

As mental health was heavily stigmatized in Kyrgyz society, especially personality disorders, many individuals likely went undiagnosed or untreated.

From 2020 to 2022, the Institute of Behavioral Health at the American University of Central Asia (AUCA) identified only 15 cases of BPD. However, since 2022, there has been a significant rise in BPD diagnoses, with over 70 cases recorded in just two years.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the factors contributing to the increase in BPD diagnoses in the Kyrgyz Republic over the past two years.

Methods: The study's methodology includes the analysis of secondary data provided by mental health organizations, including the AUCA Institute of Behavioral Health, which has tracked BPD cases in recent years. Additionally, anecdotal reports from practicing clinicians offer insights into the evolving nature of mental health diagnoses and treatments in Kyrgyzstan.

Results: Several key factors have contributed to the rise in BPD diagnoses in Kyrgyzstan over the past two years. First, socio-economic stressors have intensified, particularly following the political and economic challenges of 2022. Financial instability and high unemployment rates have exacerbated psychological stress for many individuals. These conditions often worsen emotional dysregulation, a core feature of BPD, particularly for those already predisposed to the disorder. Second, the proliferation of social media has played a notable role in shaping mental health patterns, especially among young people. Increased social media exposure has been linked to feelings of inadequacy, identity confusion, and emotional instability—all key components of BPD. Third, domestic violence and trauma remain significant public health concerns in Kyrgyzstan. BPD has long been associated with adverse childhood experiences, including emotional neglect, sexual abuse, and physical violence, making trauma a significant factor in the development of the disorder. As trauma rates rise, so too does the likelihood of developing BPD, especially in those with preexisting vulnerabilities. Moreover, the reduction in stigma surrounding mental health in recent years has also contributed to the rise in diagnoses. Consequently, mental health professionals are now diagnosing BPD earlier and more frequently than in previous years.

Conclusions: The sharp increase in BPD cases in Kyrgyzstan can be attributed to a combination of socio-economic, psychological, and cultural shifts. Addressing underlying socio-economic and trauma-related factors remains crucial.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1382

The Battle with Cancer when you have a Personality Disorder

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Introduction: Personality disorders are often comorbid with anxiety and depression disorders, complicating the diagnostic process.

Cancer patients with personality disorders who face the anxiety and discomfort associated with the diagnosis, symptoms, and medical treatment may encounter challenges. They might distort reality as a means of emotional self-preservation or display aggression.

Objectives: This review seeks to delve into the challenges in cancer patients exhibiting dysfunctional personality traits or personality disorders.

Methods: A non-systematized literature review was carried out on PubMed and Google Scholar. The following terms were searched: ("personality disorders" OR "personality traits") AND ("cancer" OR "cancer patients").

Results: Personality traits persistently influence behavior patterns, choices, environmental interactions, and stress responses. Personality can impact cancer development and progression through multiple avenues: by perpetuating unhealthy lifestyle behaviors rooted in personality traits; through negative affect such as depressive or anxious symptoms, as well as ineffective coping mechanisms; and by serving as an etiological factor for somatic diseases or mental disorders that predispose individuals to cancer. While some epidemiological studies have reported a positive association between personality and cancer development or progression, the majority find no significant correlation, leading researchers to conclude that there is no substantial link between personality and an increased risk of cancer.

Conclusions: Meeting the diverse challenges associated with cancer requires adaptability, flexibility, and resourcefulness. Research suggests that specific personality traits, like neuroticism and negative affectivity, are linked to lower quality of life among cancer patients, while extraversion and optimism are correlated with more favorable outcomes.

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Cariprazine treatment in patients with borderline personality disorder and psychotic symptoms

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Introduction: Psychotic symptoms are frequently observed in individuals with borderline personality disorder. Numerous case reports in the scientific literature support this finding. This symptoms can significantly impair the patients daily functioning and quality of life. Antipsychotic medications have demonstrated efficacy in managing both psychotic symptoms and emotional dysregulation in this population.

Objectives: This case report aims to explore the use of cariprazine in managing psychotic symptoms in patients with borderline personality disorder.

Methods: This case report describes a 28-year-old woman who sought mental health treatment for symptoms including emotional instability, lability, irritability, anxiety, and impulsivity. Her history includes childhood sexual abuse, which she identified as a significant source of distress. She also reported chronic auditory pseudo-hallucinations with derogatory content and visual pseudo-hallucinations of "small spiders." She reported these experiences as