

bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage, computerized tomography and radiography of the chest, bronchial arteriography, endoscopic studies etc), because he continually presented with hematemesis, in order to spot and discover the nature of the bleeding. Since such examinations failed (a few of them-namely fiberoptic bronchoscopies--were even performed when he was coughing up blood) and psychiatric consultations revealed the presence of psychologically traumatic events in the patient's history which could explain the psychopathic traits of her personality (in fact she was aggressive and unstable in interpersonal relations), a diagnosis of factitious hematemesis in Munchausen's syndrome was made.

Methods: The typical characteristics that should prompt the physician to include Munchausen syndrome in the diagnosis include deliberately lying, repeatedly coming to the clinic/hospital with similar complaints in a short span of time, taking excessive drugs (especially insulin and warfarin) to induce side-effects, recurrent abdominal pain, scars on limbs, and rheumatologic and hematological disorders.

Results: We recommend that physicians all across the globe should report more cases of Munchausen syndrome. More research is required in this arena to understand the cultural, social, and psychological aspects of Munchausen syndrome and to find out which treatment strategy can be most beneficial for such patients

Conclusions: Munchausen syndrome is a diagnostic dilemma that needs to be given adequate medical and social attention by encouraging further research and spreading awareness not only amongst the general population but also health care providers. With proper evaluation, diagnosis, and psychotherapy, the disease will not remain a diagnostic dilemma and would be easier to control and treat. This case report will contribute towards the awareness of physicians about Munchausen syndrome and the strategies to diagnose and treat it.

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EPV0760

Characteristics of patient with borderline personality disorder in a sample of Tunisian out patient

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Introduction: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a real source of suffering for people affected and for those around them.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to describe the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of out patients with BPD consulting the psychiatry department of Hedi Chaker hospital in sfax tunisia during the period between January 2022 and October 2022.

Methods: It was a descriptive study. The population study consisted of patients diagnosed with BPD (DSM 5) consulting the psychiatry department of the hospital Hédi Chaker of Sfax tunisia during the period from January 2022 to October 2022.

Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected using a predefined form.

All statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS software package v 18.

Results: Among 700 adult patients referred to the psychiatric unit of hedi chaker hospital in sfax from january 2022 to october 2022, 35 patients (5%) were identified as meeting the criteria for BPD.

The average age was about 35 years, 54.3% of the patients were men. They were married in 40% of cases. Only 31.4% of the patients had a regular job.

The presence of a family psychiatric illness was noted in 48.5% of cases and 20% had a childhood psychiatric follow-up .

The rates of sexual abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse and neglect were 17.1%, 65.7% and 68.6% respectively.

In our sample, 48.6% of the patients had attempted suicide and 60% of them had committed self-harm.

The most common means of attempted suicide was phlebotomy. No prior thoughts of suicide were mentioned, all suicide attempts were impulsive. Negative feelings and family conflicts motivated the suicide attempt (37.5% ,56.25%).

Comorbid psychiatric disorder was mentioned in 54.3% and The most frequent comorbid psychiatric disorders was depression (20%). Pharmacotherapie was used in 88.6% of cases.

Conclusions: The results emphasize on the comorbidities with mainly depressive episodes and a high proportion of suicide attempts and self-harm. Moreover, this study confirms the impact of family conflicts and abuse in the development of this disorder

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Features of self-attitude and self-esteem of freelancers

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Introduction: Freelancing can be analyzed through psychological prism of escapism, through the desire not to be involved in the systems of inflexible social ties that are accepted in group (career, family, classical education, etc.)

Objectives: Freelancers have a non-standard self-attitude and self-description, which indicates their "isolation" from the real social world by these people.

Methods: Quantitative (**Spyrman's criteria** and corellations) and qualitative analisys (semi-structured interviews). N = 300, residents of ussia and Austria.

Results: The hypothesis was rejected that freelancers do not have career and personal orientations, in contrast to individuals who are not prone to this type of career choice. The absence of a connection between goal setting and downshifting was revealed based on the analysis of the author's questionnaire for goal setting.

The hypothesis was empirically confirmed that freelancers have more pronounced indicators such as global self-attitude, self-esteem, self-sympathy, expected attitude from others, self-confidence, self-acceptance in the affective component of the self-concept, in contrast to people choosing the traditional career path.

Conclusions: Freelancers have a less pronounced indicator of self-accusation, in contrast to people committed to careerism.

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