

Conclusions: The results of the study demonstrate that there is a relationship between having mental disorders and being discriminated in daily life as an immigrant.

Keywords: perceived discrimination; discrimination; Turkish immigrants

EPP0492

Mental health and immigration.

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Introduction: Immigration entails uprooting and this is always a destabilizing event. It includes disorders in family life and a radical break with culture, values, among others. These events create a situation of uncertainty that exacerbates stress and anxiety.

Objectives: Within this framework, we wanted to inquire about the state of mental health, and more specifically, about depression, in migrants.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out that includes 272 migrants from different countries of the world, during the months of August and September 2020, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about sociodemographic aspects and the Beck Depression Inventory. The survey was published through social networks (Facebook and Whatapp) in migrant forums around the world, mostly Spanish-speaking, because the survey was published in Spanish.

Results: Of the 276 immigrants surveyed, an average age of 36.63 is seen. The 30% are single. The 30.79% are unemployed. 0.72% attended an immigrant reception centre. 99.63% have Spanish as mother tongue. 33.33% emigrated alone. The results of Beck's questionnaire, 28.98% have moderate/severe depression. Of the total respondents, 49.63% have been an immigrant for 1 to 5 years. The 85.14% were in a regular legal-immigration situation.

Conclusions: The immigrant population can be a group at risk for developing anxiety or depressive symptoms, especially when there is a situation of vulnerability and the necessary adaptation mechanisms for a satisfactory migration process cannot be guaranteed.

Keywords: mental health; Ulysses Syndrome; Beck Inventory; immigration

EPP0494

When healing becomes a burden: The feedback of tunisian psychiatrists

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Introduction: Psychiatry is a fascinating medical specialty. Many reasons may motivate early career doctors to choose this field. However, this experience could have a different impact on their quality of life and social functioning.

Objectives: we aimed to assess the impact of psychiatry as a medical career, on the psychiatrist's quality of life, and to evaluate their feedback on their experience and how it effects their life.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study of 68 psychiatrists. An E-questionnaire has been sent via a psychiatrist's closed groups on social media. We collected sociodemographic data, we also used the stress perceived scale, and we explored the quality of life using the SF-12 questionnaire.

Results: The participants were mostly females with a mean age of 32 years (range25-65). Only 10% of psychiatrists had psychiatric history mostly depression. Concerning substance use, 15% were smokers, 17% used alcohol, 10% smoked occasionally cannabis and 23 % used different psychotropic drugs. 73% our sample were interested in psychiatry during their studies. 60% of our population considered the role of psychiatrists ambiguous among other colleagues. A very high perceived stress was noted in 90 % of our sample. Physical health status was in the average of standard deviation wether mental health status was below average among psychiatrists. The most frustrating situation mentioned was the absence of intermediate structures to receive psychotic patients.

Conclusions: Tunisians psychiatrists are facing many obstacles during the practice of their job, that would transform their passion into demotivation and a desire to leave the country.

Keywords: psychiatrists; quality of life; perceived stress

EPP0495

Local and exhaustive study of transmission of detected psychopathological dimensions in family groups in the "albanova" area.

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Introduction: It is not known with certainty how different phenotypes are transmitted in groups of families divided into three generations.

Objectives: Having meticulously searched for terms of psychopathologic lexicon that best translated the sterile categorical diagnosis, we obtained three dimensional groups for all six families in the three generations.

Methods: We calculated the frequencies and percentages of the three dimensional groups for the three generations of families based on sex.

Results: The chi-square TEST attests a p-value = 0.049, statistically significant for the dimensional group "A". (Tab. 3)

3.0 χ^2 Two-way Test.

Families	A Group	Other Groups	
A	35	77	112
B	34	59	93
C	48	68	116
D	20	28	48
E	46	137	183
F	34	68	102
	217	437	

 $\chi^2 = 11.085$

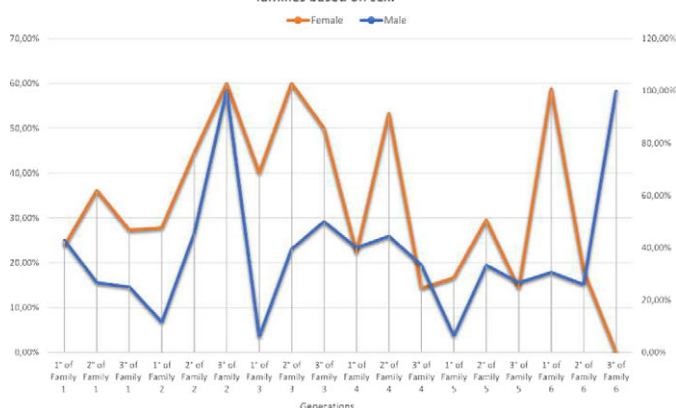
df = 5

p-value = 0.042

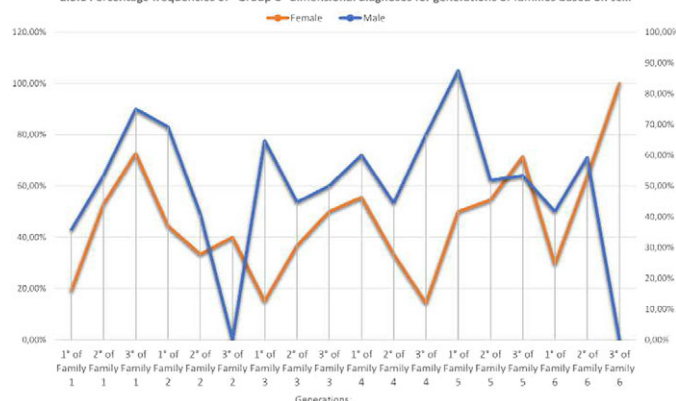
By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be very statistically significant.

Conclusions: The genetics, and above all the epigenetics, of the phenotypes are periodically transmitted in group "A" and group "C" in the female and male sex. (Graphs 2.1.1 and 2.3.1) Different phenotypes indicate that the complexity of the interactions of the regulatory mechanisms of genes with the environment is extremely significant for the group with the most severe psychiatric pathology.

2.1.1 Percentage frequencies of the dimensional diagnoses of "Group A" for generations of families based on sex.



2.3.1 Percentage frequencies of "Group C" dimensional diagnoses for generations of families based on sex.



Keywords: Phenotype; genetics; epigenetics; Psychopathological

EPP0496

Vaginismus: Sociodemographic profile and cultural aspects

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Introduction: Vaginismus is the most common reason for unconsolidated marriages in Tunisia.

Objectives: To describe the socio-demographic profile and to explore the clinical and cultural aspects of sexual functioning of women with vaginismus.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study established over a period of 3 months from the November 1st, 2019 to January 31st, 2020. This study focused on a population of women with vaginismus recruited from outpatient consultations of the hospital's gynecology and psychiatry departments at the regional hospital of Gabes. We used a pre-established sheet exploring socio-demographic data, medical and gynecological history and informations concerning the partner, the marital relationship and the woman's sexual activity.

Results: 35 women were included. They had a mean age of 30 years, jobless (54.5%) and with a secondary or university education (91.1%). The mean duration of marriage was 2.4 years. Partner had mean age of 36 and suffering from sexual dysfunction (21.3%). Among women, 12.5% had been sexually abused, 51.6% had suffered "Tasfi", 70% had attended discussions about painful defloration. Vaginismus was primary in 85.7% and total in 50% of the cases. About the received thoughts of the women, 40% thought that vaginismus requires medical treatment, 13 of them (40%) thought that the disorder could be resolved spontaneously and 20% believed in a story of witchcraft. 85% consulted a physician and 24.2% a traditional therapist.

Conclusions: Vaginismus seems to be influenced by psychological and sociocultural factors so that a good psychoeducation of brides could reduce the incidence of this sexual disorder.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0497

Migration history, first episode psychosis and child abuse: Results from the EU-GEI study

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Introduction: Child abuse is associated with a wide range of mental disease including psychotic disorders. Few studies have investigated