

Conclusions The masculinisation of the homeless people from Maghreb has tended to increase the gender differences in the homeless population, in itself more masculine. This presents a risk of increasing the invisibility of homeless women.

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EV1511

A case report highlights the neglect problem of pregnancy denial

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Pregnancy denial was observed in a patient after her second delivery. Contrary to the first pregnancy, she denied weight gain, body changes and baby movements. She reported using a contraceptive pill throughout the entire pregnancy. After a short home delivery without assistance, she was admitted to obstetrical department and referred for psychiatric evaluation. Mrs. T. accepted psychiatric follow-up appointments and was followed up for 6 months. She was initially assessed using the SCID II Interview, Beck anxiety and depression interview, WHOQOL (WHO quality of life), and childhood trauma questionnaire. She denied pregnancy concealment and during the period of assessment and follow-up there was no evidence of intimate partner violence. Her female newborn was healthy without consequences of oestrogen/progesterone absorption (hypoplastic left heart syndrome, gastroschisis, hypospadias or congenital urinary tract anomalies) in one year follow up. The patient was discharged after 6 months of clinical outpatient follow-up. This case stresses and emphasizes the health and risk outcomes for both mother and child linked to an underestimated but serious phenomenon such as the denial of pregnancy.

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EV1512

Reviewing the relation between the automatic thought patterns of university students and their levels of cultural intelligence

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Purpose This research aims at reviewing the relation between the automatic thought patterns of female university students and their cultural intelligence levels.

Method The research was planned to be descriptive. The universe of the research was composed of female university students in staying student hostel. The sample was determined to be the whole of the universe. A written permission was taken from the management of hostel regarding the research. Cultural Intelligence Scale and Automatic Thoughts Scale; the form towards socio-demographic data prepared by the researchers was used. SPSS-19 software programme were used to analyze the data.

Results The participants were a total of 400 people, with %100 female. Automatic thoughts scale of respondents found a total of 85.23 points. This score is above average. That is more negative perceptions of student life. Cultural intelligence scale total score of 81.21 was found. Cultural intelligence level of students is above average. There was correlation between the two scales.

Discussion and conclusion Statistically significant relations were determined between Cultural Intelligence Scale and sub-scales regarding Automatic Thoughts Scale.

Keywords Cultural intelligence; Automatic thoughts; University student; Female student

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EV1513

Associations between gender and outcome of acute psychiatric admission, looking specifically at length of stay and type of admission

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Introduction There is little published data regarding the association between gender and outcomes in acute inpatient psychiatry. We present outcomes from a study of 5601 acute psychiatric admissions.

Objective The objective of this study was to identify associations between gender and outcome of acute psychiatric admission, looking specifically at length of stay and at whether they were detained in hospital.

Methods The relationship between gender and acute psychiatric inpatient length of stay and detention status was analyzed for all admissions over 90 months from Sept 2002 to Feb 2010. There were 5601 consecutive admissions included in this study, 2862 of which were male and 2739 were female. There were no exclusions. Data was complete for more than 99% of subjects, and was extracted from part of routine service data on an anonymous- basis. The subjects were admitted into two acute inpatient wards in central Norfolk. Data was analyzed using SPSS. Ethics consent was granted by the research ethics committee.

Results The study showed no significant difference in average length of stay (female = 32.98, male = 32.11; $P = 0.595$). Additionally, no significant difference was found linking gender to detention status (26% female, 25% male; $P = 0.517$) as opposed to informal or voluntary admission.

Conclusion The study found no evidence of a gender bias regarding overall length of stay and legal status in acute admissions. Further research should be conducted in this area to examine whether there is any gender bias in outcomes relating to diagnosis.

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EV1514

Impact of postpartum depression on quality of life

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Introduction Women during the postpartum period experience many physiological, psychological, and social changes. Quality of life (QOL) is a sense of well-being and arises from satisfaction or dissatisfaction with various aspects of life including health,

employment, socioeconomic state, psychological-emotional state, and family.

Objectives The purpose of this study was to identify influence of childbirth experience and postpartum depression on QOL.

Methods This is a descriptive cross-sectional study regarding 150 postpartum women receiving cares in the hospital of Sfax and examined during the first and the sixth week post-delivery. Data collection tools in this study were demographic questionnaire, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), and world health organization quality of life-bref (WHOQOL-bref). Data were analyzed using SPSS.

Results The mean age of our sample ($n=150$) was 29.61 years. During the sixth week study period, 126 of 150 were examined. A personal psychiatric history of depression was found in 9.3% of cases.

The current pregnancy was undesired in 15.3% of cases.

The prevalence of postpartum depression in the first week was 14.7% and 19.8% in the sixth week after delivery.

The mean score of quality of life was 81.62 ± 9.09 .

Scores of quality of life and all its dimensions were significantly lower in depressive women.

Conclusion Because enormous changes develop in postpartum women, we suggest supportive measures for mother by her mother-in-law family, and caregivers to improve the QOL and health status of the mother and her child and to prevent postpartum depression.

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

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EV1515

The psychological effects of unmarried women “a field study on a sample of unmarried women in Algeria”

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Background The present research was designed to determine the psychological stress as experienced by unmarried women in the education sector, and how to help them to discover the meaning of their presence in the framework, innovation and achievement, art, science, comprehension, love and adaptation in life.

Aim This research aims to identify the various problems and mental disorders that unmarried women suffering from, and to determine the differences between unmarried women in terms of the psychological problems resulting from “unmarried” in: ages, kind and professional status.

Method The method used in this research is purely descriptive following the collected data from the sample of 200 unmarried women. The tools that were used in this research as follow: Self-Confidence Scale, Psychological Stress Scale, “List of Information Collection for unmarried women”; we proceeded with some statistical techniques.

Results The findings of this research were:

– emotional problems are the most common problems experienced by unmarried women;

– the present study indicates the presence of depressive symptoms in 17%, which can evolve toward psychotic depression as dysthymia (loss of interest in daily activities, hopelessness, low self-esteem, self-criticism, trouble concentrating and trouble making decisions, effectiveness and productivity, avoidance of social activities, feelings of guilt and worries over the past, insomnia. . .);

– the impact of unmarried on late stages have more negative impact, and psychological effect on them was more severe and the greatest harm.

Conclusion The advancement of women in the age without marriage or “unmarried women” is origin of psychological stress and low self-confidence.

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

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EV1516

Gender differences on mental health distress: Findings from the economic recession in Portugal

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Introduction Evidence from past economic recessions shows that increased risk of mental distress is likely to occur. Until now, little is known whether distress levels differ by gender in countries highly hit by the economic recession.

Objectives The aim of the study was to characterize and analyze the differences in mental health distress in men and women during the current economic recession in Portugal.

Methods A subsample of 911 participants from the 2008 national mental health survey, were re-interviewed in 2014/2015. Sociodemographic data was collected and mental health distress was evaluated using the 10-item Kessler's Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Chi-square statistics were used to investigate differences between men and women in mental distress as a categorical variable.

Results Mean mental distress differed significantly according to gender, $\chi^2(1) = 13.716, P = 0.001$. The results showed that a much higher proportion of women (18.5%) revealed to be under psychological distress compared to men (9.9%).

Conclusions Distress levels during the economic crisis in Portugal differ significantly by gender. More women reported to be distressed compared to men. There are several hypotheses for a differential expression of psychological distress between women and men during the recession, such as different gender roles which asserts that differences are due to gender and country based coping resources but also due to several determinants of mental health such as income, employment and social status. Further research is needed to better predict a variety of characteristics that are important for this outcome.

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EV1517

Complementary and integrative medicine approach for climacteric disorders

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Introduction Menopausal symptom clusters of vasomotor symptoms (VMS), sleep and mood symptoms may last for years and might lead to an increased risk of depression.

While hormone replacement therapy is still the most effective therapy for reducing VMS, which are the most prominent symptoms of menopause, the majority of women prefer to choose nonhormonal therapies, either because of medical contraindications or personal beliefs and turn to complementary and integrative medicine (CIM).