

(1.8%). Women were overrepresented in all groups ($p < .001$). In terms of sport attendance, we found that EAT group and ED group does sports about 6–10 times per week, and EAT & ED group 4 times weekly ($p < .001$) compared to the controls with 1 time. Observing the type of sport difference is indicated in doing cardio type of moving or body building ($p < .01$). A growing popularity is seen attending in

fitness centers among young people. *Conclusions:* The prevalence of ED and EAT is much higher among fitness goers, than in the normal population, and this might point out the strong link between the two symptoms. Further attention should be paid to see these phenomena separately in order to understand them more precisely.

OR-42

Video game addiction: Prevalence and correlates in a representative sample of Norwegian 17-year-olds

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Background and aims: The present study aims to investigate the prevalence of video game addiction and problematic video game use, and their associations with mental health variables, in a representative sample of Norwegian 17-year-olds. Included mental health variables were anxiety, depression, impulsivity, loneliness and aggression. *Methods:* An initial sample comprising 3,000 individuals was randomly selected from the Norwegian National Registry and contacted by mail with an invitation to participate in the survey. Individuals who chose to partake could reply by

mail or online. All participants were rewarded with a universal gift certificate of NOK200 (approximately €27). Final response rate will be presented at the conference, but at the time of submission, response rate was 66%. *Results:* Prevalence of video game addiction and problematic video game use, and their associations with mental health variables was not known at the time of submission. The results will be presented at the conference. *Conclusions:* Implications of the results will be discussed at the conference.

OR-43

Self-mutilation as a behavioural addiction in borderline personality disorder

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Background and aims: Self-mutilative behaviour is regarded as a part of the addictive spectrum. In the etiology of self-mutilative behaviour childhood traumatization and trait impulsiveness play a significant role. Purpose of this presentation is 1) to identify self-mutilating and habitual self-mutilating patients in a borderline sample and 2) to assess traumatic childhood experiences and trait impulsiveness in the self-mutilating and habitual self-mutilating BPD group. *Methods:* The sample comprised of 67 psychiatric inpatients who met the criteria of borderline personality disorder assessed by the SCID-II interview. Test battery includes OSI, TAQ, ETI and BIS-11. *Results:* In this sample 43 BPD patients engaged into self-mutilation, and this group was divided into a self-mutilating ($N = 27$) and a habitual self-

mutilating ($N = 16$) subgroup. Habitual self-mutilating subjects reported extremely frequent self-mutilative acts, in this subgroup the onset of self-mutilation was earlier and the rate of analgesia was higher than in the self-mutilating subgroup. Among habitual self-mutilating patients the prevalence of childhood traumatization was significantly higher and they all have a history of childhood sexual abuse. Furthermore, habitual self-mutilating patients had higher scores on the BIS-11 than the other subgroup. *Conclusion:* In our study a relatively distinct subgroup (including habitual self-mutilating patients) was identified. Our results supported the role of trait impulsiveness and childhood traumatization in the etiology of self-mutilative behaviour.

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The influence of advertising on compulsive buying – The role of persuasion knowledge

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Background and aims: The growing concern over compulsive buying behaviour (CB) among consumers has led to vast amounts of research examining the antecedents of this maladaptive behaviour. The focus of previous research was

however mainly on examining the internal, psychological factors contributing to CB. The current research, on the other hand, sheds light on one of the external triggers which can possibly stimulate CB, namely advertising. *Methods:*