Results: Personality disorder severity, trait negative affectivity, hypomentalization, and childhood emotional abuse were each significantly associated with somatic symptoms. Mediation analyses revealed that personality disorder severity, negative affectivity, and hypomentalization partially mediated the relationship between childhood emotional abuse and somatic symptoms. In the final parallel mediation model, only personality disorder severity and negative affectivity remained significant mediators, while the effect of hypomentalization was no longer significant.
Conclusions: These findings indicate that personality disorder severity and negative affectivity play a central role in linking childhood trauma with the manifestation of somatic symptoms. This highlights the importance of assessing and targeting core personality pathology and affective dysregulation in patients presenting with prominent somatic complaints.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1119

Dimensional Model in Personality Disorders: A Comparative Analysis

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Introduction: Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) has been associated with early adverse experiences and difficulties in self-regulation (*Zashchirinskaia et al. Iranian Journal of Psychiatry; 18(1), 65-71).*
Objectives: This study compares childhood trauma, self-care, and clinical symptoms across three groups: individuals diagnosed with BPD, with Adjustment Disorder (AD), and individuals without psychiatric diagnoses. A dimensional approach is proposed to explore whether AD represents a milder form of dysfunction. Group differences, correlations between trauma and self-care, and the predictive value of trauma on symptom severity in BPD were analyzed.
Methods: A total of 90 participants were included (30 per group). The following instruments were administered: the EARLY scale (childhood trauma), SCPRS-R (self-care), and BSL-23 (BPD symptomatology). MANOVA analyses, Spearman correlations, and linear regression were conducted. Data collection took place in a community mental health unit, following ethical standards and obtaining informed consent.
Results: The BPD group reported higher levels of trauma (emotional neglect, abuse, excessive demands) and lower self-care (physical care, healthy behaviors, boundary setting), followed by the AD group. The non-clinical population showed the most favorable levels. Negative correlations were found between trauma and self-care. In the BPD group, childhood trauma explained 50% of the variance in clinical severity (adjusted R^2 = .506), although no specific trauma subtype emerged as a unique significant predictor.
Conclusions: Findings support a dimensional model of personality functioning: BPD as a severe form, AD as moderate dysfunction, and the non-clinical population as a healthy reference. Childhood trauma, particularly emotional in nature, is associated with poorer self-care and increased symptom severity (*Hepp et al. 2021; 12(1), 29–38).* Assessing these variables may enhance early detection and the personalization of clinical interventions in mental health care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1120

Intentional self harming in adolescents case report

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Case report: Our patient is 16.2 years old, she is in the second grade of a high school that was not her choice but her mother's choice.
She has two older sisters who are 14 and 12 years older, and the four of them live in a joint household.
The father died when the patient was four years old.
From the beginning of his schooling, she achieves very good success.
Ever since she became aware of herself, she feels dissatisfied, incomplete with occasional impressions of worthlessness and aimlessness.
From the age of 13, she started to self-harm with a nail bit, mostly on her thighs and left upper arm.
Until six months ago, no one from the house noticed, only when she cut herself deeper with a bruise and got scared and told her mother.
Since then, she has been included in psychotherapy treatment.
Self-injury is a term that encompasses all self-injury, regardless of intent.
Non-suicidal intentional self-injury differs from other behaviors due to etiological, functional, and predictive factors that are unique to this type of self-injury.
In the paper, the authors discuss the aforementioned behavior and its characteristics vs suicidal pining

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1121

A case of poetry therapy interventions for a patient with schizotypal personality disorder

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Introduction: Schizotypal personality disorder represents a broad range of maladaptive behavior, which has been linked to both personality disorder and schizophrenia spectrum disorders (Cheli et al., 2019). Psychotherapy may support and assist patients with schizotypal personality disorder (Nielsen et al., 2023), however, to

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