

ethical and practical implementation and beneficial impact on society.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1108

Postpartum Delirium: A Psychosis Born in the 18th Century

J. R. Martins*, R. Vaz, A. L. Costa, J. Brás, R. Sousa, J. Abreu, E. Almeida, R. Andrade, N. Castro and T. Casanova

¹Centro Hospitalar Tondela-Viseu, Viseu, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2398

Introduction: Pregnancy and childbirth are moments of great vulnerability in a woman's life, which can predispose her to the development of psychopathology, ranging from transient depressive symptoms ("baby blues") to psychotic symptoms. Postpartum delirium is the psychiatric syndrome that some authors refer to as puerperal psychosis par excellence. It was first described in the 18th century and were thought to be associated with painful delivery, then became rare after the introduction of effective analgesia.

Objectives: The objective of this work is to contribute to a better understanding of this condition, through a literature review.

Methods: Bibliographic research using Pubmed* and the keywords: postpartum delirium.

Results: Clinical presentation of postpartum delirium includes: constantly varying degrees of consciousness; perplexity; hallucinations or pseudo-hallucinations of one or more organs of sense; delusions or delusive-type thoughts; great motoric unrest and considerable motoric and verbal abandon; and acute aggressive discharges can also occur. It is thought to be due to organic complications, such as infectious disease, abnormal loss of blood, thrombosis, neurological disease, obstetric disease, vitamin deficiencies, hormonal changes. An article from 1975 mentions how difficult was to treat postpartum delirium despite the development of psychopharmaceutical therapy. The patients remained psychotic for long periods and had many relapses. They mention a comparative study that found that the symptomatic treatment of this syndrome with a combination of perfenazine and lithium carbonate produced relatively favorable results. For that reason, at that time, it was the medication of choice. Nowadays the psychopharmacological treatment of puerperal psychosis, in general, still consists of the combination of lithium and an antipsychotic, such as haloperidol, and possibly a benzodiazepine, such as lorazepam.

Conclusions: Postpartum delirium is rarely mentioned in the literature and just a few cases have been described. It is considered a rare postpartum psychotic condition but would perhaps be less rare if its existence were recognized. On this note, it is important for clinical practice to research on the psychoses of pregnancy and not just the most common.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1109

To what extent does the Tunisian law protect women against violence ?

E. Mhiri, M. Maalej*, I. Gassara, R. Feki, N. Smaoui, L. Zouari, J. Ben Thabet, S. Omri, N. Charfi and M. Maalej

¹Psychiatry « C » department, CHU Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2399

Introduction: Tunisia, a pioneer in the Arab world in terms of promoting the status of women, has adopted a strategy to combat violence against women and now has a legal arsenal to protect women's rights.

Objectives: To study the contribution of the Tunisian jurisdiction in terms of protection of women victims of violence.

Methods: A review of the different legal texts, using the key words: "Women", "Violence", "Jurisdiction" and "Protection".

Results: *The National Survey on Violence against Women in Tunisia is a long process that involved the efforts of several stakeholders.

*In 2011, Tunisia was the first country in the region to have ratified and lifted all specific reservations to CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women). Violence against women is considered a threat to peace and security.

*Secondly, the adoption of Article 46 of the new Constitution of 2014 obligated the State to combat violence against women and make it its priority.

*The adoption of Organic Law 58/17 of 11 August 2017 finally gave the status of victim to the abused Woman. This law came into force in 2018.

*A number of mechanisms have been put in place, including the establishment of the National Observatory to Combat Violence against Women.

*Most magistrates still resist the application of Law 58/17, which contributes to the resurgence of violence against women, especially during periods of slackening of the justice system, such as the COVID lockdown period.

Conclusions: Despite the revolutionary legal arsenal acquired for the protection of women in Tunisia, there is still a gap between legislation and practice, and the rate of violence against women continues to increase. Nationwide awareness-raising campaigns aiming to spread awareness among women of their rights are necessary.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1111

Clinical management of psychotic pregnancy denial: what do we know? Case report and narrative review.

M. Martín Velasco* and I. Romero Gerechter

Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Alcalá de Henares, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2400

Introduction: Denial of pregnancy is the lack of awareness of being pregnant. It associates with increased morbidity and mortality of mother and child and can be classified as non-psychotic or