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.

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.

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.

EPP1452

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, PTSR, 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