

Conclusions: AI might be useful to predict personality traits, mainly extroversion and agreeableness. 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.

Keywords: traits; psychometry; Artificial Intelligence; Personality

EPP0924

Specifics of professional deformations of personality in military personnel

D. Boyarinov, Y. Novikova, L. Gubaidulina, A. Kachina and V. Barabanshchikova

Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

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Introduction: Work experience develops not only professional skills, but also affects people's personal characteristics. A long period of intensive work usually promotes the development of professional deformations. Prolonged exposure in stressful conditions is a risk factor for developing professional deformations. Military service is intense and stressful. Armed forces personnel work is related to unquestioning execution of orders and extreme working conditions (Kozlova, 2013). These risk factors may cause professional deformations of personality. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799 A.

Objectives: Influence of working activity on professional deformations development in military personnel.

Methods: The research involved 708 participants, the sample consisted only of men. Average age 20.3 years (min – 18, max – 32). They fulfilled 2 standardized questionnaires: Managerial stress survey — MSS (Leonova, 2007), The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (ed. Kapustina, 2001).

Results: Based on the findings the following outcome can be seen: the high scores of the Acute stress ($M=45,7$; $SD=5,2$), medium level of Chronic stress ($M=43,6$; $SD=6,5$), and Professional deformations ($M=43,4$; $SD=7,1$). In particular it turned out that burnout syndrome ($M=46,1$; $SD=6,9$), neurotic reactions ($M=45,4$; $SD=7,0$) and behavioral risk factors ($M=46,7$; $SD=8,7$) are high.

Conclusions: In that way, we can assume that Professional deformations aren't developed by military personnel in our research. That point of view confirms on Acute and Chronic stress level. Despite the fact that there are some behavioral risk factors. That can cause a reduction of work efficiency and a decline in the health level of military personnel.

Keywords: Professional Deformations; Military Personnel; Chronic Stress; Burnout Syndrome

EPP0925

Personality traits among the staff of moroccan call centers

E. Drissi^{1*}, S. Boulbaroud², H. Hami¹, A. Ahami³ and F.Z. Azzaoui¹

¹Laboratory Of Biology And Health, Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco; ²Laboratory Of Biotechnology And Sustainable Development Of Natural Ressources, Polydisciplinary Faculty, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Benimellal, Morocco and

³Laboratory Of Natural Ressources And Sustainable Development, Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The aim of this research is to study the five major personality traits in a sample of call center employees in the Rabat-Salé-Kénitra Region, Morocco.

Objectives: Demonstrate the domination of certain personality dimensions over others in this population.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional epidemiological study that involved 121 individuals, including 59 men and 62 women with an average age of 31.74 ± 7.93 . The personality traits were assessed using the Big Five test.

Results: The results show that, (63.64%) of our sample has a more dominant extraversion pole, while (36.36%) of the participants have a more dominant introversion pole. (66.12%) of our study subjects have a dominance of agreeableness dimension, while for (33.88%) of the sample the disagreeableness dimension dominates. Almost parity is observed between those in our sample who have a dominance of the conscientiousness pole (50.41%), and those who have a dominance of the impulsivity pole (49.59%). 74.38% of the participants have a dominance of the neuroticism pole, while (25.62%) have a dominance of the emotional stability pole. (57.02%) has a dominance of the openness pole, while (42.98%) have a dominance of the closedness pole.

Conclusions: This study sample is characterized to a large extent by extraversion and agreeableness; moreover this study has shed light on the dominance of the neuroticism trait in this kind of population. However, considering this study concerned only one region, it would be interesting to widen the geography of the survey to acquire more exhaustive results.

Keywords: Personality; Call centers; employees; morocco

EPP0927

Deviations of personality development in children from families of different social status

N. Burlakova^{1*} and P. Davidovich²

¹Neuro- And Pathopsychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Department Of Psychotherapy, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Methodological foundations of Lev Vygotsky's school enable to reveal the mechanisms shaping personality disorders and to explore the process of disorder formation. The genesis of symptoms is examined in the context of the social situation of child's development and historical environment.

Objectives: 2 groups of children (aged 5,5-7): (1) upper middle class, from prestigious development center (n = 31); (2) lower middle class, from social assistance center (n = 35).

Methods: The following methods were used: CAT (Bellak); objective description of the cultural and social context of the child's development; long-term observation.

Results: 1) Deviations of personal development in children from the first group are expressed in individualism and related

narcissism. This feature is actualized in CAT stories with the situation of rivalry between the characters (t. 1, 4, 5): the central character is either ignored by the child, or pampers the “small” character, which represents the child’s identification model (t. 3, 7). Another feature is intolerance to frustration; frustration is ignored in pictures dealing with this topic (t. 8, 10). 2) For the second group, typical features include anxiety, rigidity when acting not according to the rules. These features are manifested at the beginning of the CAT test and in situations when self-expression is required (t. 1). Moreover, children demonstrate the negative sense of self, which is expressed in identification with losing characters (t. 2) and in projections of the early social fears (t.8)

Conclusions: The social and genetic approach enables more thorough and careful examination of the onset of the deviation.

Keywords: social status; Personality; genetic approach; deviations of personality development

Philosophy and psychiatry

EPP0928

Narrative psychiatry: Healing through storytelling

J. Gonçalves Cerejeira^{1,2*}, C. Rivera Jiménez^{1,2}, I. Santos Carrasco^{1,2}, C. Capella^{1,2} and E. Rodríguez^{1,2}

¹Psiquiatria, HCUV, VALLADOLID, Spain and ²Psiquiatria, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: We all have the innate ability to tell our story and the way we do it can determine the impact that each problem has on our lives. Storytelling can play a critical role in psychiatric practice and, from this premise, a new way of practicing psychiatry has recently emerged: narrative psychiatry.

Objectives: The objective is to offer a unified vision of narrative psychiatry, providing details on the historical and academic context of this approach.

Methods: A narrative-type literary review focused on narrative psychiatry will be presented.

Results: Narrative psychiatry is an innovative clinical approach in line within narrative medicine and with a specific subtype of postmodern psychotherapy, the narrative therapy of Michael White and David Epston. This novel way of practicing psychiatry arises from critical movements within the discipline but it is an integrative and collaborative perspective: the position of each problem in the patient’s personal narrative is discussed and different therapeutic proposals are addressed, including for instance psychotropic drugs. This integrative posture gives the narrative psychiatrist enough flexibility to equally integrate the scientific achievements of biological psychiatry and the humanizing component of narrative practice. In this literature review, the key tools proposed by the main narrative psychiatrists worldwide for the narrative clinical interview will be exposed.

Conclusions: Narrative psychiatry is a novel approach that narrows the therapeutic relationship and that puts in evidence the history of resistance of the consultant, healing through its own storytelling.

Keywords: narrative medicine; Narrative Psychiatry

EPP0929

Poetic representations of post-traumatic stress disorder in cinema - example of ivan’s childhood by andrei tarkovsky

N. Szejko

Neurology And Bioethics, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

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Introduction: Cinema constitutes an artistic presentation of the spectrum of human emotions and offers a number of examples of artistic vision of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Cinema of the Russian director, Andrei Tarkovsky, alludes to the complexity of human psycho through poetic narration and cinematography. Particularly, Tarkovsky makes reference to such topics as trauma, depression, melancholy, and madness.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to analyze Tarkovsky’s film “Ivan’s Childhood” from the perspective of psychiatry and psychology with the special attention to the topic of PTSD.

Methods: We identified elements of trauma and PTSD in line with the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Furthermore, we analyzed manifestations of trauma in “Ivan’s Childhood” according to the trauma complex in Jungian perspective.

Results: The main protagonist of the movie, Ivan, is treated as an archetype of a person exposed to trauma. The traumatic circumstance is the war in which he lost his loved ones. “Ivan’s Childhood” is a poetic presentation of this boy’s struggling to overcome his fears and his personal fight for dignity. Tarkovsky accomplishes it through a series of poetic images in which the director demonstrates flashbacks from Ivan’s life. Based on comparisons to Jung’s model of generic complexes, it is possible to define Ivan’s trauma complex as a set of psychological processes that are archaic and typical, i.e., “archetypal.”

Conclusions: “Ivan’s Childhood” is a moving portrait of a destroyed childhood and subsequent trauma as well as coping mechanisms such as rebellion, alienation, and transference.

Keywords: post-traumatic stress disorder; cinema; Tarkovsky; Jungian theory

EPP0930

On contemporary aspects of assisted suicide at plato

A. Voinov

Faculty Of Political Sciences, Philosophy And Communication Sciences, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

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Introduction: Usually, Plato is not considered a philosopher that comprehensively treated the matter of suicide. By studying Plato’s work (especially *Crito*, *Phaedo*, the *Republic* and the *Laws*), we observe that Plato was concerned with the problem of suicide and that he gave an elaborate answer regarding the problem of suicide, laws against its practice as well as exceptions from them, customs and punishments.

Objectives: This paper, in the light of a trial to overcome the monistic approaches of the matter of suicide, proposes the modest but fundamental goal to point out the resemblance between Plato’s