

differ significantly in authentic living. Hierarchical multiple regression revealed that after controlling for the effects of gender and age ( $R^2 = .01$ ,  $F > .05$ ), as well as of neuroticism ( $\Delta R^2 = .37$ ,  $F < .001$ ), only the self-alienation dimension of authenticity was a significant predictor of psychological distress in the clinical sample ( $\Delta R^2 = .08$ ,  $F < .01$ ). Similar results were obtained in the nonclinical sample, although higher percentage of variance in psychological distress was explained by self-alienation ( $\Delta R^2 = .18$ ,  $F < .001$ ). The findings are in line with the person-centered, as well as other counseling psychology perspectives on the role of self-alienation in psychopathology, however prospective studies should explore a potential reciprocal relationship.

### 7720

#### Quality of life and severity of pain in patients after amputation due to cancer: Pilot study

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**Introduction:** The problem of quality of life in patients with chronic diseases is of particular importance. Modern medical methods make it possible to treat those patients who were considered incurable, but organ-preserving treatment is not always possible. Studies show that people who have undergone amputation of a limb are often excluded from social life and work; psychological assistance to patients undergoing amputations especially due to cancer diseases – which is a life-threatening condition – is relevant. **Objective:** This research is aimed at studying the relationship between quality of life indicators and the intensity of pain syndrome being one of its key aspects in patients who underwent amputation of the lower limb due to cancer. **Material and methods:** The pilot stage of the study consisted in an examination of 22 patients with bone and soft tissues tumors in lower extremities (mean age  $56.32 \pm 2.44$ , 63.6% female). The Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and the Watkins scale (doctor's expert evaluation) were used to assess the severity of pain. Patients' quality of life was studied by means of EORTC QLQ-C30. **Results:** Spearman's rank-order correlation established a positive correlation between the subjective assessment of pain intensity (VAS) and the symptom scales of EORTC QLQ-C30 "Fatigue" ( $p = .01$ ), "Pain" ( $p = .01$ ), "Appetite loss" ( $p = .05$ ), as well as a negative correlation with the functional scales "Cognitive functioning" ( $p = .05$ ) and "Social functioning" ( $p = .05$ ). Greater severity of pain evaluated by physicians through the Watkins scale is associated with the symptom scales "Pain" ( $p = .01$ ) and "Dyspnoea" ( $p = .05$ ) and

negatively correlates with "Cognitive functioning" ( $p = .05$ ). **Conclusions:** The study of objective and subjective pain severity indicators in relation to indicators of patients' quality of life will improve patients' rehabilitation and will contribute to an individual approach to cancer patients. This research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), grant 20-013-00573 A.

### 7652

#### Similarity of interpersonal problems in couples: A circumplex analysis of perceived partner behavior

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**The objective:** Interpersonal theories propose that the similarity or complementarity principle may function to enable compatibility of interpersonal behaviors in dyadic relations. Accordingly, complementarity is expected in the dominance dimension whereas similarity is expected in the affiliation dimension of the interpersonal behaviors. This study examines the compatibility of interpersonal problems in couples and explores the locations of perceived interpersonal problems of the partners on the Interpersonal Circumplex. **Methods:** A community sample of 731 volunteer adults (408 women, 317 men) from Turkey who are aged between 18–61, and in a relationship for at least 3 months participated in the study. Participants' self-report interpersonal problems and their perceptions of their partner's problems were assessed using the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems. Participants were recruited through advertisements on social media platforms and the data was collected online. **Results:** Pearson correlation analysis revealed weak to strong positive correlations among all interpersonal problems of self-report and perceived partner measures. Circumplex analysis of perceived partner problems indicated that submission- or dominance-related, majority of partner problems were located on the hostile half of the circumplex, with a shift toward hostility vector. On the other hand, affiliation-related problems, except for intrusive-needy behavior, were located on the friendly submission quadrant. **Conclusions:** Overall, the results supported the similarity of couple-partners in all forms of interpersonal problems when assessed by one member of a couple. This result might reflect the tendency of preferring a similar partner in interpersonal behavior patterns, or the tendency of projecting participants' own problems onto their partners. **Keywords:** Interpersonal problems, couples, partner, dominance, affiliation.

### 7639

#### Psychological distress in a sample

#### of non-resident university student asking for psychological support

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**Objective:** Starting university education is a crucial period for the mental health of students, who report higher levels of distress compared to the general population. Research extensively studied psychological distress among university students, underlining more mental health problems in non-resident students. The aim of the present study is to investigate psychological distress in non-resident students living in a University Residence asking for psychological support. **Methods:** Two hundred and eight tertiary education students (40.4% males) aged between 18 and 37 ( $M = 23.15$ ,  $DS = 2.90$ ) consecutively enrolled through a Psychological Service addressed to non-resident students were administered the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Y, the Beck Depression Inventory-II, the Suicidal History Self-Rating Screening Scale, the Personality Inventory for DSM-5-Brief Form, and the Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20. **Results:** The 20.3% of the sample was foreign. TAS-20 showed a borderline mean value ( $M = 50.73$ ;  $DS = 11.99$ ), with the 53.3% of students showing at least borderline alexithymia. Students showed mild depressive symptoms ( $M = 19.11$ ;  $DS = 11.68$ ), with a moderate to severe condition in the 44.9% of cases. The 71% of students showed severe post-traumatic symptoms. Moreover, students show both trait ( $M = 47.75$ ;  $DS = 13.90$ ) and state anxiety ( $M = 48.30$ ;  $DS = 13.32$ ). SHSS shows a non-at risk mean value ( $M = 2.80$ ;  $DS = 2.51$ ), however, the 6.1% of the sample result at risk. The 46.4% of the sample reported substance abuse, the 8.7% other substances abuse. **Conclusions:** Non-resident students living in University Residences seem to live their relocation in a traumatic way and to show relevant mental health issues. This could lead to a strong impairment of their daily lives and of their academic performances. Thus, it is important to improve Psychological Services specifically addressed to this population, in order to reduce the risk of mental health sequelae and academic drop-out.

### 7638

#### Psychological distress among Italian university students

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**Objective:** Emerging adulthood is a phase of development characterized by many transitions and challenging tasks. For some young men and women, this phase coincides with the years of tertiary education. Many studies point out high levels of psychological distress in university students. However, only a few Italian studies has focused on mental health of university students. This study sought to better understand