

of psychopathological complaints. Regardless of the clinical group and complaints, depressive traits are associated with negative and emotional appraisal of illness. Social introversion and hypomanic activation serve as moderators of the relationship between complaints, illness duration and emotional representations.

Conclusions Personality and overall level of psychopathological symptoms could be stronger predictor of illness-related beliefs than specific clinical factors in mental illness. Preliminary diagnostics of personality in mental illnesses could be used to reveal high-risk group for poor insight and non-compliance due to unrealistic beliefs. Research supported by the grant of President of the Russian Federation for the state support for young Russian scientists, project MK2193.2017.6.

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EV0948

Borderline personality programme in a rural area: The value of a therapy

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Introduction An increased incidence of personality disorders (TP) in general, and borderline personality (BP) is currently a significant health problem because of the complexity of the clinic, the difficulty for early diagnosis, often unsatisfactory response to available treatments and the lack of clear proposals on multidisciplinary therapeutic interventions. In more serious cases, people with TP generate a high level of self and family suffering, as well as a high care burden that does not have a proportional impact on the quality of life of those affected and their families.

Aim Establish a stable functional organization of professional and organizational resources of the Mental Health Unit of the North of Almeria that ensuring comprehensive care for people with borderline personality disorder and their families.

Methods The program was structured:

- elemental: BP census, individual sessions with optional nurse reference;
- advanced individual: BP census, individual sessions, Nurse reference;
- advanced individual and group: BP census, Individual sessions, Nurse reference and Therapeutic Group Hospital Mental Health Day weekly applying dialectical behaviour therapy.

Results The census of patients with borderline personality disorder was established in 30 people, 20 of them participating in two editions of therapeutic group. Fifty weekly sessions were carried out continuously, except holiday periods. A multidisciplinary team (nurse and two psychiatrists) were involved. The results indicate that there was an improvement in the quality of life of patients. It had been reduced hospitalisations, emergency assistance, and more than 60% of them got a job after that.

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EV0949

Use of paliperidone palmitate long-acting injectable in a patient with a personality disorder

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Patient of 32 years old, sent to the psychiatric unit, because he had an aggressive behaviour after he suffered a car accident with a traumatic brain injury. The patient had a huge amount of problems with family, friends and even with police (even being in jail), due to the impulsive conduct the brain injury had created. It was added a self-referential, which produced a disruptive behaviour that he could not avoid, when someone looked at him in a strange way or was not agreeing with him. After the aggressive response, he regretted of his actions, getting to try to commit suicide in several times. It was decided, reaching to an agreement with the patient, to use the paliperidone palmitate long-acting injectable. After the first dose, the patient began to be more serene and calm, the aggressive conducts were reducing until being disappeared, improving his mood and reaching a normal life, with a better relationships with his family and social environment.

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EV0950

The study of relationship between personality traits and job satisfaction in Iran Khodro Company experts in Iran

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Job satisfaction among employees is a crucial issue in an organization and employer plays a vital role to fulfill their needs. Keeping job satisfaction high among workers can be of tremendous benefit to any organization, as happy employees will be more likely to produce work effectively. It has been assumed that personality traits can play an important role in people's dealing with the environmental issues such as work situations. By assuming this effectiveness, the main aim of this essay is to study the relationship between personality traits and job satisfaction. Explaining job satisfaction by using personality traits can enlighten whether job satisfaction depends only on type of organization or on some personality traits. In this regard, present study has investigated the relationship between job satisfaction and personality traits among Iran Khodro Company expert staff. To do so personality characteristics were measured by NEO-PI-R scale and job satisfaction was measured by Job Descriptive Index (JDI scale) that filled by experts of "Iran Khodro" company (111 men and women). Pearson correlation used to analyze the data. Results show that, neuroticism/emotional stability was associated with low job satisfaction ($r = -0.713$, $P < 0.01$). Also conscientiousness ($r = 0.620$) and agreeableness ($r = 0.476$) was significantly correlated with job satisfaction ($P < 0.01$). But the relationship between extraversion ($r = -0.025$) and openness to experience ($r = 0.061$) with job satisfaction was not significant. In addition, the results of this study emphasis on the effective role of age ($r = -0.301$) and job background ($r = -0.330$) on job satisfaction. But relationship between sexuality ($r = 0.183$) and marriage ($r = 0.125$) with job satisfaction was not significant.

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EV0951

The role of personality traits in mobile dependency of high school students

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In recent years, mobile phone is a necessary device in life, because it provides much easiness in education, work, business, etc. but extreme use of communication devices, especially among young people are related with mental health problems. So, the aim of this study was surveying of relationships between personality traits with Mobile dependency in high school students. The research method was correlation. The population were included all high school students that 220 students were selected by cluster sampling method. Research data were collected by McCare & Costa's NEO personality traits (Neuroticism, Openness to new experience, Extroversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness) and Jenaro's Mobile dependency inventory, and were analyzed by Pearson correlation formula. The results showed that there is positive and significant relationship between Neuroticism and openness to new experience with Mobile dependency, and positive and significant relationship between extroversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness with mobile dependency. Thus, it can be concluded that personality traits have main impact on mobile dependency.
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EV0952

A serious case of hysteria

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Introduction Histrionic personality disorder (HPD) is one of the most common personality disorders diagnosed in Psychiatry. This disorder, although not thoroughly researched, has been known to be present in more than 40 percent of patients. There is also a high tendency for those diagnosed with this disorder to be female.

Objectives The purpose of this case is to show all the difficulties caused by this pathology, since differential diagnosis with other personality disorders, groups of characteristics from different clusters and also, complications produced in daily routine.

Methods The purpose is to study a clinical case of a 27-years-old woman, with a degree in journalism, who began with a depressive episode after a failed relationship. After being diagnosed of infertility, she debuted with dissociative episodes and somatization symptoms. She did not remember what she had done during the dissociative episode. After that, she suffered several depressive episodes, and a pseudo hipomaniac episode, making the diagnosis of bipolar disorder, with no pharmacological response to lithium or lamotrigine.

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EV0953

Vortioxetine efficiency in controlling obsessive symptoms in patients with depression. A case report

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Introduction Obsessive symptomatology can sometimes be worsened when a patient with this personality trait suffers through a period of increased stress.

Aim To review articles in PubMed related to how vortioxetine affects obsessive symptoms in patients with depression.

Methods We review the case of a 45-year-old male with obsessive personality traits diagnosed of recurrent depression. He was going through a period of stress at work that had worsened his obsessive symptoms (primarily obsessive thoughts). In a previous depressive episode, he was treated with an antidepressant that triggered sexual dysfunction as a side effect. Trying to prevent another antidepressant-induced sexual dysfunction, we decided to use vortioxetine because of its low tendency to interact with the sexual function.

Results We started treatment with vortioxetine reaching a dose of 10 mg/day. Three weeks later the patient reported a decrease in his levels of anxiety, a slight upturn of his mood and a relieve of his obsessive symptoms.

Conclusions Vortioxetine can be considered a good therapeutic option in the treatment of obsessive symptoms in a depressive episode with patients with a history of antidepressant-induced sexual dysfunction.

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EV0954

Use of memantine in organic personality disorder: A case study

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This is a case study of a 27-year-old man with co-morbid congenital communicating hydrocephalus and epilepsy. The patient had multiple hospitalizations in psychiatric clinics due to serious domestic violence caused by compulsive buying demands. Impaired social interaction skills, diminished judgment, planning, insight and temporal organization difficulties were also present and the diagnosis of organic personality disorder was given.

The patient was treated with 1.5 g valproic acid for epilepsy and for the behavioural difficulties multiple antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, SSRI's and beta-blockers were administered, without major benefits. Due to serious aggression and impulsive behaviour, it was administered memantine 20 mg/day according to NMDA receptor antagonist hypothesis and gradually reduced the benzodiazepines and SSRI's.

A significant decrease in the average score of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) and to violence incidences was observed. Also, social interaction skills were improved and a slight improvement at patient's judgment was observed.

The patient had good tolerance during the treatment and no side effect was reported. It is the first scientific report on memantine effectiveness in this patient group. Further research is needed.

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EV0955

Shame: An overlooked factor in conceptualizing and treating