

women with suicidality behavior have also an increased risk for various adverse obstetric outcomes, including miscarriage, preterm delivery, maternal hemorrhage, and stillbirth. Furthermore, the postpartum period is often associated with the onset of mood and psychotic disorders with an increased risk of both suicide and infanticide. Women who have suffered from serious psychiatric conditions either after childbirth or in other phases of life should be informed about the possibility of relapse after subsequent pregnancies, thus presenting a higher risk of suicide.

Conclusions: During pregnancy and postpartum, it is fundamental to investigate suicide risk, including suicidal ideation, thoughts, and intent, especially (but not only) in women affected by mental pathology. Moreover, maternal suicide behaviour affects the child's neuropsychological development and can also increase the infant's suicide risk.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Postpartum; Suicide; Pregnancy

EPV1638

The impact of burnout syndrome among medical students - meta-analysis

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Introduction: The medical profession is associated with high requirements and responsibilities, and high rates of burnout have been reported in the medical literature.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to provide a detailed systematic review, focused on the impact of occupational burnout syndrome among medical students. A detailed perspective of existing instruments which are the psychometric properties and a meta-analysis of the average values of those three subscales of the most commonly applied tool - Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-HSS).

Methods: The meta-analysis was performed based on the available data on burnout rates in medical students measured by the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-HSS) method. In order to define the eligibility criteria for finding the relevant literature, the PICO method - the “population-intervention-comparison-result” approach was used.

Results: The sample sizes included ranged from $n = 73$ to 4050 students. Mean values (M) ranged from 12.94 to 28.26 for emotional exhaustion and from 7.30 to 13.43 for depersonalization. M for personal achievement ranged from 31.3 to 38.07. Weighted averages and standard deviations were $M = 22.93$ ($SD = 10.25$) for emotional exhaustion, $M = 8.88$ ($SD = 5.64$) for depersonalization, and $M = 35.11$ ($SD = 8.03$) for self-accomplishment. The included studies reported different prevalence rates with burnout rates ranging from 7.0% to 75.2%. The prevalence rate of burnout measured by MBI-HSS varied between 10.0% and 63.4%.

Conclusions: The meta-analytical aggregation of eligible studies showed high values of “emotional exhaustion”, “depersonalization” and “self-accomplishment”.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical students; burnout syndrome; self-accomplishment

EPV1639

Epidemioclinical profile of intimate partner abusers

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Introduction: Domestic violence is a critical global and social phenomenon.

Objectives: - To describe the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics related to the abuser in the context of domestic violence. - To study risk factors for acting out in the abuser.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study related to male abusers of their wives who consulted the Forensic Medicine Department of Tahar Sfar Hospital in Mahdia between January 2020 and October 2020 for a forensic examination.

Results: We collected 67 cases of domestic violence out of a total of 688 female consultants. The age of the abuser exceeded 35 years in 84% of cases. The average age of the abusers was 33.8 years. Almost half of the abusers had a primary school education. In 43% of the cases, the abuser was unemployed or had a job with a salary below the minimum wage. We found an association between domestic violence and the unfavorable professional status of the spouse. Only in 6% of the cases did the abuser have a psychiatric disorder. He had a history of chronic alcoholism in 35% of the cases and the use of illicit substances (cannabis) in 9% of the cases. Approximately one out of every two abusers (48%) was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the violent act. Alcoholism was associated with all forms of domestic violence. He had a criminal history in 30% of cases.

Conclusions: Our results provide real areas for reflection regarding the adoption of specific therapeutic strategies with domestic violence abusers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: profile; violence; women; abuser

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Gender Dysphoria and Mental Health

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Introduction: Gender dysphoria is characterized by a mismatch between the biological sex and gender identity of a person, frequently associated to distress or discomfort. Many transgender people will seek professional help to obtain a congruence between the gender identity and the body.

Objectives: Brief review of the literature in the field of mental health and gender dysphoria.

Methods: Review of the literature, through research in the *PubMed* database, using the following keywords: “gender dysphoria”, “mental health”, “psychiatric disorders”.

Results: Although the true prevalence of gender dysphoria (GD) is unknown, several studies indicated that the prevalence of