Pearson's correlation coefficients and a path analysis were performed using SPSS and PROCESS Macro.

Results: Girls had higher values of self-disgust and borderline features than boys, as well as similar levels in early memories of warmth and safeness with peers. The mediation model was significant and explained 54% of the variance of the borderline traits, with early emotional positive memories with peers and self-disgust dimensions contributing significantly to the explanation model. Gender and exclusion (a specific dimension of the self-disgust scale) did not have predictive power in borderline features.

Conclusions: Our results contribute to a better understanding of the psychological mechanisms involved in the development of borderline traits and consequently to clinical practices and research on adolescence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0085

Psychometric properties of the Greek translation of the Greek Short Dark Triad questionnaire (GSD3Q) in a subclinical sample

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Introduction: 'Dark Triad' is a constellation of three conceptually distinct but empirically overlapping personality variables. The three members- Machiavellianism, narcissism and subclinical psychopathy – often show differential correlates but share a common core of callous-manipulation.

Objectives: To validate an easy to use and valid measurement for subclinical populations examining the 3 factors of the dark triad of personality.

Methods: A pool of items designed to circumscribe the classic conceptions of the Dark Triad constructs used for the Short Dark Triad were translated using the multiple forward and backward translation protocol. Participants consisted of 391 adults recruited from social media. Participants were then asked to rate their agreement with each of the 44 items generated for the GSD3Q).

Results: 391 adults participated, 51 (13%) male, 340 (87%) female mean age 41.4(SD=10.8). Corrected Item-Total Correlation was used for the first reduction of items and then PCA with eigenvalues >1.5 was used for the reduction of the items loading lower than 0. 400 for each factor independently. Finally, Principal Axis Factoring with Varimax rotation led to 9 items for Machiavellianism (alpha coefficient=0.659), 8 items for Narcissism (alpha coefficient=0.659) and 10 items for Psychopathy (alpha coefficient=0.742). Strong correlations were found as expected between the 3 factors with lower between Machiavellianism and Narcissism r=.487 p=0.001 and higher between Psychopath and Narcissism r=.617 p=0.001.

Conclusions: The results of the current validation led to a 27 item, with 3 factors questionnaire with similar psychometric properties for non-clinical populations. Further validation is needed for clinical samples.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0086

A Systematic Review of Scientific Studies on the Effects of Music in People with Personality Disorders

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Introduction: Personality Disorders (PDs) are psychiatric conditions involving maladaptive personality traits and behaviours. Previous research has shown that musical preferences and the use of music may be related to personality traits. Additionally, music therapy (MT) is increasingly being used as a treatment option for people with PDs.

Objectives: This systematic review aimed to summarise the findings of the existing literature on music, MT, and PDs, and to identify any gaps in the existing literature.

Methods: Using the PRISMA guidelines, a systematic literature search was undertaken using three databases: PubMed, Web of Science, and PsycInfo.

Results: A total of 24 studies were included in this review and summarised into four categories: music preference, MT, music