

psychiatric disorders in this population is elevated. In comparison with the general population, persons with GD have higher rates of depressive symptoms (64.5%), suicidality (42.9%), substance use disorders (40.2%), general distress (33.8%), anxiety (25.9%), discrimination, and stigma, that contribute to mental health problems. Even though, we cannot reach firm conclusions due to the lack of controlled studies exploring psychiatric disorders on GD people versus controls. An interdisciplinary approach to the health and well-being of this population is highly recommended. Social support, community connectedness, and effective coping strategies appear beneficial. **Conclusions:** Individuals with GD have higher rates of psychiatric disorders and social stressors. Healthcare professionals should have a basic understanding on GD. Management should be individualized and may involve a multidisciplinary team. It would be important to have access to more controlled studies in order to achieve a better characterization of the prevalence of mental health disorders in this population.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** mental health; Gender Dysphoria; psychiatric disorders

## EPV1641

### Do women with Premenstrual Dysphonic Disorder experience differences in emotion recognition during the menstrual cycle?

A. Vardiampasis<sup>1\*</sup> and C. Gramandani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GENERAL HOSPITAL OF RETHYMNO, Mental Health Center Of Rethymno, RETHYMNO, Greece and <sup>2</sup>GENERAL HOSPITAL OF RETHYMNO, Mental Health Center Of Rethymno, PEΘYMN0, Greece

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2218

**Introduction:** The relationship between behavioral changes and the menstrual cycle in women at a reproductive age has been investigated in several studies; women during every menstrual cycle experience noticeable changes in levels of sex hormones which are consequently reflected on their mood and behavior. The relationship between the menstrual cycle and the emotion recognition processing has been also studied.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to examine if differences exist between women with Premenstrual Dysphonic Disorder (PMDD) and women without PMDD in Emotion recognition processing across menstrual cycle.

**Methods:** We examined 26 women with a PMDD and 30 women without PMDD, who have both visited the Mental Health Centre (aged 18-35 y.o., right handed, educational level >9 y., regular cycle duration). Women were clinically interviewed (DSM-V); also the Emotion Recognition Task (ERT) was administered in the luteal and the follicular phase.

**Results:** Women with PMDD showed significant differences in emotion recognition depending on the luteal and the follicular phase (according to estradiol and progesterone level) whereas women without PMDD did not present significantly different responses to the emotional stimuli.

**Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that there is an effect of PMDD on emotional facial recognition across the two phases of the menstrual cycle. Thus, the importance of incorporating ERT in the formal clinical examination of PMDD is highlighted.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** ERT; PMDD,

## EPV1642

### Main substance of consumption of patients in follow-up in the hospital consultation. Have there been changes in the current pandemic context? And what about women?

A. Pérez Oms<sup>1\*</sup>, F. Dinamarca<sup>2</sup>, F. Casanovas<sup>2</sup>, C. Llimona Sánchez<sup>2</sup>, D. García Hernández<sup>1</sup>, M. Calls Samora<sup>1</sup>, J.M. Ginés<sup>3</sup>, J. Mayans<sup>1</sup>, V. Pérez-Solà<sup>3</sup>, F. Fonseca<sup>1</sup> and M. Torrens<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Parc de Salut Mar, Instituto De Neuropsiquiatria Y Adicciones (inad), Barcelona, Spain; <sup>2</sup>Parc de Salut Mar, Institut De Neuropsiquiatria I Addiccions (inad), Barcelona, Spain; <sup>3</sup>Parc de Salut Mar, Institut De Neuropsiquiatria I Addiccions, Barcelona, Spain and <sup>4</sup>Autonomous University of Barcelona, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2219

**Introduction:** Gender is a factor influencing characteristics of substance use disorders. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a great impact in all areas of society, meaning a context of exceptionality in this population. Usually the male population represents a greater number of patients in general samples, so the descriptive characteristics of a global sample may not be representative in the case of women.

**Objectives:** - Identify if there are changes in the main substance of psychoactive substance use during the Covid-19 pandemic. - Identify possible divergences in characteristics of the general sample with respect to the sample made up of women.

**Methods:** It will be used data collected in the database of patients in follow-up with the addiction consultation service in two periods of 6 months, one prior to the pandemic situation due to Covid-19 and another corresponding to same period in 2020. A descriptive analysis is carried out by applying chi-square statistic, performing the analysis by subgroups according to gender.

**Results:** 84.8% of total sample are men. Results show that there are no statistically significant differences between periods in main substance of consumption. Despite this, differential trends can be observed in the sample that correspond to women with respect to the global sample and that of men.

**Conclusions:** Taking into account the low number of women that make up the sample, the fact that differential trends are observed could indicate possible differences, which in case of increasing the sample size could acquire statistical significance and that this it would be specific to women subgroup.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; sex differences; women

## EPV1643

### Burden level among parents of children with epilepsy

A. Guerhazi<sup>1,2\*</sup>, N. Charfi<sup>2</sup>, M. Mnif<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Zouari<sup>1,2</sup>, W. Bouchaala<sup>1,3</sup>, S. Ben Ncir<sup>1,3</sup>, F. Kammoun<sup>1,3</sup>, M. Maalej<sup>2</sup> and C. Triki<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia, Sfax, Tunisia, Child And Adolescent Neurology Department, Sfax, Tunisia; <sup>2</sup>Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia, Department Of Psychiatry C, Sfax,