

Conclusions: The severity of BPD symptoms is associated with EDys and with trait anxiety. Moreover, our findings show that the latter partially mediates the link between EDys and BPD symptoms, which suggests that trait anxiety may contribute to the severity of BPD symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder; Emotion dysregulation; trait anxiety; depressive symptoms

EPP0785

EEG Features in Adolescent Patients with Borderline and Narcissistic Personality Disorder

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Introduction: Personality disorders (PD) in adolescence are widespread. It creates problems of social adaptation of patients and represents significant risk factors for auto-aggressive behavior, including suicidal one. The neurobiological basis and EEG markers of PD in adolescence have not been adequately studied.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to reveal the EEG features and their correlations with clinical parameters in male adolescents with borderline personality disorder (BPD) and narcissistic personality disorder (NPD), possibly mediating some aspects of their clinical traits.

Methods: 28 BPD patients (301.83, by DSM-5) and 24 NPD patients (301.81, by DSM-5), as well as 24 healthy controls (HC) aged 16-25 years were enrolled in the study. HDRS-21 and HAM-A scales were used for quantitative assessment of patient's conditions. Pre-treatment resting EEG was recorded, and EEG spectral analysis was carried out in 8 narrow frequency sub-bands. Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis of EEG and clinical data were performed.

Results: EEG spectral parameters in BPD group did not differ significantly from those of HC. NPD group shows the EEG signs of more activated brain cortex than in both BPD and norm groups caused by decreased functional state of the anterior cortical regions. The structure of correlations between EEG parameters and clinical scores also differed between BPD and NPD groups.

Conclusions: The data obtained suggests that these features of the brain activity may contribute to the disturbance of emotion regulation and of behavior control in adolescent patients with BPD and NPD, more pronounced in NPD group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; narcissistic personality disorder; borderline personality disorder; quantitative electroencephalography

EPP0787

Mental health professionals' attitudes towards patients with borderline personality disorder: The role of disgust

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Introduction: Mental health professionals' derogatory attitudes towards patients diagnosed with borderline personality disorder (BPD) may negatively affect treatment outcomes.

Objectives: We aimed to identify a) negative attitudes exhibited by mental health professionals towards BPD patients and b) the effects of disgust propensity and disgust sensitivity on these negative attitudes.

Methods: Mental health professionals (N = 136) completed questionnaires on attitudes towards BPD patients, disgust propensity/sensitivity, and sociodemographic variables.

Results: Significant differences in negative attitudes toward BPD patients based on gender, marital status, occupational subgroup, educational level, psychotherapy training, level of exposure to BPD patients, and political ideology were found. Results suggested BPD patients are viewed by mental health professionals as ineffective, incomprehensible, dangerous, unworthy, immoral, undesirable to be with, and dissimilar to the mental health professionals. Moreover, disgust propensity and the pathogen component of disgust sensitivity were associated with stronger negative attitudes towards BPD patients.

Conclusions: The findings emphasize the importance of mental health professionals' awareness of the emotion of disgust as a relevant factor to their negative attitudes towards BPD patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder; mental health professionals; disgust; attitudes

EPP0788

Evaluation of the factor structure of the Russian version of PID-5-BF

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Introduction: Traditional categorical classifications of personality disorders (PD) have been criticized for insufficient structural and cross-cultural validity. In the DSM-5 Section III, alternative model of the PDs (AMPD), the maladaptive personality traits are divided into five domains: negative affect, detachment, antagonism, disinhibition and psychoticism. The Personality Inventory for DSM-5