

EPV1633

Quality of Life Among Women With Breast Cancer

A. Chouchane¹, I. Kacem¹, I. Bannour², M. Kahloul^{3*}, M. Maoua¹, W. Naija³ and N. Mrizak¹

¹Farhat Hached Academic Hospital, Occupational Medicine, Sousse, Tunisia; ²Farhat Hached Academic Hospital, Gynecology And Obstetrics, Sousse, Tunisia and ³Sahloul Academic Hospital, University of medicine, "Ibn Al Jazzar", Sousse, Tunisia, Department Of Anesthesia And Intensive Care,, Sousse, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer in women all over the world. Its physical consequences and psychosocial distress had adverse effect on quality of life (QOL).

Objectives: Evaluate the QOL among women with BC.

Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study of BC patients, carried out during a period of 5 years. Socio-demographic and medical data was collected based on a pre-established synoptic sheet. The European Organization for Research and Treatment Quality of Life Questionnaires (EORTC QLQ-C30) and EORTC QLQ-BR23 were used to assess the QOL.

Results: A total of 100 patients were included. The mean age was 52 ± 8 years. The mean overall health score was 77.5 ± 25.5 . The mean scores of physical and emotional functioning were 82 ± 25.1 and 90 ± 19.5 respectively. The QLQ-BR23 objectified a body image score of 63 ± 23.9 , an average score for sexual functioning of 87.3 ± 22 with loss of sexual enjoyment in 75% of cases. The increase in mean overall health score and physical functioning was significantly associated with type of treatment ($p = 0.01$). The mean score of emotional functioning was correlated with the feeling of support ($p = 0.04$). The increase in the patient's body image score was significantly associated with age ($p < 10^{-3}$), marital status ($p = 0.01$) and having had a mastectomy ($p < 10^{-3}$).

Conclusions: Our results underline the importance of psychosocial care, which must be an integral part of oncological care in women with BC, in order to improve their quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Quality of Life; breast cancer; women

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Sexual health in Tunisian women after menopause: There is a need to improve it to sustain emotional and mental wellbeing

B. Abdelmoula*, S. Sellami, I. Bouaziz, E. Khouaja and N. Bouayed Abdelmoula

Medical University of Sfax, Genomics Of Signalopathies At The Service Of Medicine, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Maintaining sexuality is important to the well-being of women, particularly after menopause and benefits of sexual satisfaction in terms of emotional well-being and quality of life have been well demonstrated.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the sexual health behaviors in Tunisian women during and after menopause and the awareness of

Tunisian partners about the role of the quality of their sexuality regarding their physical and psychological wellbeing.

Methods: We comprehensively review the scientific literature using Pubmed database to state Tunisian literature regarding sexual behaviors and function in women during and after menopause. Interviews with twenty Tunisian women after menopause about sexual health have been conducted.

Results: Our bibliographic research revealed a poor literature with only two papers responding to our inquiry but among a specific female population investigated after experiencing breast cancer "Female sexuality in premenopausal patients with breast cancer on endocrine therapy and sexuality after breast cancer: cultural specificities of Tunisian population". Interrogated women reported a poor sexual satisfaction as well as sexual difficulties in the partner or with him. In fact, there is an important wrong understanding of the female anatomy and physiology by both partners, for the female sexual satisfaction. There is also many wrong cultural ideas about menopause and sexuality.

Conclusions: Currently, sexuality in Tunisian women during and after menopause is influenced by ageing, by previous sexual function and experiences, the male domination in partner's sexual practices and the sexual functioning in the partner. In general, there is an unfavorable body image and disturbed sexual health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual health; menopause

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The Moderator Role Of Gender In The Relationship Between Behavioral Inhibition And Parental Behaviour In Preschool Children

R.S. Sulyok^{1*} and M. Miklósi²

¹Eötvös Loránd University Faculty of Education and Psychology, Department Of Developmental And Clinical Child Psychology, Budapest, Hungary and ²Eötvös Loránd University, Department Of Developmental And Clinical Child Psychology, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Preschool Behavioural Inhibition (BI) was found to be a temperamental risk factor of anxiety disorders in later life; especially in women. Similarly, previous research revealed that parental behaviour plays a major role in the development and maintenance of anxiety disorders. Gender differences in parental responses to child's temperament may contribute to the stronger association between BI and anxiety disorders in females.

Objectives: We aimed to examine the moderating effect of child's gender in the association between child's BI and parenting behaviour in a non-clinical sample of parents of preschool children.

Methods: A cross-sectional sample of parents (N=94) of preschool children (girls 47.4%) filled out the Behavioural Inhibition Questionnaire (BIQ) and the Multidimensional Assessment of Parenting Scale (MAPS).

Results: Child's gender was found to moderate the relationships between BIQ scores and MAPS Supportive Parenting ($F(3,90)=4.350$, $p=.007$, $R^2=.127$), as well as Hostile Parenting ($F(3,89)=3.478$, $p=.019$, $R^2=.105$). In boys, higher BIQ scores were associated with higher levels of Supporting Parenting ($b=.005$, $p=.027$), while in girls this association was reversed ($b=-.004$, $p=.037$). Furthermore, in boys, no association was found between BIQ scores and Hostile Parenting

($b=.005$, $p=.835$); however, higher BIQ scores were related to higher levels of Hostile Parenting in girls ($b=.067$, $p<.001$).

Conclusions: Our results suggest that parental responses to their preschool child's Behavioural Inhibition may vary as a function of child's gender. This may lead to gender differences in developmental pathways to anxiety disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: gender; anxiety disorder; Behavioral inhibition; parental behavior

EPV1634

Is the disparity in perinatal mental health services dependent on race? A narrative review. "A race to access"

T. Awolesi*

University of Bristol medical school, Faculty Of Health Sciences, Bristol, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Today the maternal death of black women is four times than the maternal death of white women. A lot has been written about the physical health of black women during pregnancy and childbirth however the perinatal mental health of this group of women is less well researched. I wanted to investigate if black and ethnic minority women in the UK had the same access to perinatal mental health services.

Objectives: To explore how the access to perinatal mental health services vary between white British and non-white British women.

Methods: A literature review was conducted. Papers were selected based on their focus on perinatal mental health service access and differences in access based on ethnicities. Most research focused on the perinatal mental health service access of white British and non-white British groups of women.

Results: The literature review revealed that black African, Asian and minority white women had significantly lower access to community perinatal mental health services when compared to white British women. It was also found that that black African, Asian and minority White women had a higher percentage of involuntary admissions to psychiatric hospitals when compared to white British women.

Conclusions: The literature would suggest that there is less access to perinatal mental health for non-white British women. This suggested that the disparities that exist within perinatal physical health extend into perinatal maternal health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perinatal mental health; Ethnicities; disparity; maternal health

EPV1636

"It's not only the bad side" - Experiences reported by health professionals working with women victims of sexual violence in a Brazilian university specialized outpatient service: A qualitative study

E. Turato, J. Cavalcante, F. Silva*, L. Guerra and R. Azevedo

State University of Campinas, Laboratory Of Clinical-qualitative Research, Campinas, Brazil

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Health Psychology is a scientific branch that studies interpersonal relationships in the field of emotions and behavior in clinical settings. Violence against women is a gender-based action that alarmingly affects the population, with sexual violence (SV) being one of its main phenomena. The complexity of the care offered to SV patients by clinical professionals impacts themselves, affecting their personal lives and the quality of their work.

Objectives: To explore symbolic emotional meanings attributed by health professionals to care and follow-up of women victims of SV in state service of reference of the Unified Health System.

Methods: Clinical-Qualitative design was used to guide semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth. Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis was employed to treat data. Five participants make up the multi-professional team at the Hospital of the Woman of the State University of Campinas. Theoretical framework chosen to interpret categories was Balintian Medical Psychology.

Results: Three categories were selected for this presentation: The human anguishes as the main challenge and handling of working with sexual violence; "To see things progressing": to the patient and together with the team, a facilitator of the work; and "I try to leave it on the three's leaves": the difficult attempt to separate work from personal life.

Conclusions: Taking care of SV is a very emotionally demanding task. Working with the team and see expected outcomes help clinical professionals deal with negative feelings, avoiding, for example, compensatory traumas. New research about social-cultural impacts of working with SV is important to develop institutional approaches of coping for health teams.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health care; health professionals; Qualitative research; sexual violence

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Risk of suicide during pregnancy and postpartum period

A. Duarte^{1*}, M. Ribeiro², J. Lopes², S. Oliveira³ and P. Martins²

¹Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte - Hospital Santa Maria, Psychiatry And Mental Health, Lisboa, Portugal; ²Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte, Psychiatry, Lisboa, Portugal and ³USF Ermesinde, Usf Ermesinde, Ermesinde, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Pregnancy and the postpartum are generally characterized by positive feelings and expectations but they may also disguise maternal stress and difficulties. These are typical periods for the onset or relapse of psychiatric symptoms and disorders. Even though suicide during pregnancy and postpartum is rare, it is among the leading causes of maternal perinatal mortality.

Objectives: To provide an overview on the risk of suicide during pregnancy and postpartum.

Methods: PubMed database was searched using combinations of the terms "suicide", combined with "pregnancy" and "depression".

Results: The major risk factors for suicidal ideation are previous suicide attempts, self-harm, current or past history of psychiatric disorder, young maternal age, being unmarried, an unplanned pregnancy, substance use disorders, lack effective psychosocial support and discontinuation of psychotropic drugs. Pregnant