EPV1141

Long-term psychiatric disorders after cervical injuries in middle age patients

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Introduction: Introduction- After cervical spine injuries, disabling problems are generally related to neuropsychiatric results, such as personality change and cognitive impairment.
Objectives: Aim-Aim of this study was to present cases of long-term psychiatric disorders after cervical spine injuries in middle age patients
Methods: Material and Methods-10 middle age patients are presented. 8 males(80%) and 2 female(20%). 7 of them present cognitive impairment and 3 of them personality change. Cognitive impairment main characteristic is impaired speed of information processing, poor memory and executive problems. Personality change include poor motivation, and a tendency to be selfcentred and less aware of the needs of others.
Results: Resuslts-Good results in 7 cases (70%) and moderate in 2 (30%). Collaboration between various medical disciplines is essential in order to achive optimal results and clarify the theory, the etiology, and treatment effectiveness.
Conclusions: Conclusions-Recommendations regarding effective psychotherapy, neurological,psychiatric and pharmacotherapy, emerging treatment, and accurate management are necessary in order to achieve optimal overall treatment.Accurate rehabilitation pr minimizes the risk of psychiatric sequelae, but specific psychological and pharmacological treatments may be needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1142

The Dark Triad in Managers: Expression and Its Association with Leadership Style

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Introduction: The Dark Triad refers to a cluster of three interrelated personality traits – Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy – which can significantly influence professional behavior. In managerial contexts, these traits often manifest in decision-making strategies, interpersonal attitudes, and preferred leadership styles.
Objectives: To examine differences in the expression of Dark Triad traits among managers at various organizational levels and to analyze their association with leadership styles.
Methods: The study involved 30 managers from different levels of organizational responsibility.
Dark Triad traits were assessed using the "Dirty Dozen" questionnaire.
Leadership styles were evaluated with the Management Decision-Making Styles Scale (Fetiskin et al.).
The relationship between variables was calculated using Pearson's correlation coefficient.
Results: Managers at the highest organizational level showed the highest expression of Dark Triad traits, particularly in combination with situational and implementer leadership styles.
In contrast, middle- and lower-level managers predominantly demonstrated a permissive leadership style, which was associated with lower Dark Triad scores.
Correlation analysis revealed:

- a positive association between the implementer style and narcissism;
- a negative relationship between the permissive style and all three Dark Triad traits;
- a moderate positive association between the situational style and Machiavellianism.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that certain Dark Triad traits may function as adaptive mechanisms in managerial contexts and are linked to more flexible and outcome-oriented leadership styles, particularly at higher organizational levels.

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Philosophy and Psychiatry

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Split Voice, Whole Self: The Philosophical Significance of Internal Dialogue in Psychotherapy

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Introduction: Internal dialogue, particularly second person self-address (e.g "Why are you doing this?") has long been noted in clinical psychotherapy where it manifests as both a symptom (fragmented voices in splitting or dissociation) and a tool of integration. Despite its relevance to therapeutic change, the philosophical structure of internal dialogue remains underexplored in psychiatry. Thinkers such as This project investigates the role of internal dialogue and attempts to offer a unified account linking phenomenology, therapeutic processes, neurological mechanisms and philosophical concepts of selfhood.
Objectives: To synthesize evidence on neurobiological bases of inner speech, (1) neurobiological bases of inner speech, (2) its dysfunction in split defenses and affective fragmentation, (3) its role as a mechanism of therapeutic change, and (4) its philosophical grounding in dialogic selfhood (Jaspers, Bakhtin, Vygotsky, Benjamin).
Methods: A selective literature review and conceptual synthesis were conducted, integrating philosophical texts, psychotherapy process studies, neuroimaging research on self-referential processing, and anonymized clinical vignettes observed during medical school clerkships, with attention to second-person self-address as a transitional marker.
Results: Dialogic inner speech recruits language regions alongside default mode and self-referential networks. Disruptions in these

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