to be further studied. They also confirm the importance of implementing appropriate strategies against the stigma of mental illness.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** personality traits; Stigma; University Students; big five inventory

## O202

## Triple network in adolescents with borderline personality disorder, early traumatic experiences and dissociative symptoms: An eloreta study

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**Introduction:** Triple Network Model (TNM), which considers the dynamic interaction between Default Mode (DMN), Salience (SN), and Central Executive (CEN) networks, explains clinical features in mental disorders from a neurophysiological perspective. Some studies highlight the increased connectivity in TNM in adults with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), but little is known about adolescents.
**Objectives:** The aim of our preliminary study was to investigate TN functional connectivity (FC) in BPD adolescents with a history of traumatic experiences, and its correlation with dissociative symptoms.
**Methods:** 15 BPD adolescents (DSM-5 criteria) with early traumatic experiences were compared to 15 healthy controls, matched for sex and age. Dissociation Questionnaire (DIS-Q) was administered. Eyes-closed resting-state (RS) EEG recordings were performed (19 electrodes; 10- 20 system) and analyzed using Exact Low-Resolution Electromagnetic Tomography software (eLORETA). FC was computed for all frequency bands and 9 Regions of Interest for TNM.
**Results:** BPD adolescents showed a hyper-connection between CEN and DMN [dorso-lateral prefrontal cortex (dlPFC) and posterior cingulate cortex (PCC); PCC and left posterior parietal cortex (PPC)] and within the CEN (left and right PPC). The strength of PCC-dlPFC and left-right PPC connections was correlated with dissociative symptoms severity.
**Conclusions:** FC alterations can already be identified in BPD adolescents, supporting the need for early diagnosis. Normally DMN and CEN show opposite functioning. In our BPD adolescents, the absence of this "anti-correlation" reflects the typical confusion between internal and external mental states, which clarify their difficulties in metacognition or mentalization. Moreover, in dissociative symptoms, two CEN nodes are also involved, not only DMN as previously described.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** Borderline personality disorder; triple network; adolescents; eeg functional connectivity

## O203

## Study retention prediction with AI

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**Introduction:** Openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism are dimensional personality traits known as the Big Five. Study attrition is a common but often hard to anticipate problem. Artificial intelligence (AI) could examine both fronts to mitigate the unpredictability of the latter.
**Objectives:** To investigate whether AI could predict study attrition employing personality traits scores.
**Methods:** Data from 2,697 questionnaires were analysed using an AI. The short form of the International Personality Item Pool was used to assess the Big Five personality traits on the first of three planned waves. The personality traits scores were employed to predict the missing of at least one wave. Overall attrition was 17.6%. The AI was conservatively tuned to minimize the negative likelihood ratio when confronting predicted and real attrition. The free and open source programming language R was used for all the analyses. Dataset source: Hansson, Isabelle; Berg, Anne Ingeborg; Thorvaldsson, Valgeir (2018), "Can personality predict longitudinal study attrition? Evidence from a population-based sample of older adults", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/g3jx8zt2t9.1
**Results:** Predictions obtained a negative likelihood ratio of 0.333 and a negative predictive value of 0.933. The results were indicative of fair performance.
**Conclusions:** AI might be useful to predict study retention. Furthermore, the results of this study might indicate a moderate effect of the Big Five on the probability of study retention. Finally, the AI used in this study is freely available, allowing anyone to experiment.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** traits; retention; Artificial Intelligence; Personality

## O204

## Dark triad personality traits prediction with AI

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**Introduction:** The dark triad is composed by the personality traits Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy (MNP). Their complexity can make them difficult to interrelate. Artificial intelligence (AI) could help in this endeavour.
**Objectives:** To investigate whether AI could predict MNP from themselves.
**Methods:** Data from 210 questionnaires were analysed using an AI. The short Dark Triad questionnaire (SD3) was used to assess MNP. Two of the MNP scores were employed to predict the third one and the procedure was repeated for all of them alternatively. The AI was conservatively tuned to maximize the one-way random intraclass

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correlation coefficient (ICC) between predicted and real values. Pearson's r was calculated too. The free and open source programming language R was used for all the analyses. Dataset source: Borráz-León, Javier I. (2020), "Dark triad, attractiveness, mate value, and sexual partners", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/87vx6jfnrp.1
**Results:** Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy predictions obtained ICC of 0.593, 0.335, 0.505 and Pearson's r of 0.608, 0.346, 0.548 respectively. The results were indicative of fair performance, mainly for Machiavellianism and psychopathy.
**Conclusions:** AI might be useful to predict MNP. This could be utile in many situations, such as dealing with missing data or deciding whether to formally test someone. Finally, the AI used in this study is freely available, allowing anyone to experiment.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence; Personality; traits; psychometry

## Posttraumatic stress disorder

### O205

### The psychiatric impact of the 2020 beirut port explosion on civilians and relief workers

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**Introduction:** On August 4th 2020, a massive port explosion shook Beirut, killing at least 200, injuring more than 6,000 people and leaving more than a quarter of a million living in unfit homes. Various factors can participate in the severity of mental health outcomes of a disaster including the number of injuries, the degree of property destruction, unexpectedness of the occurrence of the event, and the type of the disaster.
**Objectives:** The main aim of this study is to assess the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (acute stress disorder) and major depression at 1 and 6 months following the Beirut explosion. The secondary aim is to determine predictors of PTSD incidence among civilians and relief workers affected by the disaster.
**Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study with data collected via an online survey through convenience sampling. People will be recruited via social media platforms. To achieve a power of 80% and a two-sided significance of 5% and because gender differences will be explored, assuming a design effect (deff) of 2.5, a minimum sample of 960 participants would be needed. The survey will include sociodemographic data, questions about exposure levels to trauma and a psychiatric symptom inventory. Pearson's Chi Square test will be used to examine the association between categorical variables and regression models will be run to examine the associations while controlling for confounders, including age, gender and others.
**Results:** The results from both rounds of data collection (months 1 and 6) will be available in late March 2021.
**Conclusions:** to follow based on results

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** ptsd; community mental health; trauma

### O206

### Post-traumatic stress, anxiety and depression after intensive care unit stay: Findings from a general hospital

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**Introduction:** Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) following intensive care is a relatively new entity. It is triggered due to traumatic experiences in a setting of threat to life due to illness. Prolonged stay in intensive care predisposes to delusional memories related to the stay experience and may increase likelihood of post-traumatic stress.It may also present as anxiety or depression.
**Objectives:** This study explored the prevalence of post-traumatic symptoms in intensive care, find its correlates and its impact on health-related quality of life (HRQoL).
**Methods:** 225 adult patients admitted for at least 1 day in the intensive care unit (ICU) of a general hospital in Bangalore,India were recruited and assessed at 1 week,1 month and 3 months after ICU discharge. Subjects were assessed for ICU related memories, PTSD, anxiety and depression scores and quality of life at and post discharge.
**Results:** 59.6% of the study population had significant post-traumatic stress, including anxiety in 62.35%, depression in 10.58% and mixed anxiety-depression in 27.06%. Delusional memories were found in 31.6%. Presence of delusional memories was found to have significant correlation with post-traumatic stress and had a negative impact on HRQoL.
**Conclusions:** This study was the first of its kind from Asia. More systematic studies on PTSD following ICU stay and its correlates are required as available evidence lacks homogeneity. Suitable preventive measures should be taken to reduce prevalence of post-traumatic stress in intensive care due to its lasting impact on HRQoL.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** post-traumatic stress disorder; anxiety and depression; delusional memories; intensive care unit

### O207

### A comparison of mdma-assisted psychotherapy to non-assisted psychotherapy in treatment-resistant PTSD: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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