The half of the population (51.6%) had an average socio-economic level. (86.1%) had children.

98.7%were victim of verbal violence,94.7% of physical violence, 97.3% of psychological violence and 54.7 %of sexual violence.

72.1% of women (N=88) developed peritraumatic distress related to the assault with a risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder.

Women who were threatened by their spouses were more in distress than others (0,04).

Physically abused women using a knife developed more peritraumatic distress (p=0,02).

Conclusions: Domestic violence is a global public health problem, that calls for urgent actions.Peritraumatic distress linked to violence may lead to psychotraumatic disordersthat are the source for traumatized victims of great suffering mental health and a possible vital risk (suicide, risky behavior).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1116

Marital satisfaction among Tunisian women victims of domestic violence

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Introduction: The phenomenon of domestic violence poses, long been a problem at the social and family. The magnitude of the consequences, associated with this issue justifies the importance placed on the quality of marital satisfaction among abused women.

Objectives: To study the quality of marital satisfaction among women victims of domestic violence and to determine predictors of bad marital satisfaction

Methods: Our study was descriptive and analytical cross-sectional, carried out with women examined in the context of medical expertise at 'Hedi Chaker hospital',Sfax , from May 2021 until January 2022. An anonymous survey was asked to these ladies.

The AZRIN questionnaire was used to study the quality of marital satisfaction

Results: The age oscillates between 18 and 64 years.

The half of the population (51.6%) had an average socio-economic level.

43.4% (n=53) lived in rented houses, 41% (n=50) owned the houses, 14.8% (n=18) lived with the husband's family and 0.8% (n=1) was homeless.

All the women of our population were married: it was the first marriage in (89.3%).

The majority (86.1%) had children.

The average duration of marriage in our study was 11.16 years $\pm$ 9.12 years (min=1,max=40).

66.4% (n=81) were abused by their spouses during the first year of marriage.

Forty-seven women (38.5%) lived this ordeal daily.

98.7%were victim of verbal violence,94.7% of physical violence, 97.3% of psychological violence and 54.7 %of sexual violence.

Marital satisfaction was poor among 71,3% of ladies , average among 9% and good among 19,7%.

Bad marital satisfaction was significantly correlated with verbal violence (p=0,02),physical violence (p=0,01),psychological violence (p= 0,003)and sexual violence (p=0,04).

Conclusions: As our results have shown, we do not expect assaulted women to be satisfied in their couple relationships.

Urgent help must be provided to these women to save them from this burden.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1117

Prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder after Childbirth: A Tunisian Sample

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Introduction: Childbirth is a period of transition for women, which can have several physiological and psychological repercussions on their lives.

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of postpartum post-traumatic stress disorder in a sample group of Tunisian women.

Methods: This is a longitudinal prospective descriptive study carried out among women who were hospitalized for childbirth in the obstetrics gynecology department and those who consulted the outpatient perinatal consultation of the Tahar Sfar Mahdia hospital during a period of 7 months from March 15, 2020 to September 15, 2020. Data collection was based on a pre-established questionnaire determining the different socio-demographic and clinical characteristics.

The women's psychometric assessment was conducted using a PCLS psychiatric scale for screening for post-traumatic stress disorder.

Results: We collected 120 women with an average age of 28.3 $\pm$5.3 years. Among our sample, two women had a history of depression (1.6%) and three participants had a history of an anxiety disorder (2.5%).Thirty-five patients (29.1%) had a pathological obstetric history. However, fifteen patients (12.5%) were hospitalized during their pregnancies. Eighty-seven patients (72.5%) expressed their anticipated fear of childbirth and one hundred two patients (85%) had a good marital relationship with good social support. 48.3% of deliveries were vaginal and 27.5% were by emergency cesarean section. Level three pain was expressed in 73.3% of deliveries. Psychometric assessment revealed a prevalence of PTSD at 5.8% with PTSD symptomatology in 18.4% of women.

Conclusions: Postpartum post-traumatic stress disorder is a major public health problem that affects the healthy development of the newborn and the mental and physical recovery.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared