

with no clear co-occurring clinical syndromes revealed combination low level control thoughts of gambling with much excitement and pleasure on winning the bet (G-SAS:SD/Mean 41.2 ± 2).

Conclusions: Our research provides further insight on GD structure in youth BPD patients with comorbid psychiatric syndromes

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: youth; Borderline personality disorder; Gambling; comorbidity

EPV0446

Hardiness as a resource of military personnel professional activity

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Introduction: The activity of military personnel is associated with risk and tension which can affect both physical and mental health. Hardiness reflects certain characteristics of a person that can motivate them to take an active part in overcoming difficult circumstances. Thou we considering Hardiness is a resource for the reliability of professional activity. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799.

Objectives: Research of Hardiness as a military personnel professional reliability resource.

Methods: The research involved 315 participants, male. Average age 20.12 years (min – 18, max – 32). The participants completed 3 standardized questionnaires: The Occupational Stress Survey (Leonova, 2006), The 16 PF Questionnaire (rus. version, Kapustina (eds.), 2001), Hardiness Survey (rus. ver. by Leontiev, Rasskazova, 2006).

Results: In our study Hardiness value was above-average ($M = 101.3$; $SD = 15.96$). Correlation analysis revealed a direct relationship between Hardiness and “Reliability of professional activity” ($M = 0$; $SD = 1$) – Chronic stress, Emotional Stability, Motivational Distortion, Apprehensiveness ($p = 0.0001$; $r = 0.678$). It also appeared that Hardiness is a predisposition factor of professional reliability activity (adj. $R^2 = 0.539$). Correlation analysis also revealed an inverse correlation between Hardiness and Chronic stress ($p = 0.0001$; $r = -0.730$).

Conclusions: Thus Hardiness is a resource for the reliability of professional activity. These results can be used in practice for performing trainings to support specialists and help them develop resources for reliability of professional activity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Military Personnel; Resource; hardiness; Chronic Stress

EPV0447

Psychometric properties of eysenck personality questionnaire-revised (EPQ-R) short scale in Arabic among undergraduates in Kuwait

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Introduction: The 48-item EPQR-S is a short version of EPQ-R widely used to assess neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), psychotism (P) and Lie scale (L) for research purposes. The EPQR-S was chosen for the Arab population because it is a well-established Eysenck theory of personality.

Objectives: To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Arabic EPQR-S.

Methods: The EPQ-R S, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI-3) were administered to 1842 (538 males, 1304 females) Kuwait University undergraduates with a mean age = 20.42 ± 1.42 . The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the EPQR-S with EPQ and NEO-FFI-3 were assessed.

Results: Cronbach's alpha was satisfactory for N (0.76), E (0.72), L (0.70) and low for P. (0.60). The results revealed significant gender differences in P & E with a favor for males and in N & L a favor with females. PCA showed that EPQR-S four factors explains 52.48% of the total variance. Moreover, the high correlations between the EPQR-S and EPQ scales, with coefficients of (0.92) for the N, (0.88) for the E, (0.78) for the L, and (0.76) for the P as the majority of items of the dimensions of the EPQR-S are the same with those of the EPQ. Furthermore, there were high correlations between the same scales of the EPQR-S and NEO-FFI-3, with coefficients of (0.67) for the N scales, and (0.52) for the E scales.

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties N, E, L scales only.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: EPQR-S; Kuwait University undergraduates; psychometric properties

EPV0448

Body modification in university students: Attitudes and role of personal body alteration experience

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Introduction: Body modifications are a common practice in altering one's appearance. Some authors refer to such practices body injuring (tattooing, piercing) and indirect body modification (dieting, bodybuilding).

Objectives: To study the attitudes of university students to body modifications considering their personal adaptation potential and experience of body injuring when modifying it.

Methods: We surveyed 104 university students aged 17–24 (65.3% males). The first group included 52 students who had experienced body altering (tattooing, piercing), the second group – 52 students