

**Introduction:** There has been an increasing amount of research examining the addictive nature of self-harm (non-suicidal self-injury). One such area of research has examined if themes related to addiction are present in self-harm board postings on imessages. Recent research from the UK suggests that such themes are evident.

**Objectives:** The present aim was to build on previous research to examine if themes of addiction are present in other cultural contexts.

**Methods:** A sample of 254 online postings from a self-harm discussion forum on a Russian Internet message board were translated, extracted, read, and re-read before being coded using inductive content analysis to identify themes.

**Results:** Five themes were extracted and labelled: "Relationships with Family and Friends", "Self-Blame and Hatred", "Ongoing Battle", "Positive affect", "Other Mental Health Problems Difficulties". These themes are somewhat similar to those found within messages in a UK based self-harm forum.

**Conclusions:** The present findings, obtained from Russian respondents, provide further evidence demonstrating that repetitive self-harming seems to have addictive aspects.

**Keywords:** self-harm; Addiction; Russian; online

## EPP1450

### Gender balance in the validation of diagnostic tools for autism: A systematic review

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**Introduction:** Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder that is considered more common in males; however, ascertainment estimates of ASD in the UK population suggest a significant proportion of female cases of ASD go unrecognised and undiagnosed. This review examines whether the apparent underdiagnosis of girls may be attributed to gender sampling bias in the validation of diagnostic instruments routinely used to diagnose autism.

**Objectives:** To compare the gender ratio in validation samples of commonly used diagnostic tools for autism to estimates of the gender distribution of children with autism in the UK population

**Methods:** A review of diagnostic tool manuals and a targeted literature search identified the gender of sample participants used to validate tools used by Scottish ASD services. Analysis of validation samples compared the mean percentage of female participants with ASD to estimates of the proportion of girls with ASD in the UK population.

**Results:** Data on 7 tools was extracted. The mean percentage of female sample participants with ASD was significantly lower than the ascertainment estimate of females with ASD in the UK population ( $p=0.010$ ,  $t(6)=-3.67$ ) and significantly lower than the mean percentage of females in comparison groups ( $p=0.010$ ,  $t(12)=-3.06$ ).

**Conclusions:** There is low representation of females in validity samples of tools, which may reduce their sensitivity to the female phenotype and contribute to diagnostic disparities. Future research is warranted on why instruments are poorer detectors of ASD in girls and how female features of ASD could be better represented in their structure.

**Keywords:** autism; ASD; Gender; girls

## EPP1451

### Differential risk factors for prenatal and postpartum depression in South Korea

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**Introduction:** Incidence for depression increases during the perinatal period. Risk factors for depression may differentially affect each time period.

**Objectives:** To assess demographic, psychological and obstetric risk factors that differentially affect prenatal and postpartum depression

**Methods:** A total of 169 subjects participated. Assessment was conducted during the first trimester, second trimester, third trimester, within a month after childbirth, and a month after childbirth. Demographic and obstetric measures, as well as psychological measures, including the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale were conducted. Multiple regression and the Mann-Whitney U test were performed to examine the association between variables and depression scores.

**Results:** Depression score was higher during the postpartum period than the prenatal period. Younger age was associated with depression during the first trimester. In the second trimester, less education, a history of depression and having stress within a year significantly affected depression scores. Smoking, artificial abortion and lack of support from family and parents correlated with depression during the third trimester. Within a month after childbirth, psychiatric and depression history, smoking, stress level within a year and lack of family support were associated with depression. At a month after childbirth, those who were primiparous and not breastfeeding had significantly higher depression scores.

**Conclusions:** This study identifies various risk factors for each gestational and postpartum period and suggests differential interventions for different perinatal periods.

**Keywords:** Perinatal depression; postpartum period; Risk factors; gestation period