

## EW0442

**Narcissism in Bulgarian adults**S. Stoyanova<sup>1,\*</sup>, V. Giannouli<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Department of Psychology, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria<sup>2</sup> Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Medicine, Drama, Greece

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**Introduction** Narcissistic personality disorder influences relationships and beliefs in different life spheres.**Objective** We aimed to measure narcissism among Bulgarian adults by establishing validity of two scales measuring narcissism, specifying some social and demographic factors and differentiating narcissistic features.**Method** One hundred and thirty-four Bulgarians (17–62 years old,  $M = 31$ ;  $SD = 11$ ) were examined with two scales measuring narcissism. Higher score on Narcissistic personality disorder scale from the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4 correlated positively ( $r = .346$ ;  $P < .001$ ) with higher score on A. T. Beck and J. S. Beck's scale measuring Narcissistic beliefs from Personality Belief Questionnaire that indicated their validity.**Results** No significant gender differences in narcissism were found, with female participants prevailing in the sample ( $n = 118$ ). Family status ( $F_{PDQ-4(4,128)} = 0.593$ ;  $p_{PDQ-4} = .569$ ;  $F_{PBQ(4,128)} = 0.295$ ;  $p_{PBQ} = .881$ ), occupational status – student, employed or unemployed ( $F_{PDQ-4(4,128)} = 0.593$ ;  $p_{PDQ-4} = .569$ ;  $F_{PBQ(4,128)} = 0.295$ ;  $p_{PBQ} = .881$ ), secondary or university education ( $t_{PDQ-4(112)} = 1.809$ ;  $p_{PDQ-4} = .073$ ;  $t_{PBQ(112)} = 1.338$ ;  $p_{PBQ} = .184$ ), and the length of work experience did not differentiate narcissism ( $R_{PDQ-4} = .168$ ;  $t_{PDQ-4} = -1.853$ ;  $p_{PDQ-4} = .066$ ;  $R_{PBQ} = .063$ ;  $t_{PBQ} = -0.681$ ;  $p_{PBQ} = .497$ ). Advance in age was related to diminished levels of narcissism ( $R_{PDQ-4} = .21$ ;  $R^2_{PDQ-4} = .044$ ;  $B_{PDQ-4} = -0.034$ ;  $t_{PDQ-4} = -2.463$ ;  $p_{PDQ-4} = .015$ ). Higher narcissism was related to the belief of being a special person (70.8%) and to the perceptions of other people as being envy of one's personality-own achievements (60.9%).**Conclusions** Narcissistic personality disorder is rare in the studied Bulgarian adult population – 4.5% of the subjects ( $n = 6$ ) had the highest levels of narcissism on both scales that corresponded to the proportion of 6% prevalence of lifetime narcissism in USA, according to Stinson et al.**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.056>

## EW0443

**Confirmatory factor analysis of the Hewitt & Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale-13 (H&F-MPS13)**

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**Introduction** H&F Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale is a widely used measure of perfectionism developed to measure Self-oriented perfectionism (SOP), Socially-prescribed perfectionism (SPP) and Other-oriented perfectionism (OOP) dimensions. The original scale comprises 45-likert items. We have previously developed a short version of The H&F-MPS, with 13 items, showing adequate validity in a sample of university students, using principal component analyses method with factors varimax rotation.**Objective** To examine the factor structure of the H&F-MPS13 with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), using a different sample of Portuguese university students.**Methods** The sample comprises 245 university students (68.9% females), with a mean age of 20.95 years ( $SD = 2.19$ ; range = 17–33) who completed the H&F-MPS13. CFA was used to test the model suggested by prior exploratory factor analyses of H&F-MPS13.**Results** After correlated errors, we obtained a good fit for the second-order factor ( $X^2/d = 2.577$ ;  $CFI = 0.928$ ;  $GFI = 0.915$ ,  $RMSEA = 0.080$ ;  $P[rmsea \leq 0.05] = 0.001$ ). The H&F-MPS13 showed acceptable internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.77$ ) and the three dimensions presented Cronbach's alphas ranging between acceptable and good ( $\alpha_{OOP} = 0.67$ ;  $\alpha_{SPP} = 0.73$ ;  $\alpha_{SOP} = 0.89$ ).**Conclusions** The H&F-MPS13 obtained through CFA is a reliable and valid measure to assess perfectionism in Portuguese university students.**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.057>

## EW0444

**Relationship between personality traits and mental health in athletes students**S.J. Mosavi Amiri<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Abbasalipour<sup>2</sup>, S.K. Mousavi Amiri<sup>1</sup>, R. Ghaemi Amiri<sup>3</sup>, M. Sheikholeslami Amiri<sup>4</sup>,S.J. Mousavi Amiri<sup>5</sup>, A. Nikkhou Amiri<sup>6</sup>, M. Nadalinezhad<sup>7</sup><sup>1</sup> Medical Clinic of Dr. Mosavi, Department of Addiction Studies, Babol Amirkola, Iran<sup>2</sup> Medical & Nutrition Clinic of Dr. Abbasalipour, Department of Nutrition Studies, Amol, Iran<sup>3</sup> Medical Clinic of Dr. Ghaemi, Department of Family Studies, Babol, Iran<sup>4</sup> Medical Clinic of Dr. Sheikholeslami, Department of Nutrition Studies, Babol Amirkola, Iran<sup>5</sup> Medical & Nutrition Clinic of Dr. Abbasalipour, Department of Nutrition Studies-, Amol, Iran<sup>6</sup> Medical Clinic of Dr. Nikkhou, Department of Family Studies, Babol Amirkola, Iran<sup>7</sup> Medical Clinic of Dr. Nadalinezhad, Department of Internal Medicine, Kish, Iran

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**Aim** The purpose of this study was to investigate relationship between personality traits and mental health in athlete students. This study was a descriptive and correlation design.**Method** Sixty athletes students were randomly selected and responded to NEO-PIR inventory and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ 28). NEO assesses five personality traits: Neuroticism (N), Extroversion (E), Agreeableness (A), Openness to new experience (O) and Conscientiousness (C), and GHQ assesses four dimensions: Somatic symptoms (A), Anxiety (B), Social withdrawal (C) and Depression (D). NEO assesses five personality traits: Neuroticism, Extroversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Openness to experience. The data were analyzed with Pearson correlation test.**Results** The findings showed that there was positive significant correlation between neuroticism with somatic symptoms and depression, and negative significant correlation between extroversion, agreeableness, openness to new experience and conscientiousness with depression.**Conclusion** Based on findings, it is concluded that physical exercises and sport plans have positive effects on mood and affect of students, and decrease physical and mental diseases in athletes students.**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.058>