

EPP1455

Gender differences among psychiatric patients attended in a emergency department

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Introduction: Mental health disorders are considered a priority in health policies around the world. It is estimated that more than 900 million people worldwide have a mental disorder, in which stress-related disorders account for a high number of emergency department visits. The scientific literature has pointed out the importance of considering how gender and sex differences influence the clinical outcomes of people with mental illness, playing an important role in the clinical management of these patients.

Objectives: The aim of this report is to investigate the presence of gender differences in the care of psychiatric patients attending the emergency department (ED), taking into account the clinical characteristics, reasons for consultation and practices.

Methods: The study considered all episodes of patients who visited the ED during 2017 and who were assessed by the psychiatric department. Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistic software.

Results: During the 12 months period, a total of 3180 episodes were evaluated by the psychiatric department in the ED. Of them, 1723 were female (54,2%) and 1457 male. Regarding clinical data, there were found statistically significant differences with respect to the pharmacological prescription in the ED, specifically in the prescription of benzodiazepines, psychiatric diagnoses after discharge and the indication of hospital admission between women and men.

Conclusions: This study emphasizes the importance of considering the existence of gender differences in both the clinical presentation as well as in the care of psychiatric patients attending the ED. The analysis of these variables would help to improve the health care of psychiatric patients.

Keywords: Gender; emergency psychiatry; medication; Gender bias

EPP1453

Mental disorders and psychological problems of women-victims of domestic violence during self-isolation in the covid 19 pandemic

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Introduction: Domestic violence is a troubling problem, but it has acquired a new, previously unknown significance during the COVID 19 pandemic. According to WHO, the number of calls from victims of domestic violence to hotlines during quarantine in many countries has increased by an average of 5 times.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to find out the consequences of domestic violence against women and to identify psychological problems and mental disorders. Attention was paid to the mental health of victims of violence in self - isolation during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We analyzed the psychological problems and mental disorders of women who applied to the newly created hotline for women at the Serbsky Center in Moscow during the COVID 19 pandemic.

Results: The situation caused by restrictive quarantine measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic provokes aggressiveness and all forms of domestic violence. Clinical interview has revealed depression, anxiety, fear, low self-esteem, self-harm behavior, which formed the clinical picture of adaptation disorders, acute stress disorders, PTSD, psychosomatic disorders, substance abuse), sexual dysfunctions, eating disorders in the form of bulimia and anorexia.

Conclusions: The study requires taking into account social, economic and gender characteristics. In all types of emergencies, including epidemics, violence against women tends to increase. This is facilitated by a number of factors, such as the crowding of the stay, a decrease in prosperity, provocation of alcohol abuse, state of uncertainty.

Keywords: domestic violence victim; women; mental health; covid 19 pandemic

EPP1455

Correlation between perceived infertility-related stress and fertility quality of life in women diagnosed with primary infertility

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Introduction: A diagnosis of infertility is a stressful emotional experience for women, leading to a significant detrimental impact in many domains of life quality.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to explore the correlation between perceived infertility-related stress and fertility quality of life in affected women.

Methods: The study sample comprised 236 women diagnosed with primary infertility, recruited from the Gynecology Obstetrics Clinic, with a mean age of 33.21 years (min 20, max 46) and with

a mean duration of conception attempts of 3.24 years (min 1, max 16), assessed by the Fertility Problem Inventory (FPI) and the Fertility quality of life questionnaire (FertiQol).

Results: The mean FPI and FertiQol were 137.23 (SD=29.066) and 65.356 (SD=11.119) respectively. There was a significant negative correlation between perceived infertility-related stress and fertility quality of life ($r = -.513$; $p < 0.01$). All the subscales of the applied questionnaires showed significant negative correlations, with exception of Need for parenthood and Rejection of childfree lifestyle subscales of FPI and Treatment related quality of life of FertiQol. Furthermore, the total FPI score could significantly predict the total FertiQol score ($F = 83.386$; $df = 1:234$; $p < 0.01$). On the basis of perceived infertility-related stress, a 26.3% variance of fertility quality of life can be explained.

Conclusions: Women diagnosed with primary infertility who experience higher levels of infertility-related stress had a lower level of fertility quality of life.

Keywords: infertility-related stress; fertility quality of life; women diagnosed with primary infertility

EPP1456

Severe hypoglycemia revealing a münchhausen syndrome by proxy : A case report

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Introduction: Munchausen syndrome by proxy, is a very rare form of abuse, lying on the border between pediatric, psychiatric and legal fields.

Objectives: To describe a case of Munchausen syndrome by proxy in a mother after the discovery of severe hypoglycemia in her 14-month-old child, hospitalized in the CHU Hédi Chaker Sfax pediatric ward.

Methods: This is a presentation of a clinical case and review of the literature via pubmed using the following keywords : “children, abuse, maltreatment, Munchausen syndrome”.

Results: This is a 23-year-old woman, mother of two daughters, with a psychiatric history, married to a 43-year-old men known to have diabetes on insulin for several years. The patient was admitted to our ward under constraint for aggressiveness towards her one-and-a-half-year-old daughter. Indeed, one month before her hospitalization, her youngest daughter was hospitalized (accompanied by her mother) in the pediatric department at the Hédi Chaker Sfax University Hospital for severe hypoglycemia (0.3g / l). During hospitalization, the girl presented a more severe hypoglycaemia relapses (0.1g / l) and neurological complications. As the mother was indifferent to her daughter's troubles and was neglectful of her while caring for the other hospitalized children, a mother-child separation was decided and then the blood sugar levels was stabilized. Besides, several other incidents have been happening repeatedly for the two children. In view of the total history, Münchhausen syndrome by proxy has been mentioned.

Conclusions: Munchausen syndrome by proxy is a complex form of child abuse by the mother, representing a major diagnostic and therapeutic challenge for both somaticians and psychiatrists.

Keywords: children abuse; maltreatment; Munchausen syndrome

EPP1458

Gender differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in Russians

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Introduction: Research into sociocultural mediation of mental health engages the factor of gender differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state.

Objectives: The current study aims to identify the features of the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women.

Methods: The study involved 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years ($M = 26.9$; $SD = 13.7$) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo. Participants were asked to evaluate their emotional state at the present time, choosing one of the following answers: “excellent”, “good”, “average”, “poor”, “very poor”.

Results: The same pattern of the answer frequency distribution was established for men and women. “Good” was the most frequent answer (40% in men and 40% in women), followed by “average” (32% and 36%), “excellent” (18% and 12%), “poor” (9% and 11%), and “very poor” (1% and 2%). Statistical analysis on a rank scale with t-test for independent samples showed that the differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women are significant ($t = 2.132$; $p = 0.033$).

Conclusions: Thus, both men and women rarely choose the extreme answers to assess their emotional state. Despite this similarity, there are statistically significant gender differences in the subjective assessments of emotional state: men are more likely to choose the answer “excellent” and use the answers “average”, “poor” and “very poor” less frequently. The reported study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

Keywords: mental health; Gender; emotional state; subjective assessment

EPP1459

Abnormal sensory sensitivity during pregnancy, peripartum and post-partum in mothers with high functioning autism spectrum disorder: A preliminary study.

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