Methods: 1. For the selection of particular participants, who have high and low scores, the questionnaire «Dark triad» of Egorova was used. 2. For collection stories of respondents, a series of interviews was carried out with extra stimulus. There were 20 conversations. Age was from 19 to 29 (m = 23; sd = 7,1).
Results: The opportunity to predict personal traits in general stories was proved. There is a confrontation between the person and the world in the speech of the Machiavellians. Their stories usually have a strong hero, other characters are ignored by the main person. Machiavellians want a safe and calm place that allows them to be themselves. We assume that this is a consequence of the fact that they have to dissemble in society. This statement requires further verification Non-Machiavellians are concerned by the opinion of society, that affects their life and behavior. They act for the well-being of the world while their own feelings are being ignored. There is a feeling of guilty in non-Machiavellians' tales which is connected with failures around them.
Conclusions: The study was piloted interviewing method (with stimulus material) for the study of indirect verbal self-presentation. Differences were found between the people's self-presentation with an accentuation of Machiavellianism and non-Machiavellianism.

Keywords: Indirect Self-Presentation; Machiavellianism; Self-Presentation

EPP0916

Just try it: A six months protocol for borderline personality disorder impulsivity and symptoms reduction.

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Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder is defined from its impulsivity issues regarding relationships, abandonment and rejection issues and emotional regulation problems. This personality disorder issue are hard to treat and often related to poor treatment outcomes. Nonetheless, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy stands as a great therapeutical approach that can be adapted.
Objectives: We tested a 6-month CBT protocol (ECCCLORE)-3 modules respectively working on emotion regulation, distress tolerance and relationships- in a French context to compare its effectiveness to treatment as Usual (TAU).
Methods: We recruited 56 patients suffering from BPD, 34 receiving ECCCLORE treatment and 22 receiving TAU. We assessed BPD traits, impulsivity with UPPS, aggressiveness with AQ12, Suicidal risk with SBQr and Hopelessness with H.
Results: Our results revealed the effectiveness of this 6 months DBT adaptation for decreasing BPD traits and most of clinical dimensions. The dynamic analysis revealed the mediating effect of AQ12.
Conclusions: Shortened treatment protocol are effective for reducing symptoms. Further research is needed to replicate these results.

Keywords: Impulsivity; cognitive behavioral therapy; Borderline personality disorder

EPP0917

Servicemen's features of professional reliability

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Introduction: In our days the professional reliability of servicemen is an important issue. Servicemen not only protect the state but also ensure a stable and harmonious life of society (Vagin, 2012). This profession is extreme for life, therefore the significance of human error in this profession is very high. Study of personal characteristics forming professional reliability is important for professional psychological selection. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799 A.
Objectives: Study of the psychological factors for reliability of servicemen.
Methods: The study involved 708 servicemen, the average age of 20.3 (min – 18, max – 32), the sample consisted only of men. The methodological package included the following methods: Managerial stress survey — MSS (Leonova, 2007), The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (Kapustina, 2001).
Results: The exploratory factor analysis revealed that the professional reliability includes the following personal characteristics: low level of Chronic stress (-0.851), Emotional Stability (0.823), Motivational Distortion (0.761), Apprehensiveness (-0.716). The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy = 0.781, and Bartlett's test of sphericity = 865.26 (p = 0.0001), the total variance of this factor is 62.4%.
Conclusions: According to this factor, the profile of professional reliability of each serviceman was compiled: low stress level, self-confidence, non-fearfulness, efficiency, high self-esteem, personal maturity. In the future, confirmatory factor analysis will be performed, and the relationship of this scale with objective data will be investigated.

Keywords: Professional Reliability; Servicemen; Chronic Stress; Personal Characteristics

EPP0918

Validation of the portuguese version of the mentalization questionnaire in a sample of college students: Preliminary results

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Introduction: Mentalization (MZ) is the capacity by which people make sense of their own's and others' mental states; when compromised, it is associated with several mental disorders (Bateman & Fonagy, 2010). A valid instrument to assess MZ is missing and required for the Portuguese population.