

Results: People with the high neuroticism score ($SD \geq 1$; $N=48$) showed significantly higher scores in racism. In comparison to control group (CG; $N=96$), their social distance differed significantly towards Romani, Vietnamese and migrants. Effect sizes were however on the threshold between weak and moderate. After Bonferroni correction, only the social distance towards migrants remained significant. People with the high neuroticism score didn't report higher rate in conflict with outgroup members than HC.

Conclusions: People with the high neuroticism score showed different pattern in attitudes towards outgroup members, but not in conflict with them, which might point at higher need of internalization of negative attitudes.

Keywords: racism; Neuroticism; prejudice; social distance

EPP0913

What lies underneath: The genetics and neurobiology of psychopathy

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Introduction: Psychopathy is a personality disorder characterized by lack of empathy, grandiosity, an impulsive lifestyle and antisociality. Anti-social personality disorder (ASPD) and psychopathy are distinct concepts presenting different criteria. Most people with a diagnosis of psychopathy also meet criteria for ASPD while the reverse is not true. Along the years there has been an increasing interest in investigating genetic and neurobiological factors.

Objectives: To analyze the neurobiological factors involved in psychopathy and anti-social personality disorder according to the scientific knowledge available.

Methods: Review of scientific literature via PubMed search, using the terms “anti-social personality disorder”, “biology or etiology or pathophysiology and psychopathy”.

Results: The strongest evidence base for a genetic pathway is associated with the low-expression variant of the Monoamine Oxidase-A (MAO-A) which is linked to the X chromosome. Other genetic factors involve the 5-HTT gene, dopamine receptor genes (DRD4 and DRD2) and genetic polymorphisms at SNAP25 t-snare protein, OXT gene and the CNR1 and FAAH cannabinoid receptor gene. Structural differences in the brain have been noticed such as reduced gray matter volume in the orbitofrontal cortex, gray matter volume reductions in the mid-anterior insula and left anterior temporal cortex, subtle reductions in gray matter volume across several paralimbic and limbic areas.

Conclusions: There is considerable evidence regarding various possible underlying neurobiological processes in psychopathy although it is insufficient to suggest a single biological etiology and environmental influences cannot be excluded from a complete understanding of this disorder. The neurobiological correlates found hold promise for new research and treatment.

Keywords: anti-social personality disorder; psychopathy; Neurobiology; Pathophysiology

EPP0914

Personality and features of metacognition and perception of everyday life.

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Introduction: In our study, we aimed to understand how an individual perceives everyday life, as well as, which role the features of metacognitions and personality play in this process. Everyone is immersed in society and therefore exposed to external influences. Attention has already been focused on the relationship between metacognition and social context. “Internal orientation” depends largely on our personal and family history, socio-economic situation, group membership, and cultural context.

Objectives: The sample consisted of 30 participants (women and men, $M=25,7$, $Sd=3,6$), selected by the criterion of personal interest in this research.

Methods: The study consisted of several stages. The first stage was devoted to the theoretical analysis of everyday life in modern psychology. The data were processed using descriptive qualitative analysis using the phenomenological method, where we identified categories (Central topics) among the participants' responses. To study the features of metacognition, we selected methods for assessing metacognitive involvement in awareness of internal activity, as well as metacognitive beliefs. The metacognitive awareness inventory questionnaire (MAIL) (Schraw & Dennison, 1994) in adaptation (Karpov & Skiteva, 2005) allows you to assess the level of metacognitive engagement, answer the question about the level of metacognitive awareness of the participant.

Results: Pearson correlation is revealed a significant relationship between MAI and cognitive self-consciousness ($p=0.003$), positive beliefs ($p=0.002$), and needs of controlling the thoughts ($p=0.076$).

Conclusions: Our research opens the study of the subjective dimensions of person-situation-activity and offers a way of linking research on personality with research on the social processes whereby persons conduct their everyday lives.

Keywords: everyday life; metacognition; perception; Personality

EPP0915

Indirect self-presentation of people with machiavellianism accentuation

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Introduction: Personal traits influence persons' perception of the social environment. Therefore analyzing stories with the non-specific plot can enable to distinguish particular characteristics.

Objectives: The aim is to determine the features of verbal self-presentation of people with high and low scores on the Machiavellian scale.