

Methods: 1. For the selection of particular participants, who have high and low scores, the questionnaire «Dark triad» of Egorova was used. 2. For collection stories of respondents, a series of interviews was carried out with extra stimulus. There were 20 conversations. Age was from 19 to 29 ($m = 23$; $sd = 7,1$).

Results: The opportunity to predict personal traits in general stories was proved. There is a confrontation between the person and the world in the speech of the Machiavellians. Their stories usually have a strong hero, other characters are ignored by the main person. Machiavellians want a safe and calm place that allows them to be themselves. We assume that this is a consequence of the fact that they have to dissemble in society. This statement requires further verification. Non-Machiavellians are concerned by the opinion of society, that affects their life and behavior. They act for the well-being of the world while their own feelings are being ignored. There is a feeling of guilty in non-Machiavellians' tales which is connected with failures around them.

Conclusions: The study was piloted interviewing method (with stimulus material) for the study of indirect verbal self-presentation. Differences were found between the people's self-presentation with an accentuation of Machiavellianism and non-Machiavellianism.

Keywords: Indirect Self-Presentation; Machiavellianism; Self-Presentation

EPP0916

Just try it: A six months protocol for borderline personality disorder impulsivity and symptoms reduction.

S. Martin*

Clinical Psychology, Sylvia MARTIN- Psycho.tcce, - NIMES, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1182

Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder is defined from its impulsivity issues regarding relationships, abandonment and rejection issues and emotional regulation problems. This personality disorder issue are hard to treat and often related to poor treatment outcomes. Nonetheless, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy stands as a great therapeutical approach that can be adapted. **Objectives:** We tested a 6-month CBT protocol (ECCLORE)-3 modules respectively working on emotion regulation, distress tolerance and relationships- in a French context to compare its effectiveness to treatment as Usual (TAU).

Methods: We recruited 56 patients suffering from BPD, 34 receiving ECCLORE treatment and 22 receiving TAU. We assessed BPD traits, impulsivity with UPPS, aggressiveness with AQ12, Suicidal risk with SBQr and Hopelessness with H.

Results: Our results revealed the effectiveness of this 6 months DBT adaptation for decreasing BPD traits and most of clinical dimensions. The dynamic analysis revealed the mediating effect of AQ12. **Conclusions:** Shortened treatment protocol are effective for reducing symptoms. Further research is needed to replicate these results.

Keywords: Impulsivity; cognitive behavioral therapy; Borderline personality disorder

EPP0917

Servicemen's features of professional reliability

Y. Novikova*, D. Boyarinov, L. Gubaidulina, A. Kachina and V. Barabanshchikova

Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1183

Introduction: In our days the professional reliability of servicemen is an important issue. Servicemen not only protect the state but also ensure a stable and harmonious life of society (Vagin, 2012). This profession is extreme for life, therefore the significance of human error in this profession is very high. Study of personal characteristics forming professional reliability is important for professional psychological selection. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799 A.

Objectives: Study of the psychological factors for reliability of servicemen.

Methods: The study involved 708 servicemen, the average age of 20.3 (min – 18, max – 32), the sample consisted only of men. The methodological package included the following methods: Managerial stress survey — MSS (Leonova, 2007), The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (Kapustina, 2001).

Results: The exploratory factor analysis revealed that the professional reliability includes the following personal characteristics: low level of Chronic stress (-0.851), Emotional Stability (0.823), Motivational Distortion (0.761), Apprehensiveness (-0.716). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.781, and Bartlett's test of sphericity = 865.26 ($p = 0.0001$), the total variance of this factor is 62.4%.

Conclusions: According to this factor, the profile of professional reliability of each serviceman was compiled: low stress level, self-confidence, non-fearfulness, efficiency, high self-esteem, personal maturity. In the future, confirmatory factor analysis will be performed, and the relationship of this scale with objective data will be investigated.

Keywords: Professional Reliability; Servicemen; Chronic Stress; Personal Characteristics

EPP0918

Validation of the portuguese version of the mentalization questionnaire in a sample of college students: Preliminary results

P. Rebelo¹, B. Gooskens^{2*}, D. Pereira², C. Cabaços², A.T. Pereira², S. Caldeira³, N. Madeira² and S. Bos²

¹Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal;

²Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine – University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ³Psychiatry, Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Coimbra, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1184

Introduction: Mentalization (MZ) is the capacity by which people make sense of their own's and others' mental states; when compromised, it is associated with several mental disorders (Bateman & Fonagy, 2010). A valid instrument to assess MZ is missing and required for the Portuguese population.

Objectives: To develop and validate a Portuguese version (Questionário de Mentalização – QMZ) of the Mentalization Questionnaire (MZQ) (Hausberg et al., 2012).

Methods: A sample of 184 Portuguese medical students (mean age = 21.6 ± 2.47 years, 59.8% female) was used to explore the psychometric properties of the scale, using reliability and factor analysis (varimax rotation method).

Results: The QMZ exhibited a Cronbach's alpha score of .80. All items contributed to its reliability. Based on the scree plot of Cattell and interpretability of items, a 2-factor and a 5-factor structures were further explored. The former explained 38.8% of the total variance (VE) and included a regulation of affect (VE= 27.3%, $\alpha=.79$) and a self-reflection and emotional awareness (VE= 11.5%, $\alpha=.62$) factors. The latter explained 60.6% of the total variance and incorporated the following dimensions: self-control (VE= 27.3%, $\alpha=.74$), daily relationships (VE= 11.5%, $\alpha=.67$), self-comprehension (VE= 8.1%, $\alpha=.54$), close relationships (VE= 7.0%, $\alpha=.41$) and self-monitoring (VE= 6.7%, $\alpha=.52$). The 5-factor structure was closer to the dimensional concept of mentalization.

Conclusions: The QMZ has proved to be a promising instrument, with adequate psychometric properties, confirmed by its acceptable construct, criterion and factorial validity and reliability to assess mentalization in Portuguese language.

Keywords: Mentalization Questionnaire; Portuguese Version; psychometric properties; Reliability

EPP0919

High vs low trait primary psychopathy in males: Differences in cardiac responses to emotional film clips

F. Fusina^{1,2*} and A. Angrilli^{1,2,3}

¹Padova Neuroscience Center, Università degli Studi di Padova, Padova, Italy; ²Department Of General Psychology, Università degli Studi di Padova, Padova, Italy and ³Institute Of Neuroscience, National Research Council (CNR), Padova, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1185

Introduction: Primary psychopathy, although not included in DSM-5, is a personality trait characterized by callousness, unemotionality and a low sensitivity to anxiety and fear. From a psychophysiological standpoint, individuals with this trait exhibit a number of alterations, most notably lower heart rate at rest and lower heart rate variability (HRV).

Objectives: We investigated the relationship between primary psychopathy and heart rate dynamics in response to emotional stimuli in a healthy community sample. In the high psychopathy participants we expected to find lower HRV and a general lower cardiovascular responsiveness to aversive emotional stimuli.

Methods: The study was carried out on male students with high (HP) and low scores (LP) of primary psychopathy according to Levenson's LSRP. The stimuli were 15 short movie clips of different emotional content (Erotic, Scenery, Neutral, Compassion and Fear), lasting 2 minutes each and presented during ECG recording. Mean heart rate (HR) and HRV were analyzed.

Results: Concerning HR, a Category by Group interaction revealed that participants in the HP group did not differentiate among emotional movie clips, whereas those in the LP group manifested significant reduced HR to Fear and Scenery compared to the other clips. Concerning HRV, the main Group effect showed in HP participants a lower HRV than LP subjects, irrespective of the film categories.

Conclusions: Using ecological stimuli is considered more effective in evoking spontaneous emotions, and our results point to a clear alteration of emotional cardiovascular response in high primary psychopathy trait individuals selected from a community sample.

Keywords: psychophysiology; psychopathy; heart rate variability; emotion

EPP0920

Generalized problematic internet use and perfectionism in portuguese university students

B. Rodrigues Maia^{1*}, M.J. Soares², A.T. Pereira³, M. Marques⁴, F. Carvalho⁵ and A. Macedo⁶

¹Faculty Of Philosophy And Social Sciences, Centre For Philosophical And Humanistic Studies, Portugal, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Braga, Portugal; ²Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ³Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ⁴Coimbra Hospital And University Centre, Portugal, Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Coimbra, Portugal; ⁵Espaço Psicológico – Consultório De Psicologia, Coimbra, Portugal, Espaço Psicológico – Consultório de Psicologia, Coimbra, Portugal, Coimbra, Portugal and ⁶Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1186

Introduction: Although there are several empirical studies exploring the relationship between problematic Internet use and personality traits, few had considered perfectionism.

Objectives: To explore the association between generalized problematic Internet use and perfectionism.

Methods: A sample of 433 Portuguese university students ($M_{age} = 20.15$ years, $SD = 1.77$, range = 18-25 years) completed the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2/GPIU and the Multidimensional Perfectionism Composite Scale – short version.

Results: GPIU total score ($rs=.16^{**}$), Mood Regulation ($rs=.22^{**}$), and Deficient Self-Regulation ($rs=.13^{**}$) were correlated with Positive Striving factor. GPIU total score ($rs=.38^{**}$), Preference for Online Social Interaction ($rs=.16^{**}$), Mood Regulation ($rs=.28^{**}$), Deficient Self-Regulation ($rs = .33^{**}$), and Negative Consequences ($rs=.41^{**}$) were significantly correlated with Evaluative Concerns factor. A one-way between groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore the relation between GPIU and perfectionism. Subjects were divided into three groups according to their GPIU risk levels (Group1:low-risk; Group2:medium-risk; Group3:high-risk). There was a statistically difference at $p > .05$ level in Positive Striving scores for the three risk level groups: $F(2,430)=4.39$, $p=.013$, and in Evaluative Concerns scores, $F(2,430)=28.83$, $p<.001$. Post-hoc comparisons using the Tukey USD test, for Positive Striving, indicated that the mean score for Group1 ($M=39.21$, $SD=8.56$) was significantly different from Group3 ($M=43.69$, $SD=9.74$). Considering Evaluative Concerns, the mean score for Group1 ($M=39.86$, $SD=11.31$) was significantly different from Group2 ($M=46.91$, $SD=11.42$) and from Group3 ($M=51.75$, $SD=8.54$).

Conclusions: GPIU is consistently related to maladaptive perfectionism. Future longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the bidirectional association between GPIU and perfectionism traits.

Keywords: Problematic Internet use; Perfectionism; University Students