

EPP0687

Body satisfaction and sexuality in pregnant and postpartum women

S. Bader^{1*}, M. Aloulou¹, Z. Zran¹, A. Abdelmoula²,
A. Bouaziz¹ and W. Abbas¹

¹Psychiatry and ²obstetric gynecology, University Hospital of Gabes, Gabes, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.772

Introduction: Pregnancy and postpartum is an important life event associated with profound physiognomic and psychosocial changes affecting the female body in all its physiological, psychic and affective reality. It might influence the sexual function in expectant mothers.

Objectives: To investigate the relationship between the body satisfaction and perception and the sexual function among pregnant and postpartum women.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study established over a period of 3 months from the June 1st, 2023 to August 31, 2023. This study focused on a population of pregnant and postpartum women recruited from outpatient consultations and inpatient of the obstetric gynecology department at the university hospital of Gabes. We used a pre-established sheet exploring socio-demographic data, medical and gynecologic history, the body mass index (BMI) and informations concerning the marital relationship and the woman's sexual activity. We administered the validated Arabic version of the Arizona Sexual Experiences Scale (ASEX) to assess sexual functioning and we used the body satisfaction and global self-perception questionnaire (QSCPGS) to explore the body satisfaction and perception.

Results: Fifty-eight women were included. The average age was 35.6±5.5 years; they were from an urban origin in 75%. They were pregnant in the first, second and third trimester in (15.6%, 15.6% and 25% respectively). They were in postpartum in 43.8% of cases with a cesarean delivery in 73.3% and breastfeeding in 56%. All women reported being on good terms with their spouses and satisfied with their sexuality. The usual frequency of sexual relations was (1/day: 22.6%, 1/week: 74.2%, 1/month: 3.2%) and 25% reported wanting to reduce the frequency. The mean ASEX score was 13 ± 4.3 and 47% of the sample had sexual dysfunction. For the total score of the QSCPGS, we observe a mean value of 33 ± 28.3, which means that our sample has a good level of positive body satisfaction and self-perception. The mean value of the "body satisfaction" factor is higher (23.7 ± 10.4) than the mean value of the "self-perception" factor (11.4 ± 14.3). The mean value of BMI was 28.74 ± 4.4 which means an overweight. We found a significant association between the "body satisfaction" factor and the sexual dysfunction (p=0.03), insufficient lubrication (p=0.01) and difficulty reaching orgasm (p=0.001).

Conclusions: We found that body and physical changes among pregnant and postpartum women can negatively affect their body perception and it might deteriorate its global sexual function. Further researches are recommended to study other potential factors affecting sexual function during this period.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

E-mental Health

EPP0688

Development of a novel screening questionnaire for brain fog

Y. Jheng^{1*}, W.-C. Hsieh² and Y.-H. Chou^{1,2,3}

¹Center for Quality Management; ²Department of Psychiatry, Taipei Veterans General Hospital and ³Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming Chiao-Tung University, Taipei, Taiwan

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.773

Introduction: Amidst the widespread proliferation of the COVID-19 virus, brain fog has become one of the most critical issues of public health. Brain fog may lead to sub-health conditions, such as forgetfulness, difficulty thinking, and other related symptoms. Although they are not immediately life-threatening, these sub-health conditions could gradually erode the quality of life. Currently, there is no relevant screening tool for brain fog.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to develop a reliable screening tool.

Methods: A web-based brain fog screening questionnaire was developed in the study. It was based on previous studies, which summarized five parts of the most common clinical symptoms after COVID-19: forgetfulness, difficulty thinking, difficulty concentrating, feeling confused, and difficulty finding words or phrases to speak. Unfortunately, these items were used only in a way of yes or no answers in previous studies. Each of these items was expanded to five anchors to evaluate their severity in the study. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess internal consistency. K-means clustering was used as a second method to validate the cutoff points. Furthermore, the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was applied to validate the appropriateness of the cutoff point.

Results: There were 534 participants who completely finished the questionnaire. It includes 183 males and 351 females, and all of them aged between 19 and 81 years. The Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.821. The cutoff point was at a total score of 6 in terms of K-means. Based on the result, the ROC curve revealed that an area under the curve (AUC) was 0.816 with a confidence interval of 0.784 to 0.849.

Conclusions: The study demonstrated the feasibility and reliability of the web-based screening test for brain fog.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0689

Efficacy of Digital Interventions for Anxiety Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

H.-G. Ji^{1*}, S. Kang¹, H. Bae¹, G. Kim¹ and J.-W. Hur¹

¹Department of Psychology, Korea University, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.774