

Behavioral flexibility may be challenged in reversal learning paradigms. This task has been implemented easily for neuropsychological studies in human. However, the adaptation of non-spatial reversal learning task in rodents is much more laborious due to the high number of trials required for the learning. To overcome this issue, we developed automated behavioral cages where animals could live and be exposed continuously to the task. We succeeded in designing a similar reversal learning task in both species and observed that both OCD patients and SAPAP3-KO mice showed impaired performance in our task with more trials needed than controls to reach the reversal criterion, a marker of their difficulty to reverse a previously learned association. These results suggest that OCD condition is associated with a diminished behavioral flexibility. The next step is to explore the neural basis of the behavioral flexibility and its link with compulsion by modulating the cortico-basal ganglia pathways both in patients (DBS) and SAPAP3-KO mice (optogenetic) during behavioral tasks. *Disclosure of interest.*– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

PW0605

Development of the Padua Inventory Short Form (PI-SF): Factor structure and psychometric properties

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Introduction.– The Padua Inventory (PI) is 60-item self-report measure of obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Several studies analysed its factor structure and convergent and divergent validity. Recently, there is a research trend to develop more concise instruments.

Objectives.– The current study aimed the development of a short form of the PI Portuguese version (PI-SF). Dimensional structure and psychometric properties were examined.

Method.– PI-SF items were selected based on psychometric criteria. This preliminary study was conducted in a sample of 604 participants from the general population. In another sample of 338 subjects a 5-factor model was verified through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Cronbach alpha and composite reliability (CR) were estimated. Correlations with the Coimbra Obsessive Inventory (COI) and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21) were calculated. Test-retest reliability was studied in a subsample of 23 participants.

Results.– The PI-SF included 21 items and 5 dimensions: doubt, magic thinking, contamination/washing, repeated checking, and need for order/symmetry. The 21-item version and 5 factor structure revealed a good fit to the data. (CFI = .939; GFI = .906; TLI = .928; RMSEA = .056; MECVI = 1.430). A strong correlation between the PI and the PI-SF was found ($r = .97$). Concerning internal consistency, Cronbach alpha was .91 and the CR was .97. The PI-SF showed high correlations with the COI ($r = .80$; $r = .74$) and moderate correlations with the DASS-21 ($r = .45$; $r = .44$; $r = .48$).

Conclusion.– Our findings provided a piece of evidence that the PI-SF is a reliable and valid measure of obsessive-compulsive symptoms keeping the same factor structure and being more practical to use in research and clinical settings.

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PW0606

Borderline personality disorder awareness month

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Introduction.– Many patients diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) find this diagnosis challenging and stigmatising. Family members experience high level of distress and they are rarely involved in treatment. Understanding BPD helps to put in place effective compassionate treatments and develop a common language.

Objectives.– To raise awareness and provide accurate information about BPD, share the message of hope amongst mental health-care professionals, clinical commissioning group, patients and their families.

Methods.– 16 education sessions in March 2016 and 5 sessions in March 2017 were offered to multidisciplinary teams in North Somerset, United Kingdom. The following topics aimed at professionals were covered: structured clinical management, neurobiology, attachment, art therapy, mentalization based therapy, lessons learnt from serious untoward incidents, support through transitions, BPD traits in later life and research findings. The sessions were facilitated by clinicians, management and researchers. In addition, two evening sessions were provided to patients and their families and the third session was dedicated to families only. Handouts, websites and books list were provided. . .

Results.– All sessions were well attended, including families and patients from the neighbourhood Trust. The idea of developing local families support network and regular carers group was raised by the families and is being explored with the commissioners. The feedback for each session was provided, with excellent feedback received from families.

Conclusion.– Awareness about BPD was successfully raised. We gave a BBC radio talk following this event. We are aiming that BPD Awareness Month will become a tradition across the organisation.

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PW0607

Relationship between personality traits and mental health of coronary artery disease patients of Fatemeh Zahra Hospital in Sari

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Introduction.– Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in many developing countries, especially Iran, and is one of the most serious risks to human life and health.

Objectives.– The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between personality traits and mental health of coronary artery disease patients of Fatemeh Zahra hospital in Sari.

Method.– This descriptive study was a correlation study. The statistical population of this study was all coronary artery disease patients referring to Fatemeh Al-Zahra heart surgery hospital in the city of Sari in the first two months of 2012, which were reported