

psychiatric disorders in this population is elevated. In comparison with the general population, persons with GD have higher rates of depressive symptoms (64.5%), suicidality (42.9%), substance use disorders (40.2%), general distress (33.8%), anxiety (25.9%), discrimination, and stigma, that contribute to mental health problems. Even though, we cannot reach firm conclusions due to the lack of controlled studies exploring psychiatric disorders on GD people versus controls. An interdisciplinary approach to the health and well-being of this population is highly recommended. Social support, community connectedness, and effective coping strategies appear beneficial. **Conclusions:** Individuals with GD have higher rates of psychiatric disorders and social stressors. Healthcare professionals should have a basic understanding on GD. Management should be individualized and may involve a multidisciplinary team. It would be important to have access to more controlled studies in order to achieve a better characterization of the prevalence of mental health disorders in this population.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** mental health; Gender Dysphoria; psychiatric disorders

### EPV1641

#### Do women with Premenstrual Dysphonic Disorder experience differences in emotion recognition during the menstrual cycle?

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**Introduction:** The relationship between behavioral changes and the menstrual cycle in women at a reproductive age has been investigated in several studies; women during every menstrual cycle experience noticeable changes in levels of sex hormones which are consequently reflected on their mood and behavior. The relationship between the menstrual cycle and the emotion recognition processing has been also studied.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to examine if differences exist between women with Premenstrual Dysphonic Disorder (PMDD) and women without PMDD in Emotion recognition processing across menstrual cycle.

**Methods:** We examined 26 women with a PMDD and 30 women without PMDD, who have both visited the Mental Health Centre (aged 18-35 y.o., right handed, educational level >9 y., regular cycle duration). Women were clinically interviewed (DSM-V); also the Emotion Recognition Task (ERT) was administered in the luteal and the follicular phase.

**Results:** Women with PMDD showed significant differences in emotion recognition depending on the the luteal and the follicular phase (according to estradiol and progesterone level) whereas women without PMDD did not present significantly different responses to the emotional stimuli.

**Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that there is an effect of PMDD on emotional facial recognition across the two phases of the menstrual cycle. Thus, the importance of incorporating ERT in the formal clinical examination of PMDD is highlighted.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** ERT; PMDD,

### EPV1642

#### Main substance of consumption of patients in follow-up in the hospital consultation. Have there been changes in the current pandemic context? And what about women?

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**Introduction:** Gender is a factor influencing characteristics of substance use disorders. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a great impact in all areas of society, meaning a context of exceptionality in this population. Usually the male population represents a greater number of patients in general samples, so the descriptive characteristics of a global sample may not be representative in the case of women.

**Objectives:** - Identify if there are changes in the main substance of psychoactive substance use during the Covid-19 pandemic. - Identify possible divergences in characteristics of the general sample with respect to the sample made up of women.

**Methods:** It will be used data collected in the database of patients in follow-up with the addiction consultation service in two periods of 6 months, one prior to the pandemic situation due to Covid-19 and another corresponding to same period in 2020. A descriptive analysis is carried out by applying chi-square statistic, performing the analysis by subgroups according to gender.

**Results:** 84.8% of total sample are men. Results show that there are no statistically significant differences between periods in main substance of consumption. Despite this, differential trends can be observed in the sample that correspond to women with respect to the global sample and that of men.

**Conclusions:** Taking into account the low number of women that make up the sample, the fact that differential trends are observed could indicate possible differences, which in case of increasing the sample size could acquire statistical significance and that this it would be specific to women subgroup.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; sex differences; women

### EPV1643

#### Burden level among parents of children with epilepsy

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**Introduction:** Family caregiving role of children with epilepsy involves managing the daily lives of these children with disabilities. This can lead to impaired physical and psychological health of the caregiver.

**Objectives:** To assess the level of burden among caregivers of children with epilepsy and to determine the factors associated with it.

**Methods:** It was a descriptive and analytical survey. It involved the caregivers of children with epilepsy who were admitted to the pediatric neurology department at the Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax during the period from July to October 2020. We used the 12-item Zarit (ZBI-12), the State-Trait-Anxiety Inventory (STAI), and the "BECK" Depression Inventory (BDI-13) to assess caregiver burden, anxiety and depression respectively.

**Results:** Forty-four caregivers participated in the survey. Their average age was 36 years and their relationship with patient was mother in 93.2% of cases. Among 44 children with epilepsy, 56.8% were boys and 34.1% were schooled. They had psychiatric comorbidity in 15.9% of cases. According to the ZBI scale, the level of burden was high in 45.5% of cases. The total ZBI score was significantly higher among caregivers with primary school level ( $p=0.05$ ) and those with somatic disease ( $p=0.004$ ). It was not correlated with the presence of child's dependence on the others ( $p=0.20$ ). High levels of depression, anxiety-state, and anxiety-trait among caregivers were correlated with the level of burden ( $p$  0.000; 0.000 and 0.001, respectively).

**Conclusions:** Being a caregiver of a child with epilepsy is a burdensome circumstance. Hence the importance of offering psychological assistance for these caregivers.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** children with epilepsy; parents; Burden level

## EPV1644

### Reviewing the complex link between puerperium and psychosis: a case report

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**Introduction:** We present the case of a 23-year old woman with a history of two hospitalizations in the psychiatric ward of our hospital in the last 8 months. Prior to this age our patient had not required assistance from mental health professionals. The wide variety of symptoms shown by the patient included auditory hallucinations and persecution delusions that led to behavioral alteration and depressive symptoms.

**Objectives:** To present a case report of a puerperal psychosis and to review the different kind of psychiatric disorders that may arise in the puerperium.

**Methods:** Literature review of scientific papers over the last years and classic textbooks on the issue. We included references in English and Spanish languages.

**Results:** During pregnancy and the puerperium there are biochemical, hormonal, psychological and social changes that cause a vulnerability in women for the appearance of mental disorders. The differential diagnosis of puerperal psychoses must first be made with organic diseases. Once this has been discarded, several studies indicate that there is a high probability that after the onset of puerperal psychosis a cyclical mood disorder is found.

**Conclusions:** - One of the main characteristics of puerperal psychoses is the great variety of its symptomatic manifestations. They can present characteristics of both mood disorders and schizophreniform disorders. - Deep confusion and delusions are often the most prominent symptoms of psychosis in the puerperal period.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Psychosis; puerperium; woman; Pregnancy

## EPV1645

### Maternal function and clinical implications: case report

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**Introduction:** Multiple authors have criticized the lack of attention that classical theoretical models have paid to motherhood as a milestone of great influence on the psychic structure of women. However other models have developed theories that take into account factors such as: motherhood implies "dying as a daughter" or the oscillations between the "desire of the mother" and the "desire of the woman".

**Objectives:** This case report aims to describe a case of severe difficulties achieving maternal function.

**Methods:** Case report and literature review.

**Results:** A 27 years old woman, born in Ethiopia. The patient reported history of childhood trauma (intrafamilial sexual abuse, child neglect). Depressed mood and passive autolytic ideation since childhood. The patient was adopted when she was 11 years old and moved to Spain. The patient had difficulties with bonding with her adoptive family. At the age of 24, she got pregnant "to have my own family and not being alone." During pregnancy, she begins to present poorly structured paranoid ideation. After birth, the patient began to present autolytic ideation, dissociative symptoms and suicide attempts.

**Conclusions:** For the patient, her desire to be a mother, marked from the beginning by the phantom of appropriation, later led to rejecting it. Various factors could affect: her motherhood resignified the relationship with her family of origin, as well as having imagined that her daughter would complete her lack: the birth could have underlined her traumatic history, marking the bond with her daughter by indifference and the lack of libidinal investiture.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** motherhood