

depressive symptomatology. After applying the binary logistic regression we found that presence of depressive symptoms had significant association with illicit substance use among the target population.

Conclusions: This study showed a high prevalence of depressive symptoms among transgender population of twin cities of Pakistan. Use of illicit substances like tobacco, cannabis, opiates and alcohol should be discouraged and those using these should be routinely screened for the presence of other mental health issues in order to timely diagnose and treat them

Keywords: depression; socio-demographic factors; trans-genders

EPP1447

Improving depression screening in HIV positive pregnant women

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Introduction: Depression is a common complication of pregnancy and the postpartum period. Up to 70% percent of women report depressive symptoms during their pregnancy, and approximately 10-16% meet full criteria for major depressive disorder. Women with a history of perinatal or non-perinatal major depression are likely to relapse during pregnancy. Research shows that exposure to untreated depression and stress can have negative consequences on the birth outcome and child development. Given the harmful effects of this disease on both the mother and child, it is essential that all pregnant patients be screened for depression. Literature review did not reflect many studies that focus on depression screening in this population, let alone in pregnant patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Our study focuses on the impact the mandatory screening tool had on the incidence of depression screening in pregnant HIV patients.

Objectives: - Gain understanding of the Family Focused HIV Health Care Program for Women - Understand the importance of a mandatory screening tool for depression

Methods: Using standardized Quality Improvement tools Implementation of screening tool in notes & enforcing a hard stop in the medical records

Results: We noted both qualitative & quantitative improvement in depression screening. Qualitatively the screening has been standardized by creating a universal workflow by the inclusion of screening tools (PHQ2 and PHQ9) in Electronic Medical records. Quantitatively there has been a 34.9% improvement in screening by the case managers in the post interventional quarter.

Conclusions: Significant improvement noted in the incidence of depression screening by implementation a mandatory screening tool

Keywords: women's mental health; HIV; Depression; Depression screening

EPP1448

Translating theory into practice – dealing with pre- and post- menopausal women patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: Much has been written about psychosocial treatments (psychoeducation) in schizophrenia. However, for the psychiatric hospital as an organization wishing to create a service guided by an international wave of research there is a need for solutions which are practical and effective in addressing the gender issues and women patients' needs.

Objectives: This paper looks at and describes the process employed to develop a guidance document to enable the psychoeducation to provide information and to offer support to its women patients (pre- and post- menopausal age) in dealing with schizophrenia. Essential to this project was the understanding that the guidance would be easy to understand and practical whilst maintaining its strong foundation of research and good practice.

Methods: Women patient profile in a schizophrenia group hospitalized at the Moscow-based Psychiatric Hospital was analyzed.

Results: Females of pre- and post- menopausal age actually outnumber males. Such women patients are unique in their needs and demands for health services. This is important subgroup, and some psychosocial interventions should be developed for them. Mental health professionals should be familiar with the unique health problems of these women, and the potential that psychoeducation have to increase their health awareness (information on menopause and aging, oestrogens and depression, on other somatic and psychological influences around menopause, on effects of physical activity etc.).

Conclusions: The implications of this guidance document to enable the psychoeducation for mental health promotion are discussed, in particular the gendered nature of perception of psychosocial treatments in schizophrenia.

Keywords: Psychoeducation; women; Menopause; schizophrenia

EPP1449

Examining online postings on a russian internet self-harm message board: Further evidence of addiction to self-harm?

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