

Klaps et al., 2016) and identify potentially changed game play motivations together with underlying factors like attachment. Methods and Data: Using a web-based questionnaire 311 gamers (80.71% male, 16.08% female, 0.30% transsexual, 0.70% intersexual) were surveyed using the Revised Adult Attachment Scale (AAS-R) (Schmidt, Muehlan & Brähler, 2016) to assess subjective approaches according to attachment experiences and the Gaming Motivation Scale (Yee, 2006). Statistical analysis included explorative methods, GLM procedures and concurrent effect size calculations. Results: Participants were categorized into groups according to their attachment style (secure, ambivalent, insecure-avoidant) and according to their preferred Gaming-Genre (Action, Simulation/Strategy, MOBAs, MMORPGs, RPG and other). No significant differences were found between attachment styles regarding genre preference ( $\chi^2(8) = 11.152, p = .193$ ) but a relevant and significant difference exists for the motivational subscale "Escapism" ( $F(2,246) = 7.819, p = .001, \eta^2 = 0.06$ ). In addition to that ambivalent gamers show significantly higher values in the motivational higher-level-factor "Social" ( $F(2,246) = 3.354, p = .037, \eta^2 = 0.03$ ). Added value: Although it seems that there is no connection between preferred genre according to attachment style, clear motivational differences were found. Social reasons for playing are a main motivator for participants with an ambivalent attachment style and in addition to that, they use gaming as strategy to flee from reality ("Escapism"). It seems that specific forms of interactions in relationships which are typical for different attachment styles can also be seen in the dynamics of play.

### 3552

#### Patients' cognitive attitudes and adherence to treatment after heart surgery

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Introduction: Patients' behavior has a significant impact on the treatment effectiveness. For patients undergoing high-tech heart surgery, full adherence to medical recommendations is crucial, since it prolongs the operation effect and improves life quality. A great number of factors affect treatment adherence: medical, socio-demographic, economic, and psychological. Patients' cognitive attitudes and features influence their disease and treatment perception and form a certain therapeutic behavior. Objective: to study the cognitive attitudes of patients undergoing surgical treatment of coronary heart disease, in connection with their adherence to treatment. Material and methods: At the pilot stage of the study, a group of 103 patients

was examined after coronary bypass grafting using the adaptation of the Ellis' Irrational Beliefs Questionnaire and the "Dispositional Optimism Test", based on the Life Oriented Test. The patients were divided into two groups – adherent (51%) and non-adherent (49%) to postoperative treatment by an expert assessment of their adherence. Results: The study of irrational beliefs showed that adherent patients are characterized by tending to generalize all things pessimistically ( $p < .05$ ), they have beliefs of obligation imposed on themselves ( $p < .01$ ), and beliefs about dependence of their self-concept on external parameters ( $p < .05$ ). Non-adherent patients showed the tendency to raise more demands to others than to themselves ( $.05 < p < .1$ ), which means they tend to shift the responsibility to others. Yet the study of patients' optimistic attitudes did not reveal any significant differences between the two groups. Conclusions: A preliminary research of some aspects of the patients' cognitive attitudes showed that this factor is relevant in terms of adherence and requires further detailed study. Psychological support and psychocorrective programs in the field of patients' cognitive style, their attitudes and beliefs, will increase the effectiveness of therapy. This research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), grant 18-013-00689 A.

### 3483

#### Implicit personality predictors of treatment outcome in patients with depressive disorder

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Background: Depressive disorder is one of the most frequently occurring mental disorders that strongly incapacitates individual's daily functioning. Etiology of depression encompasses biological, psychological and social factors, which in combination influence the process of recovery and also treatment prognosis. The aim of the research was to investigate the association between personality characteristics of depressed patients and the process of treatment outcome using a performance based measure of personality and to discover if implicit personality structure is an important factor associated with the long-term recovery from depression. Subjects and Methods: In the first phase (T 1) we tested a sample of 58 female patients with depressive disorder admitted to a psychiatric inpatient treatment with Beck depression inventory (BDI) and Rorschach Inkblot Method (RIM). We also collected relevant demographical and clinical data from medical records and performed independent assessment of functioning via Global Assessment of Functioning scale (GAF). In the 4-year follow up (T 2) we retested the sample with BDI, assessed functioning via GAF and identified major stressful life events in follow up period with Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS). Results: Personality structure

of depressed inpatients was significantly correlated with psychosocial functioning in four year follow up after psychiatric hospitalization. Personality structure at admission was more important predictor of later psychosocial functioning than depressive symptoms at admission and major stressful events during follow up period. Conclusions: The results support the hypothesis of interplay between individual's personality and its ability to influence the process of recovery. Based on the results of our study, we conclude that depression is a complex mental disorder that encompasses also important personality factors, which need to be taken into consideration in clinical treatment planning.

### 2228

#### Pornography and sexual function in emerging adults: The mediating role of sexual double standard

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Pornography use is becoming a common activity for an increasing number of individuals, particularly among young adults (Regnerus et al., 2016). Findings concerning sexual outcomes associated with the frequency of pornography use are mixed. However, self-perceived problematic pornography use seems to be related to sexual dysfunction (Vaillancourt-Morel et al., 2016). Sexual dysfunction, although not openly discussed, seems to be common and affect more than 40% of the population (Hendrickx et al., 2014). Understanding what explained this association could prevent the development of sexual problems. The phenomenon of sexual double standard indicates that there are different sexual behaviors according to gender, otherwise the person may be discriminated against or devalued (Milhausen & Herold, 2002). Mass media, including pornography use, is seen as an important socializing agent for young people, which conveys what is appropriate to do or not to do according to their gender (Strasburger & Wilson, 2002). Problematic pornography use may particularly affect sexual double standard. The purpose of this study is to examine the mediational role of sexual double standard in the association between self-perceived problematic pornography use and sexual function. The sample consists of 931 young adults (587 women, 344 men) with an average age of 24.46 years. Results indicated that even if self-perceived problematic pornography use was related to lower sexual function in men and women, an indirect effect of sexual double standards emerged for women only. Thus, in women, self-perceived problematic pornography use was related to lower sexual function via higher sexual double standards.