

Conclusions: The Dark Triad traits and Risk are the more discriminative variables, while Empathy subscales do not help distinguish between the two classes of participants. The study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-07069.

Keywords: Dark Triad Traits; risk; empathy; rationality

EPP0908

Personality disorders and therapist countertransference: A review.

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Introduction: The countertransference of the therapist is crucial in psychotherapy. Although the concept of countertransference arose from psychoanalysis, it is considered a construct that occurs in any type of therapy.

Objectives: The purpose of this review is to examine the relationship between personality disorders and countertransference.

Methods: A systematic literature review was performed on PubMed using the keywords “personality disorder” and “countertransference”. All papers published between 2015 and 2020 were evaluated.

Results: There were significant relationships between and patients’ personality disorders and patterns of countertransference. Criticized countertransference were associated with paranoid and anti-social personality disorders. Borderline personality disorders was related to helpless, overwhelmed, and overinvolved responses. Narcissistic and schizotypal personality disorders were associated with disengaged therapist responses. Helpless countertransference was associated with schizoid personality disorders. Avoidant personality disorders was associated with postive responses. Special/over-involved therapist responses were associated with obsessive-compulsive personality disorders

Conclusions: Several studies suggest that therapists’ emotional responses occur consistently in any kind of therapy. Moreover, specific personality disorders are associated with concrete emotional responses. Therefore, therapists can make therapeutic and diagnostic use of their countertransference.

Keywords: personality disorder; Therapy; countertransference

EPP0910

Moral disengagement and social distancing of people with a personality disorder

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Introduction: People with personality disorders (PD) share some impairments in personality functioning (e.g. identity, intimacy,

empathy) that are also associated with inner or interpersonal conflicts, and sometimes also with different strategies of moral disengagement (MD). It is unclear whether MD strategies are related to individuals with/without PD and their willingness to have social contacts with representatives of otherness (like minorities, physically handicapped, etc.).

Objectives: Comparison of the differences in MD strategies and social distance to the otherness of healthy controls and people with PD, and the influence of personality functioning.

Methods: Moral Disengagement Scale which measures eight MD strategies, the Semi-Structured Interview for Personality Functioning DSM-5 assessing the Self and Interpersonal functioning, and Bogardus Social Distance Scale measuring perceived social distance toward various representatives of otherness are applied in two samples (general population and personality disorders).

Results: People with PD showed a significantly higher propensity to use various MD strategies than healthy controls with moderate effect size (.34–.49). Moral disengagement is facilitated by different aspects of personality functioning in both samples, sharing the impairments in maintaining close relationships. Both samples differed in MD strategies connected with higher social distancing.

Conclusions: People with PD are more prone to moral disengagement than healthy adults. MD appears to be facilitated by different aspects of personality functioning in both samples. Some representatives of otherness are more related to specific MD strategies. We hypothesize that understanding of specific MD strategies used by people with PD can provide insight and explain some of their behavior.

Keywords: social distancing; Moral disengagement; personality disorder; personality functioning

EPP0911

How neuroticism affects prejudicial attitudes and social distance

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Introduction: Previous studies didn’t find any connection between Neuroticism and authoritarian personality or social dominance orientation, but xenophobic attitudes might be hold even apart from these constructs.

Objectives: In our study we compared subjects with high Neuroticism score with controls with a focus on racism and social distance.

Methods: The Bogardus Social Distance Scale (BSDS) is a measure of perceived social distance of a subject towards concrete outgroups. Modern Racism Scale (MRS) and The Blatant and Subtle Prejudice Scales (BSRS) are scales measuring racism. For our study we used the Neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). Also, we asked about personal conflicts with outgroup members and how subjects perceived their unpleasantness and importance. We measured the attitudes towards Romani, Vietnamese, foreigners, homeless people, migrants, people with mental disease and people with a physical disability.

Results: People with the high neuroticism score ($SD \geq 1$; $N=48$) showed significantly higher scores in racism. In comparison to control group (CG; $N=96$), their social distance differed significantly towards Romani, Vietnamese and migrants. Effect sizes were however on the threshold between weak and moderate. After Bonferroni correction, only the social distance towards migrants remained significant. People with the high neuroticism score didn't report higher rate in conflict with outgroup members than HC.

Conclusions: People with the high neuroticism score showed different pattern in attitudes towards outgroup members, but not in conflict with them, which might point at higher need of internalization of negative attitudes.

Keywords: racism; Neuroticism; prejudice; social distance

EPP0913

What lies underneath: The genetics and neurobiology of psychopathy

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Introduction: Psychopathy is a personality disorder characterized by lack of empathy, grandiosity, an impulsive lifestyle and antisociality. Anti-social personality disorder (ASPD) and psychopathy are distinct concepts presenting different criteria. Most people with a diagnosis of psychopathy also meet criteria for ASPD while the reverse is not true. Along the years there has been an increasing interest in investigating genetic and neurobiological factors.

Objectives: To analyze the neurobiological factors involved in psychopathy and anti-social personality disorder according to the scientific knowledge available.

Methods: Review of scientific literature via PubMed search, using the terms “anti-social personality disorder”, “biology or etiology or pathophysiology and psychopathy”.

Results: The strongest evidence base for a genetic pathway is associated with the low-expression variant of the Monoamine Oxidase-A (MAO-A) which is linked to the X chromosome. Other genetic factors involve the 5-HTT gene, dopamine receptor genes (DRD4 and DRD2) and genetic polymorphisms at SNAP25 t-snare protein, OXT gene and the CNR1 and FAAH cannabinoid receptor gene. Structural differences in the brain have been noticed such as reduced gray matter volume in the orbitofrontal cortex, gray matter volume reductions in the mid-anterior insula and left anterior temporal cortex, subtle reductions in gray matter volume across several paralimbic and limbic areas.

Conclusions: There is considerable evidence regarding various possible underlying neurobiological processes in psychopathy although it is insufficient to suggest a single biological etiology and environmental influences cannot be excluded from a complete understanding of this disorder. The neurobiological correlates found hold promise for new research and treatment.

Keywords: anti-social personality disorder; psychopathy; Neurobiology; Pathophysiology

EPP0914

Personality and features of metacognition and perception of everyday life.

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Introduction: In our study, we aimed to understand how an individual perceives everyday life, as well as, which role the features of metacognitions and personality play in this process. Everyone is immersed in society and therefore exposed to external influences. Attention has already been focused on the relationship between metacognition and social context. “Internal orientation” depends largely on our personal and family history, socio-economic situation, group membership, and cultural context.

Objectives: The sample consisted of 30 participants (women and men, $M=25,7$, $Sd=3,6$), selected by the criterion of personal interest in this research.

Methods: The study consisted of several stages. The first stage was devoted to the theoretical analysis of everyday life in modern psychology. The data were processed using descriptive qualitative analysis using the phenomenological method, where we identified categories (Central topics) among the participants' responses. To study the features of metacognition, we selected methods for assessing metacognitive involvement in awareness of internal activity, as well as metacognitive beliefs. The metacognitive awareness inventory questionnaire (MAIL) (Schraw & Dennison, 1994) in adaptation (Karpov & Skiteva, 2005) allows you to assess the level of metacognitive engagement, answer the question about the level of metacognitive awareness of the participant.

Results: Pearson correlation is revealed a significant relationship between MAI and cognitive self-consciousness ($p=0.003$), positive beliefs ($p=0.002$), and needs of controlling the thoughts ($p=0.076$).

Conclusions: Our research opens the study of the subjective dimensions of person-situation-activity and offers a way of linking research on personality with research on the social processes whereby persons conduct their everyday lives.

Keywords: everyday life; metacognition; perception; Personality

EPP0915

Indirect self-presentation of people with machiavellianism accentuation

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Introduction: Personal traits influence persons' perception of the social environment. Therefore analyzing stories with the non-specific plot can enable to distinguish particular characteristics.

Objectives: The aim is to determine the features of verbal self-presentation of people with high and low scores on the Machiavellian scale.