

in male alcohol-dependent subjects. Insomnia was the only significant predictor for high severity of TD in the males (corr. $R^2 = 0.068$; $P = 0.002$).

Conclusions Different factors contribute to severity of tobacco dependence in male and female alcohol-dependent individuals entering addiction treatment.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders

EV124

Low vitamin D, and bone mineral density with depressive symptoms burden in menopausal and post-menopause women

A. Bener

Istanbul University, Biostatistics & Public Health, Istanbul, Turkey

Objective The objective of current study was conducted to determine whether low vitamin D level and BMD are associated with depressive symptoms as burden in Arab women during the menopausal and post-menopausal period.

Design and setting A cross-sectional descriptive study.

Subjects A multi-stage sampling design was used and a representative sample of 1436 women aged 45–65 years were included.

Methods Bone mineral densitometry measurements [BMD] (g/m^2) was assessed at the BMD unit using. Data on body mass index (BMI), clinical biochemistry variables including serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D were collected. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was administered for depression purposes.

Results Of the 1436 women living in urban and rural areas, 1106 women agreed to participate (77.0%). There were statistically significance differences between menopausal stages with regards to ethnicity, education level, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, parity, sheesha smoking and depressive symptoms. Overall, 30.4% of women were affected with osteopenia/osteoporosis in menopause and postmenopausal (24.4% vs. 35.7%; $P = 0.0442$). Osteopenia in menopause and postmenopausal (18.7% vs. 29.3%; $P = 0.030$) and osteoporosis (9.9% vs. 15.9%; $P = 0.049$) were significantly higher in post-menopausal women than in pre-menopausal women ($P = 0.046$). Similarly, vitamin D deficiency was more prevalent among postmenopausal women than menopausal women. The study revealed that vitamin D level, hemoglobin level, serum iron fasting plasma glucose, calcium, triglycerides, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, alkaline phosphate and magnesium were considerably lower in postmenopausal compared to menopause women ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion The study confirmed strong association between vitamin D level and BMD in Arab women during the menopausal and post-menopausal period.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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EV126

The relationship between sensory processing disorder and temperament on emotional functioning and self-efficacy in childhood

S. Buchris Bazak

Qiryat-Gat, Israel

My study presents and explores the emotional functions and the sense of self-efficacy among school-age children (6–10) with sensory processing disorder manifested in sensory processing disorder (SPD) while addressing their temperament. Central questions in this study involve the element of temperament, which determined the emotional functioning of children who suffer from SPD and examined whether temperament explaining the variance in these children's self-efficacy. The SPD was the independent variable. Emotional functioning and the sense of self-efficacy were the dependent variables and temperament served as the mediating variable. The study focused on 209 students (129 boys, 80 girls) between the ages 6–10 ($M = 8$, $SD = 1.13$), studying in schools in different geographical areas in Israel. The Short Sensory Profile (SPS) Questionnaire was administered to the students in order to characterize their sensory profiles and served as a tool for screening and identifying the children with SPD and children who will be included in the control group. The questions raised in this study, have both educational and clinical research importance. They can be used as the basis for educational interventions for children with SOR and may be useful in supporting the building of an integrated intervention and treatment program.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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EV131

Gender differences in anxiety among secondary school in Kuwait

S. Kareemi

Kuwait University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Psychology, Kaifan, Kuwait

Introduction Anxiety disorders are the most common mental disorders, and their prevalence is substantially higher in women than in men. Research has confirmed the existence of gender differences in several types of anxiety disorders.

Objectives The current investigation sought to determine whether any observable gender differences existed in anxiety for a nonclinical sample.

Methods the sample consisted of 300 males and 300 female students from a secondary school in Kuwait. The genders were matched in age (males = 16.52 ± 0.90 & females = 16.37 ± 0.96 , $t = 1.93$, $P > .05$). The inclusion criteria for all participants: sample of the population of Al-Jahra city, aged between 15 and 18 years old, school grades 10, 11, 12, and the social status of the parents (married). The Arabic version of Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) was administered to participants. BAI reliabilities ranged from .88 to .87 with a mean .87 (alpha) denoting good internal consistency. The convergent correlations in eight samples between BAI and Kuwait University Anxiety Scale KUAS (mean $r = .52$) for validity coefficients.

Results The results revealed that females (18.67 ± 11.11) had significantly higher mean anxiety than their male (14.52 ± 10.37) counterparts ($f = 22.27$, $P < .000$).

Conclusion Therefore, we can conclude that female preponderance of anxiety has been a consistent finding within literature.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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