Conclusions: The Dark Triad traits and Risk are the more discriminative variables, while Empathy subscales do not help distinguish between the two classes of participants. The study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 19-29-07069.

Keywords: Dark Triad Traits; risk; empathy; rationality

EPP0908

Personality disorders and therapist countertransference: A review.

I. Cuevas Iñiguez* and M.D.C. Molina Lietor

Psiquiatría, Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Alcalá de Henares, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1176

Introduction: The countertransference of the therapist is crucial in psychotherapy. Although the concept of countertransference arose from psychoanalysis, it is considered a construct that occurs in any type of therapy.
Objectives: The purpose of this review is to examinate the relationship between personality disorders and countertransference.
Methods: A systematic literature review was performed on PubMed using the keywords "personality disorder" and "countertransference". All papers published between 2015 and 2020 were evaluated.
Results: There were significant relationships between and patients' personality disorders and patterns of countertransference. Criticized countertransference were associated with paranoid and antisocial personality disorders. Borderline personality disorders was related to helpless, overwhelmed, and overinvolved responses. Narcissistic and schizotypal personality disorders were associated with disengaged therapist responeses. Helpless countertransference was associated with schizoid personality disorders. Avoidant personality disorders was associated with postive responses. Special/overinvolved therapist responses were associated with obsessive-compulsive personality disorders
Conclusions: Several studies suggest that therapists' emotional responses occur consistently in any kind of therapy. Moreover, specific personality disorders are associated with concrete emotional responses. Therefore, therapists can make therapeutic and diagnostic use of their conunntertransference.

Keywords: personality disorder; Therapy; countertransference

EPP0910

Moral disengagement and social distancing of people with a personality disorder

R. Heissler[1*], N. Doubková[1,2], J. Jonáš[1,3] and M. Preiss[1,4]

[1]Clinical Research Of Mental Disorders, National Institute of Mental Health, Klecany, Czech Republic; [2]Faculty Of Education, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; [3]Faculty Of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic and [4]Psychology, University of New York in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1177

Introduction: People with personality disorders (PD) share some impairments in personality functioning (e.g. identity, intimacy, empathy) that are also associated with inner or interpersonal conflicts, and sometimes also with different strategies of moral disengagement (MD). It is unclear whether MD strategies are related to individuals with/without PD and their willingness to have social contacts with representatives of otherness (like minorities, physically handicapped, etc.).
Objectives: Comparison of the differences in MD strategies and social distance to the otherness of healthy controls and people with PD, and the influence of personality functioning.
Methods: Moral Disengagement Scale which measures eight MD strategies, the Semi-Structured Interview for Personality Functioning DSM-5 assessing the Self and Interpersonal functioning, and Bogardus Social Distance Scale measuring perceived social distance toward various representatives of otherness are applied in two samples (general population and personality disorders).
Results: People with PD showed a significantly higher propensity to use various MD strategies than healthy controls with moderate effect size (.34–.49). Moral disengagement is facilitated by different aspects of personality functioning in both samples, sharing the impairments in maintaining close relationships. Both samples differed in MD strategies connected with higher social distancing.
Conclusions: People with PD are more prone to moral disengagement than healthy adults. MD appears to be facilitated by different aspects of personality functioning in both samples. Some representants of otherness are more related to specific MD strategies. We hypothesize that understanding of specific MD strategies used by people with PD can provide insight and explain some of their behavior.

Keywords: social distancing; Moral disengagement; personality disorder; personality functioning

EPP0911

How neuroticism affects prejudical attitudes and social distance

J. Jonáš[1,2*], R. Heissler[1], N. Doubková[1,3] and M. Preiss[1,4]

[1]Clinical Research Of Mental Disorders, National Institute of Mental Health, Klecany, Czech Republic; [2]Faculty Of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; [3]Faculty Of Education, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic and [4]Psychology, University of New York in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1178

Introduction: Previous studies didn't find any connection between Neuroticism and authoritarian personality or social dominance orientation, but xenophobic attitudes might be hold even apart from these constructs.
Objectives: In our study we compared subjects with high Neurtoicism score with controls with a focus on racism and social distance.
Methods: The Bogardus Social Distance Scale (BSDS) is a measure of perceived social distance of a subject towards concrete outgroups. Modern Racism Scale (MRS) and The Blatant and Subtle Prejudice Scales (BSRS) are scales measuring racism. For our study we used the Neuroticism scale of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). Also, we asked about personal conflicts with outgroup members and how subjects perceived their unpleasantness and importance. We measured the attitudes towards Romani, Vietnamese, foreigners, homeless people, migrants, people with mental disease and people with a physical disability.