

Introduction: Long-acting injectable (LAI) antipsychotics are related to proven compliance to treatment and more constant medication levels (hence the apparent lower side-effect burden).

Objectives: To highlight the experience with LAI antipsychotic treatment during pregnancy.

Methods: Literature review.

Results: Seven cases are reported. A 35year old with schizophrenia received zuclopenthixole LAI (mostly 200mg/monthly) during both her pregnancies (of healthy girls born at weeks 39 and 40). A 35year old with schizophrenia was under risperidone LAI (25mg/2 weeks) and gave birth to a healthy girl at week 37. Another 35year old (probably with schizophrenia) was on olanzapine LAI (300mg/month during the last quarter of her pregnancy) that led to the birth of a healthy girl at week 40. A 37year old with schizophrenia received paliperidone LAI (100mg/monthly, last injection at week 28) and gave birth to a healthy boy at week 39. Paliperidone LAI (50mg/monthly) was the treatment of another 34year old with schizoaffective disorder that gave birth to a healthy boy at week 40, as well as of a 26year old (263mg/3-monthly), mother of a healthy boy as well (born at an unspecified week of pregnancy). Finally, a 43year old with bipolar disorder was on aripiprazole LAI (300mg/monthly) during her pregnancy that led to the birth of a healthy girl at week 40.

Conclusions: All pregnant women on LAI antipsychotic treatment gave birth to (apparently) healthy babies. LAI doses were mostly low. Long-term follow-up could clarify eventual delayed aftereffects. Based on the literature, LAI antipsychotic treatment could be considered as an option for selected pregnant patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Long-acting injectable antipsychotics; schizophrénia; bipolar disorder; pregnancy

EPV0722

Mental health of Tunisian women during the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic created a situation of general distress. Although the focus has been initially more on the physical health during the pandemic, mental health concerns linked to the lockdown have quickly risen.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic on Tunisian women's mental health.

Methods: An online survey was conducted during the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic using the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21). We also collected sociodemographic information and mental health status.

Results: A total of 751 women completed the questionnaire. More than half of the participants (57.3%) reported extremely severe distress symptoms, and 53.1% had extremely severe stress symptoms as per the DASS-21. Those who had a history of mental illness were found to have more severe symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress.

Conclusions: As this study was the first one to evaluate the acute impact of COVID-19 on mental health in Tunisia, Arab world and in Africa, it may be a sound basis for developing an effective psychological intervention aimed at women in these regions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Depression; stress; coronavirus

EPV0723

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on gender-based violence in Tunisia

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Introduction: Violence against women is a public health problem worldwide. During humanitarian crises such as wars, violence expands mainly to the detriment of the most vulnerable groups.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the effect of the COVID-19-related lockdown on gender-based violence.

Methods: This study was conducted using an online survey, between April 25 and May 6, 2020. Women were asked about sociodemographic information, lockdown conditions, history involving exposure to violence before and during the COVID-19 lockdown and its types.

Results: The number of included participants was 751. The age ranged from 18 to 69 years. Violence against women increased significantly during the lockdown (from 4.4 to 14.8%; $p < 0.001$). Psychological abuse was the most frequent type of violence (96%). Almost 90% ($n = 98$) of those who experienced violence during the lockdown did not seek assistance. Women who had experienced abuse before the lockdown were at an increased risk of violence during lockdown ($p < 0.001$; OR = 19.34 [8.71–43.00]).

Conclusions: Strengthening strategies to protect women during periods of crisis is urgent. However, a change in mentalities would take more time to set up. Violence against women necessitates a fundamental long-term struggle and practical intervention strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Spouse abuse; domestic violence; lockdown

EPV0724

Problematic facebook use during COVID-19 pandemic among Tunisian women

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Introduction: Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Tunisian government officially announced a lockdown on March 2020. This decision caused a significant change in the everyday life of Tunisians such as movement restriction revealing the psychosocial aspect of this crisis.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Tunisian women and its association with social media addiction.

Methods: This study was conducted using an online survey, between April 25 and May 6, 2020. Women were asked about sociodemographic information, lockdown conditions. The Facebook Bergen Addiction Scale (FBAS) was used to evaluate addiction to Facebook and social media. The Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21) was used to evaluate depression, anxiety and stress.

Results: We included 751 participants. Scores of the FBAS ranged from 6 to 30 and the mean score was 16.49 (± 5.4). Forty percent ($n = 300$) of respondents might have facebook addiction, as per the scale. A significant positive correlation was found between Facebook addiction score and DASS scores of depression ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.43$), anxiety ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.39$) and stress ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.41$).

Conclusions: Women who have higher rates of distress are more likely to have a problematic Facebook use during the COVID-19 pandemic which suggests that smartphone and internet use may be part of coping strategies implemented for the emotional distress secondary to this pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Addiction; social media; Behavioural addiction; coronavirus

EPV0725

Intimate partner violence and self-esteem

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Introduction: The impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) can be devastating on women's psychology. Moreover, IPV may destroy women's self-esteem and self-identity.

Objectives: To identify sociodemographic characteristics associated with IPV and to assess self-esteem among women victims of IPV.

Methods: It was a descriptive and analytical study over a period of 03 months from June 1st to August 31st, 2018 including all cases IPV female victims in forensic department at Habib BOURGUIBA University Hospital, Sfax. In addition to epidemiological data, Rosenberg scale were used to assess the victim's self-esteem.

Results: Among 142 female IPV victims, only 60 (22.3%) agreed to answer our questionnaire. Their median age was 33.5 years (27-41 years). Victims did not pass high school in 61.7% of cases and they were unemployed in 53.3% of cases. Most women got married at 23 years-old (20-26). The average length of marriage was 7 years (3-14 years). Bruises and abrasions were the most frequent lesions (58.3% and 56.7% of cases). Rosenberg Scale score's mean was 28.3 ± 4.3 . Self-esteem was low or very low among 70% of victims.

Conclusions: Female victims of IPV do not have a specific profile and low self-esteem is quite common among them. Additional

research is needed to better understand the extent of the problem and to develop more effective reporting methods.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: self-esteem; women; assault; Intimate partner violence

EPV0726

The regulation of emotions: Gender differences

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Introduction: Emotional regulation, understood as the emotional ability to repair emotional states, is a skill closely linked to adaptation during aging. People who are capable to manage their emotions have greater control over moods, applying adaptive regulation strategies that allow them to maintain positive moods and modify or regulate negative ones. It has been observed that gender can be a relevant variable related to emotional regulation. In this sense, it is considered that women may be more skillful than men to emotional regulation strategies, benefiting from more successful emotional management strategies.

Objectives: Verify if there are differences in the ability of emotional regulation between older men and women.

Methods: The sample consisted of 851 healthy older adults, of whom 299 were men and 554 women. The participants were recruited from elderly leisure centers in the city of Valencia (Spain). To assess emotional regulation, the regulation dimension of the Trait Meta-Mood Scale 24 (TMMS-24) was used.

Results: Significant differences were obtained in the emotional regulation dimension based on gender ($F(1, 851) = 0.075$, $p = 0.010$), finding higher levels in women than in men (3.64 vs. 3.49).

Conclusions: There is an apparent advantage of women in relation to emotional regulation, showing more skill than men in the management of emotional states. This is an important finding considering the impact of emotional regulation on adaptation during aging. This adaptive advantage has a greater importance in generation pleasant emotional states that contribute to healthy aging.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: women; emotion; Emotional Regulation; Gender

EPV0727

A review of pregnancy counseling with abnormal fetuses

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Introduction: This review study examines the cases of improving the therapeutic skills of therapists and areas of counseling and the