

symptoms are more likely to have experienced emotional abuse and emotional neglect in childhood.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP1085

Association between violence and anxiety and depression problems in women living in the Magdalena region, Colombia

K. Múnera-Luque* and U. Rodríguez-De Ávila

Cognition and Education Research Group, Universidad del Magdalena, Santa Marta, Colombia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1356

Introduction: Violence against women constitutes a social and health problem, exploring the impact that this can generate on mental health is an indispensable resource for the development of intervention and prevention strategies, primarily in one of the regions with the highest report of femicides in Colombia, such as Magdalena.

Objectives: To evaluate the association between violence and anxiety and depression problems in women living in the Magdalena region, Colombia.

Methods: The study was quantitative, exploratory and by convenience, with face-to-face application and by web platform. The sample consisted of 375 women residents ($\bar{x}=32$; $sd=13$) in the Magdalena region -Colombia. Psychometric tests adapted and validated in Colombia and Mexico were applied, with Cronbach's alpha values between .81 and .95, to evaluate anxiety (Self-Rating Anxiety Scale by Zung, 1971, adapted by Rodríguez et al, 2020), depression (Abbreviated Scale of the Center for Epidemiological Studies of Depression-10. by Radloff, 1977, abbreviated and validated by Rueda-Jaimes et al., 2009), and violence (Suffered and Exercised Partner Violence Questionnaire by De la Rubia and Sandra, 2015). In the data analysis, a nonparametric distribution was identified. Spearman was used to estimate correlations and the Kruskal-Wallis test was used to verify intergroup variance.

Results: Of the total sample, 40.3% showed medium depression, 67.5% showed low anxiety, 3.2% showed a high degree of suffered violence and 2.9% showed a high degree of exercised violence. Significant positive correlations were found between violence, anxiety and depression, as well as between violence, anxiety and depression (see Figure 1). Significant differences were also found between the variables (see Figure 2).

Image:

Figure 1. Bilateral correlation

VARIABLES	Depression	Anxiety
Depression		0,794 (0,001) *
Anxiety	0,794 (0,001) *	
Suffered Violence	0,158 (0,002) *	0,131(0,011) *
Exercised Violence	0,157 (0,002) *	0,125 (0,016) *

(1) Spearman's correlation index (Rho) was calculated, and the significance value (p) =Rho(p) is provided. *. Significance

Image 2:

Figure 2. Segmented variance

VARIABLES	Depression X ² (gl); p	Anxiety X ² (gl); p
Depression		142,326(2); 0,001*
Anxiety	143,563(2); 0,001*	
Suffered Violence	23,785(2); 0,001*	10,498(2); 0,005*
Exercised Violence	26,215(2); 0,001*	9,940(2); 0,007*

X²: Kruskal-Wallis Chi-square. gl: Degrees of freedom. p: Significance level. * There is a significant difference.

Source: own elaboration

Conclusions: The results allow us to conclude that violence against women may be associated with anxiety and depression problems in this population, which allows us to explore this phenomenon from a public health perspective. This also allows us to contemplate the importance of devoting greater efforts to its prevention. Credit is given to project BPIN 2020000100758: Development of an Integrated Technological System for the promotion of mental health, psychosocial and socioemotional problems and prevention of gender violence caused by the COVID19 pandemic in the Magdalena region, and to Universidad del Magdalena for their support and funding.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP1086

The role of interactions within the family in the psychological well-being of postmenopausal women in shiraz (Iran)

M. Hosseini

Social Sciences, University of Bojnord, Bojnord, Iran, Islamic Republic Of

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1357

Introduction: As one of the most basic social institutions, the family plays an important role in different periods of people's lives. One of these periods, which are usually associated with a crisis and change in the physical and mental conditions of women, is menopause, which requires the provision of suitable conditions for transition, especially in the family.

Objectives: the purpose of this research is to study the role of interactions within the family in the psychological well-being of postmenopausal women.

Methods: To achieve this goal, qualitative content analysis method has been used. The main question of this research is how do family interactions play a role in the life of postmenopausal women? The participants of this research were 15 menopausal women aged 45 to 60 years old in Shiraz (Iran) who were selected using the purposeful sampling method. Data were collected, coded and analyzed using in-depth and semi-structured interviews. In order to achieve the accuracy and reliability of the data, Guba and Lincoln reliability criteria have been used.

Results: The analysis of the interviews of the participants in this research led to the extraction of 6 subcategories included, "mental rumination in sexual relations", "changes in marital intimacy", "insufficient interactions in the family", "resistant normative