

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.

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

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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,