

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, Munchhausen 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; Munchhausen 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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