

**Introduction** The people who maintain close relationships with relatives suffering from addiction to psychoactive substances may become more sensitive to develop a physical, mental and emotional state, similar to an emotional addiction.

**Objective** The aim of this study is to give a cross-cultural perspective to codependence and reveal the profile of female relatives of addicted persons in Greece and Bulgaria.

**Method** Thirty-nine Greek mothers of addicted persons from Greece ( $M_{\text{age}} = 43.97$ ,  $SD_{\text{age}} = 18.34$ , all high school graduates), a similar group of forty Greek female participants (32 mothers of non-addicted persons,  $M_{\text{age}} = 40.97$ ,  $SD_{\text{age}} = 17.22$ , all high school graduates), and thirty Bulgarian women (all mothers of addicted persons,  $M_{\text{age}} = 53.55$ ,  $SD_{\text{age}} = 5.58$ , all high school graduates) were examined with the STAI-state questionnaire, the ZUNG Self Rating Depression Scale and the Questionnaire of Establishment of Codependency.

**Results** Results indicated that there are statistically significant differences between the Greek and the Bulgarian female relatives of addicted persons on the scores of ZUNG ( $M_{\text{Greek}} = 51.64$ ,  $SD_{\text{Greek}} = 2.07$ ,  $M_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 73.63$ ,  $SD_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 4.04$ ) and STAI ( $M_{\text{Greek}} = 53.89$ ,  $SD_{\text{Greek}} = 2.68$ ,  $M_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 74.16$ ,  $SD_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 4.84$ ), but not for the Questionnaire of Establishment of Codependency. Statistically significant differences in all three questionnaires were found for the groups of Greek mothers of dependent and non-dependent persons ( $P < .005$ ).

**Conclusions** This research suggests that although there is more anxiety and depression reported by the Bulgarian mothers of addicted persons, no cross-cultural difference was found for codependence in mothers of addicted persons.

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

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#### EV1348

### Co-dependency in mothers of addicted persons: Data from Bulgaria

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**Introduction** Co-dependent relationships are characterized as a type of dysfunctional helping relationship in which there is an excessive reliance on other people for approval and identity. This is very common for female relatives who support/enable another person's addiction, poor mental health, immaturity, and/or irresponsibility.

**Objective** The aim of the present study is to reveal the codependence profile of mothers of addicted persons in Bulgaria.

**Method** Four hundred Bulgarian women coming from Blagoevgrad, Sofia and Stara Zagora ( $M_{\text{age}} = 53.55$ ,  $SD_{\text{age}} = 5.58$ ; level of education: 71% with high school degree, 29% with university degree; all mothers of addicted persons) were examined at the Municipal Council on Drug Addiction Blagoevgrad with the STAI-state questionnaire, the ZUNG Self Rating Depression Scale and the Questionnaire of Establishment of Codependency.

**Results** Results indicated that in a scale of scores ranging from 2 = minimum to 4 = maximum of co-dependence, this group of women had high self-reported levels of co-dependence ( $M = 3.6375$ ,  $SD = .52610$ ), a high depressive profile ( $M = 49.07$ ,  $SD = 3.23$ , and high state anxiety ( $M = 66.60$ ,  $SD = 5.58$ ).

**Conclusions** The present research suggests that mothers of dependent individuals in Bulgaria show a high level of codependency, anxiety and depression. Future research should clarify the reasons of this overall negative emotional profile.

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

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#### EV1354

### Risk factors of anxiety and depressive symptoms in female patients experiencing intimate partner violence in Poland

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**Introduction** There is an evidence indicating that women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) quite common suffer from anxiety and depression, but predictors and protective factors are not well known in this group of patients.

**Aim** The aim of the study was to try to find factor that are connected with higher rates of anxiety and depressive symptoms in the group of female patients experiencing IPV.

**Method** The study was conducted in six randomly selected centers of primary health care (PHCs) in Lublin province. One hundred and two female patients experiencing IPV were administered a structured questionnaire and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). The sequential models were created with using backward stepwise multiple regression to investigate potential risk and protective factors connected with higher rates of anxiety and depression symptom in the group.

**Results** In a study group, 68% in Anxiety Subscale(A) and 56% in Depression Subscale of HADS (D) had positive scores. Living in the country ( $P = 0.003$ ) was connected with higher scores in HADS-A ( $P = 0.003$ ) but not in HADS-D. Experiencing physical violence was connected with higher score in HADS-D ( $P = 0.005$ ), but not in HADS-A. Chronic physical illness (A  $P = 0.013$ ; D  $P = 0.015$ ), being unemployed (A  $P = 0.024$ ; B  $P = 0.008$ ), and experiencing economic violence (A  $P < 0.001$ ; D  $P = 0.001$ ) were connected with higher stores in both Subscales of HADS. Taking financial support (A  $P = 0.002$ , D  $P = 0.003$ ) was the protective factor for both kinds of symptoms.

**Conclusions** Socio-economic factors have stronger influence on anxiety and depressive symptoms in women experiencing IPV than demographic factors.

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

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### Effects of depressive mood of female high school students on dysmenorrhea and sleep quality

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