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Psychopathology

ORAL PRESENTATION

4249
Trait anger in premenstrual disorders

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Most women experience some symptoms before menstruation, but these are usually mild in intensity and do not interfere with their functioning. However, some naturally-cycling individuals are diagnosed with premenstrual syndrome or premenstrual dysphoric disorder, which is characterised by a significant severity of symptoms that make daily life difficult for those affected. Although both disorders are relatively common, and cause considerable psychological suffering and sometimes very serious consequences in private and professional life, not enough studies have focused on their psychological mechanisms and determinants. The presentation will address the findings about the role of anger in premenstrual disorders as well as the results of two studies (on a group of students, retrospectively measured, $N = 150$; and in the general population, retrospectively and prospectively measured Nretr = 339; Nprosp = 76) that examined whether trait anger mediates the relationship between trauma experience and premenstrual disorder symptom severity. Excessive irritability and conflictedness are among the most common symptoms of premenstrual dysphoric disorder, and some studies also show that menstruating individuals struggling with premenstrual disorder have higher levels of trait anger than the general population and that trait anger is associated with symptom severity in these individuals. As hypothesised in both studies, trait anger appeared to be a partial mediator of the relationship between traumatic experiences and premenstrual symptom severity. This suggests that working with anger and conflict resolution could be helpful in the psychotherapy of premenstrual disorders - the treatment of which, according to some studies, is still insufficiently effective.

3926
Psychodynamic factors predicting separation-individuation difficulties in young adulthood

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Separation-individuation is an important developmental task in the early years of life. Unresolved conflicts of the separation-individuation process leaves shame and anger intensified which in turn contributes to further separation-individuation difficulties later in life. The aim of the current study is to investigate the role of early parental experiences and current emotions of young adults in predicting their separation-individuation difficulties. The sample consisted of 535 (381 females, 154 males) young adults aged between 18 and 25 ($M = 20.51$, SD = 1.75). Participants were administered a sociodemographic information form, Short-EMBU to measure early rearing styles, Relationship with Parents Scale to assess role confusion with mother and father, Trait Shame and Guilt Scale to assess shame, and State-Trait Anger Inventory to measure anger. A stepwise regression analysis was conducted to reveal the predictors of separation-individuation difficulties. Sociodemographic variables were entered in the first step, early-rearing styles were defined in the second step, role confusion with both parents was entered in the third step, and emotions were included in the last step. The results revealed that age and gender from the first step and rejection of the father and overprotection of the mother from the second step were significantly associated with the separation-individuation difficulties of young adults. Moreover, role confusion with the mother and father and shame and anger feelings significantly predicted separation-individuation difficulties. In the final model, demographic variables and early-rearing styles were found to be non-significant. All variables explained 39% of the variance in the separation-individuation difficulties. The findings were important in that experiencing role confusion with parents during childhood was a stronger predictor of separation-individuation difficulties than early rearing practices of parents. It may indicate that the way the child positions himself/herself in response to parents' attitudes/behaviours may have greater importance in the maintenance of separation-individuation difficulties during young adulthood.

3166
Relationship between unrequited love and compassion in the context of depression

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Background: Unrequited love is defined as love that is felt by one person towards another who feels less attraction toward the lover. People who experience it present more symptoms of depression. Developing compassion seems to be an adequate psychological intervention to help them. It can be built in three flows: compassion for others, compassion for others, and self-compassion. Aim: This research aimed to describe the relationship between unrequited love, depression, and compassion. Method: 172 young adults (77% female) filled out an online survey consisting of the Passionate Love Scale, Patient's Health Questionnaire-9, Event-related Rumination Inventory, and Compassionate Engagement and Action Scales. Results: People with recent unrequited love experiences have higher levels of depression ($t = -4.02$; $p < 00.1$) than people without this experience. The k-mean cluster analysis showed three clusters differentiated by the intensity of unrequited love and depression symptoms ($X^2 = 67.9$; $p < .001$; $\varepsilon^2 = 0.397$). They require a diverse intensity of mental-health interventions ($X^2 = 78.3$; $p < .001$). Cluster 1 is characterised by intensive unrequited love experience, severe depression, high intensity of intrusiveness, and mean level of deliberate ruminations. People from cluster 1 often need a combination of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy. Cluster 2 represents people with intensive experience of unrequited love, moderate depression symptoms, and high levels of both kinds of ruminations. Some of them may need pharmacotherapy or psychological support. Cluster 3 describes people with low intensity of unrequited love, mild depression symptoms, deliberate ruminations, and very low levels of intrusive ruminations. Mostly they do not need any professional help. Developing compassion for others ($Z = 2.446$; $p = .014$) and compassion for others ($Z = -1.89$; $p = .058$) can help people who need psychological help with depression related to unrequited love. Conclusions: People with unrequited love experience present different intensities of depression symptoms. Compassion-based interventions can be used to provide adequate help in those cases.

2900
Associations between emotion malleability beliefs and emotion regulation processes in daily life

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Emotion malleability beliefs have been demonstrated to influence how individuals regulate their emotions at the trait level. Concurrent theories propose that emotion regulation occurs in daily life and involves several stages, including identifying the need to regulate, selecting strategies, and implementing those strategies to change emotions. It remains unclear whether and how emotion malleability beliefs are associated with these different stages of emotion regulation unfolding in everyday life. Therefore, the present study examined the relationships between trait emotion malleability beliefs and the three stages of emotion regulation using dynamic structural equation modelling (DSEM). Data from three independent studies (total $N = 391$) requested and retrieved from the EMOTE database that employed daily diary and ecological momentary assessment (EMA) methodologies were analysed. In each, emotion malleability beliefs were assessed at

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baseline and measures of six emotion regulation strategies and negative emotions were collected in the participants' daily lives. DSEM models were fitted for each emotion regulation strategy and dataset. The results showed that emotion malleability beliefs were significantly associated with the selection of cognitive reappraisal and situation modification in the daily diary study, but not with any stage of emotion regulation in the EMA studies. These findings indicated the need for further research to explore the intricate and dynamic relationships between emotional beliefs and emotion regulation in daily life.

2408
Relationship between socioemotional processes and subclinical eating disorders in early adolescents

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Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are often associated with socioemotional impairments, which can contribute to the development and persistence of ED symptoms. The facets of socioemotional functioning that seem to be compromised include mentalizing, which refers to the ability to perceive and understand a mental state and requires perspective-taking. Research suggests that people with ED have difficulty understanding themselves and others. They also exhibit a deficit in perspective-taking and may experience reduced social interaction. However, little is known about the early onset of socioemotional impairments in ED prior to the acute stage of the illness. The objective of this study is to model the relationship between mentalizing, emotional processes, interpersonal difficulties, and the development of ED symptoms in early adolescence. Method: One hundred and fifty teenagers aged from 11 to 13 were recruited from the general population to complete a self-report questionnaire assessing ED symptoms, emotional regulation strategies (i.e. splitting with emotions, empathy, emotional contagion), mentalizing (i.e. reflective functioning, perspective taking), interpersonal difficulties (i.e. fear and avoidance in social interactions). Results: We conducted analysis using partial least squares path modelling to determine the predictive relationship between these processes. Results show that difficulties in perspective-taking and mentalizing are associated with interpersonal regulation strategies. Furthermore, interpersonal difficulties mediate relationships between mentalizing impairment and ED symptoms in early adolescence. Additionally, the results show that high levels of emotional contagion and splitting with emotions predict higher ED symptoms in early adolescence. Discussion: These findings provide a better understanding of the early mechanisms related to socioemotional processes that lead to the onset of ED. The results allow for the identification of teenagers at risk before the onset of ED. This supports the development of psychotherapeutic interventions that target adolescents' socioemotional skills to prevent the onset of ED.

2297
Depression and executive functioning among college students in Brazil

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Depression is characterised by a wide variety of symptoms. Some of those symptoms include decreased interest or pleasure in carrying out activities, hypersomnia, fatigue, loss of interest, the feeling of uselessness, and reduced ability to concentrate. Therefore, depression is often associated with decreased executive functioning of the individual affected. In this work, we present data collected in the context of a large research project, dedicated to investigating depression in college students focusing on a Brazilian university. Data from participants were collected as responses to the PHQ-9 and WHODAS 2.0 scales. Volunteers contributed every 15 to 21 days. Building a longitudinal database of participants' responses. 85 of the 89 participants responded to the scales. In this study, regarding the PHQ-9 scale, 77% of participants presented in any of their applications a score above the lower limit, for a depressive disorder. Regarding the WHO-DAS 2.0 instrument, respondents above the 90th percentile on the scale were, respectively, in the first, second, and third applications: 31%, 48%, and 25%. We noticed a relationship between the loss of functionality and severe depressive conditions for 70% of participants. In addition, because the preservation of functionality in severe depressive cases can be a protective factor, or even a predictor of good evolution, 57% of the participants with severe depressive conditions and preserved functionality progressed to a milder condition or the remission of the condition in subsequent applications of the PHQ-9 scale. Among participants with moderate depressive symptoms initially, 44% of them presented dysfunctionality. In this context, we posit that Psychosocial Care policies in universities should invest in active screening to proactively identify cases of depression. This is particularly important because, for moderate depression, there is a significant percentage of students who maintain their executive functions.

1920
The cognitive-motivational aspects of ADHD

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Objective. The purpose of the study was to examine the motivational components of ADHD in terms of the cognitive orientation (CO) approach, which is a cognitive-motivational theory and methodology. It was expected that the result would expand the information about ADHD, which is mostly cognitive. Method: The participants included two groups (age 10-17, both genders): (a) 43 subjects with ADHD, diagnosed in a major clinic based on a neurological examination, neurological tests, the Test of Variables of Attention (T.O.V.A.), their achievements at school, developmental background and information provided by parents and teachers; (b) 44 matched healthy controls, recruited from a regular neighbouring school. All subjects were administered the CO-ADHD is designed to assess the motivational tendencies regarding ADHD which includes beliefs about oneself, about others, and reality, about rules and goals based on themes identified by systematic interviewing. Results: Exploratory factor analysis yielded of the themes yielded four factors, concerning keeping continuously alert, self-reliance, low self-esteem, and not obeying, accounting together for 64.4% of the variance. A discriminant analysis provided a prediction of 74.4% of the membership of all subjects in the correct group, which deviates significantly from the 50% of random prediction. Discussion: Major conclusions refer to the tendencies for constant alertness, disobeying conventional rules, and self-reliance as major factors underlying the behaviour and stress of individuals with ADHD.

1550
The network of basic symptoms of help-seeking person in Indonesia

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This study analyses the basic symptoms exhibited by individuals seeking help in Indonesia. The study provides valuable insights into the patterns and characteristics of those seeking help and will aid in developing effective strategies to address their needs. Recognizing the unique socio-cultural context of Indonesia, the study focuses on a demographic of young adults aged 16–30, a group statistically representative of those most likely to demonstrate early signs of mental health issues. Utilising a cross-sectional design, the study encompasses a sample size significant enough to provide comprehensive insights into the symptomatology prevalent among help-seeking individuals. Data were collected through structured interviews based on the adapted Symptom Pattern Interview (SPI-A). The Indonesian version of SPI-A, validated through an interrater reliability Fleiss Kappa index (κ) of 0.754, ensures moderate agreement among raters. The analysis employs a psychopathological network model, utilising Gaussian Graphical Models

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(GGM) techniques to dissect and understand the complex interrelations of symptoms. A key focus is on adynamia, emphasising their dominant and central roles in the symptom network. By identifying these core symptoms and their interconnections, the research aims to enhance the understanding of early psychological distress indicators and contribute to better preventive strategies and interventions in the Indonesian mental health landscape.

1291
Identification of vulnerability and protective factors for depression in college students in Brazil

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Introduction: The academic experience has a tremendous impact on the lives of college students. The changes in the higher education context can lead to psychopathological conditions, such as depression. To propose mental health interventions, there is a promising potential to collect data using Online Social Networks (OSR). Online interventions to promote Psychosocial Care leverage the development of automated and personalised solutions that analyse OSR posts seeking to establish relationships that indicate a potential depressive profile in college students. Method: This study follows a qualitative approach through which a thematic analysis of the post contents was conducted using Atlas Ti to identify influencing factors for depression among college students. Results: The protective factors present in the post contents shared by college students were related to interpersonal and institutional factors. The topics discussed also refer to: (1) the access/search for mental health services offered by qualified professionals and (2) social support from peers to seek help. These findings indicate the relevance of building and strengthening support networks. Conclusion: What students consider protective for mental health coincides with research in the field. However, two main challenges emerge. Even though students are aware of the need for a Psychosocial Care service, a significant number of students do not seek it. Furthermore, not all Brazilian universities provide such institutional support.

POSTER PRESENTATION

3276
A comparison of child-adolescent perfectionism levels in the global East and West

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Current studies on levels of perfectionism as a multidimensional construct are overwhelmingly based in Western countries and done on adults. There is a lack of studies (1) investigating the presence of perfectionism in children and adolescents in Asian countries and subsequently, a deficit in studies (2) comparing perfectionism levels between Western and Eastern regions. Objective: This study addresses the literature gap in comparing perfectionism levels in Western and Asian regions and sheds light on potential cultural differences in perfectionism around the world. It is hypothesised that the mean levels of perfectionism in Asian countries will differ from those in Western countries. Method: Two separate meta-analyses were conducted evaluating the levels of child-adolescent perfectionism in Western and Asian countries respectively. Studies included used the Child-Adolescent Perfectionism Scale (CAPS) to evaluate perfectionism in samples with a mean age of ≤17. Results: Relevant information, including sample characteristics, mean perfectionism scores, and country of data collection will be extracted and will be statistically analysed using a simple ANOVA test. Discussion: The study acts as an exploratory comparison of overall child-adolescent perfectionism levels in Western and Asian countries, and its results may further expand on the implications of perfectionism within a region's culture. Clinical significance: Perfectionism levels have implications for treatment and support needs in psychotherapy. Previous findings on the increase of self-oriented perfectionism in Western youth may be reflected in Asia, signalling a growing demand for programs targeting perfectionism.

2990
The relationships between auditory hallucinations and autistic traits in Japan

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Auditory hallucinations (AH) are phenomena perceived without external stimuli and are commonly associated with schizophrenia (Schneider, 1959). Notably, AH has also been observed in individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) (Kyriakopoulos et al., 2015). Recent studies indicate that AH occurrences in the general population range from 3.1% to 19.5% (Beavan et al., 2011), suggesting a potential influence of ASD traits on the prevalence of AH. Despite this, the relationship between AH and ASD has not been extensively studied. To address this gap, this quantitative study employed an online survey to assess the link between AH and ASD. The Autism Quotient Japanese version (AQ-J; Wakabayashi et al., 2004) was used to measure ASD traits, and the Auditory Hallucination-like Experience Scale (Sugimori et al., 2009) was utilised to gauge AH tendencies. The survey garnered responses from 189 college students. A significant correlation was found between certain AQ factors and the AHES, particularly between the "Attention to Details" factor and AH tendencies. These findings indicate a notable association between AH tendencies and ASD traits in the general population, implying that ASD traits may elevate the incidence of AH experiences.

2741
Altered neurochemical-behavioural interplay: dACC glutamate and awareness in internet gaming disorder

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Internet gaming disorder (IGD) is acknowledged for its negative impact, leading to altered neural mechanisms in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC). However, there exists a limited understanding of the neurochemical basis of the dACC in individuals with IGD. This study aimed to investigate the changes in excitatory transmitters within the dACC in IGDs compared to recreational game users (RGU) and explore the potential neurochemical-behavioural interplay, shedding light on the disorder's neurobiology and the protective role of mindfulness. Using 1H-magnetic resonance spectroscopy on a 3T magnetic resonance image scanner, we measured glutamate concentrations in the dACC and assessed the level of acting with awareness (AWA) using the subscale of the Chinese version of Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire in 19 participants with IGD and 21 RGUs. In comparison to RGUs, individuals with IGD exhibited decreased dACC glutamate concentration and lower levels of AWA. Furthermore, a significant correlation between AWA and dACC glutamate concentration was identified in RGUs but not in IGDs. The lower dACC glutamate in IGD aligns with findings in other types of addiction, suggesting disrupted cortico-striato-thalamic circuitry and diminished control over habitual behaviour. Altered patterns between dACC glutamate and AWA indicate impaired regulatory abilities, highlighting potential targets for interventions such as mindfulness training to elevate dACC glutamate and reduce the severity of IGD.

2082
Impact of exposure to traumatic events on autobiographical reasoning in alcohol use disorder

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The experience of traumatic events in the life course is likely to influence autobiographical recall, which is a major factor involved in the development of personal identity. In the literature, a prevalence of traumatic experiences has been shown in patients with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). The aim of this study is to assess the impact of traumatic events on identity development through the analysis of self-defining memories (SDM) in patients with AUD. This study includes two groups of participants: 40 patients with AUD and 40 control participants. Each participant recalled 5 SDM that were analysed according to different dimensions: emotional valence, specificity, integration of meaning, and theme. The Life Events Checklist for DSM-5 and the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire were used to identify the presence of traumatic experiences. The dissociative experiences were assessed with the Dissociation Questionnaire. Results show more negative and less specific SDM, as well as more SDM related to traumatic experience, recalled in the group of patients than in the control group. Also, patients recalled less integrated SDM, reflecting a lower ability to attribute meaning to their past life events. The presence of a high level of dissociative experiences is associated with a greater recall of non-integrated memories and negative memories. The findings may allow us to consider therapeutic targets focused on meaning-making of traumatic events and emotional regulation training to prevent relapse in AUD patients.

1964
The influence of Uk-Wool (Korean resentment) on aggressive behaviour in college students

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This study aimed to examine the moderated mediating effect of self-encouragement on the influence of Uk-Wool (Korean resentment) on aggressive behaviour in college students. For this purpose, 396 college students were surveyed online and offline. The moderated mediation effect was tested using Process Macro 3.5 with data from 369 participants, excluding 20 who responded dishonestly and nine multivariate outliers. The results showed that depression partially mediated the relationship between Uk-Wool and aggressive behaviour, and there was a moderating effect of self-encouragement between Uk-Wool and depression. Finally, self-encouragement moderated the effect of Uk-Wool on aggressive behaviour through depression, confirming a moderated mediation effect. This study confirms the importance of depression in understanding the influences of the Uk-Wool on aggressive behaviour. It also suggests that promoting self-encouragement can effectively reduce depression levels and aggressive behaviour. Based on these findings, the significance, limitations, and suggestions for future research are discussed.

1545
Further analysis and reconsideration of the motivational factors behind nonsuicidal self-injury

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Several models attempt to systematise the possible motivational factors underlying nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI). The Four Function Model (Nock & Prinstein, 2004) describes four primary functions of self-injurious behaviour along two dichotomous (intrapersonal vs. interpersonal and positive vs. negative) dimensions. While Klonsky & Glenn (2009) defined two superordinate factors, one represents intrapersonal (emotional regulation) aspects of NSSI acts, the other refers to the interpersonal (social) background of NSSI. Our study aimed to investigate the latent structure of NSSI functions in a Hungarian community adult sample using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The Inventory of Statements About Self-Injury (Klonsky & Glenn, 2009) was used to explore the characteristics of NSSI, which comprises 13 possible functions of NSSI behaviours. Out of 1873 nonclinical adults, 232 (12.38%) reported engaging in NSSI during the previous month. The analyses were conducted on this current NSSI sample (76.3% women; mean age = 28.95 years; SD = 10.34). According to CFA results, poor levels of model fit were shown for the original two-factor model, therefore EFA in five analytical steps was performed to reach a sufficient latent structure of NSSI motivations. This also resulted in a robust two-factor structure, the content of which can be interpreted as follows: (1) Managing negative affective states through self-harm (e.g., self-punishment, marking distress, affect regulation) and (2) Living through positive (intra- and interpersonal) experiences through self-harm (e.g., autonomy, toughness, sensation seeking). Internalising psychiatric symptoms has a positive predicting effect on both two robust factors, while difficulties in emotion regulation only predict managing negative states through NSSI. The interpretability of the two emerging functionality factors, in addition to the importance of intra- and interpersonal functions, shows rather an emphasis on the management of positive and negative emotional states in the organisation of the NSSI function factors.

1503
Associations between a transdiagnostic core vulnerability and internalising symptoms

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Recent research has sought to study how the overlapping features of extant cognitive vulnerabilities might serve as a general risk factor for internalising psychopathology. However, it is not yet known how this purportedly transdiagnostic core vulnerability is associated with internalising psychopathology at the symptom level. Using a newly developed measure of this transdiagnostic core vulnerability, we aimed to identify which internalising symptoms of psychopathology were most relevant to the core vulnerability. To do so, we fit an undirected network model to internalising symptom and core vulnerability data obtained from 907 university students. The core vulnerability was found to be transdiagnostic in that it was associated with different specific symptoms spanning the different forms of internalising psychopathology. Importantly, these symptoms differed in their breadth and depth of associations with the core vulnerability: Of the various affective, cognitive, and somatic/vegetative internalising symptoms analysed, the core vulnerability only demonstrated direct and prominent associations with cognition-related internalising symptoms. These associations also varied in potency, with the symptom of feeling like a failure displaying the strongest association with the core vulnerability. The present study highlights cognition-related internalising symptoms as the most relevant type of symptoms to the core vulnerability and demonstrates that interesting insights can be gleaned from symptom-focused investigations of the interface between the transdiagnostic core vulnerability construct and internalising psychopathology.

268
Relationship between family mental health problems and substance use disorders

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Background: Little is known about family mental illness and substance use disorder (SUD). This case-control study explored the relationship between family (parents and/or siblings) mental health problems (FMHP) and lifetime substance use disorder (SUD), considering a gender perspective. Methods: A sample of 387 patients ($n = 306$ men, 79.1%; $n = 81$ women, 20.9%) was recruited from the Proyecto Hombre Navarra (Spain) addiction treatment programme. Patients with (80 men; 24 women)

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and without (226 men; 57 women) FMHP were compared, taking sex into account. Results: The prevalence of FMHP was 26.9%, without significant differences between men ($n = 80$; 26.1%) and women ($n = 24$; 29.6%). Men with FMHP reported higher severity in family/social and psychiatric areas than those without FMHP. Women with FMHP reported a higher severity in the psychiatric area and a higher prevalence of anxiety problems, suicidal attempts, previous psychopharmacological treatments, and physical abuse than women without FMHP. Conclusions: FMHP is highly prevalent in patients with SUD. They are associated with lifetime psychopathological problems, mainly in men. Further specific research is needed to evaluate this issue to develop specific treatments tailored to the needs of patients with FMHP.

88
Role of general psychopathology & high-risk traits in adolescent & adult symptom development

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This study examines the hierarchical structure of psychopathology, focusing on the general factor of psychopathology (p) and its association with high-risk personality traits in adolescents and adults. Challenging the conventional categorical understanding of psychological disorders, research has demonstrated significant symptomatic co-occurrence and comorbidity, supporting a dimensional view of psychopathology. Utilising data from the LISS panel, this thesis addresses two questions: (1) How does the p factor predict the development of psychopathological symptoms in adolescents and adults? (2) Is there a relationship between high-risk personality traits and the likelihood of developing psychopathological symptoms in individuals with higher p levels? Participants were assessed using the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), Alcohol and Drugs assessment, and the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP). Confirmatory factor analysis was employed for data analysis, involving model estimation, goodness-of-fit assessment, measurement invariance testing, and regression and indirect effects models to examine the link between personality traits and psychopathology dimensions. Results revealed that p significantly predicts symptom development and is associated with high-risk traits' presence. Emotional stability, extraversion, and conscientiousness display negative associations with p, while agreeableness and intellect show no significant associations. These findings underscore the importance of the p factor in understanding the relationship between personality traits and psychopathological symptom development, advancing knowledge on the hierarchical structure of psychopathology. They emphasise the need to assess specific traits when evaluating mental health disorder potential, providing a foundation for future research and interventions targeting psychopathology prevention and improved mental health outcomes for at-risk individuals.

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