

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

S. Sediri, Y. Zgueb*, A. Aissa, U. Ouali and F. Nacef

Psychiatry A Department, Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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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

S. Sediri, Y. Zgueb*, A. Aissa, U. Ouali and F. Nacef

Psychiatry A Department, Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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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

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Problematic facebook use during COVID-19 pandemic among Tunisian women

S. Sediri, Y. Zgueb*, A. Aissa, U. Ouali and F. Nacef

Psychiatry A Department, Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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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.