

Table 2 Simultaneous effect of maternal CMD and selected risk factors on asthma control through logistic regression ($n = 272$).

Variáveis	B	S.E.	Wald	p	Exp(β)	IC 95% Exp(β)	
						LL	UL
Constant	-1.33	0.40	10.98	0.001	0.26		
Maternal Schooling	-0.39	0.35	1.22	0.268	0.67	0.34	1.34
Social Class	0.27	0.28	0.89	0.346	1.31	0.74	2.30
Asthma Severity	0.82	0.29	7.55	0.006	2.27	1.26	4.07
Maternal CMD	0.54	0.28	3.58	0.058	1.72	0.98	3.04
Stressful Life Events	0.62	0.37	2.75	0.097	1.86	0.89	3.89
(Cox & Snell) $r^2 = 0.07$							
(Nagelkerke) $r^2 = 0.09$							
$\chi^2(5) = 15.99, p = 0.007$							

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How much does love really hurt? Psychopathology and romantic relationships: A meta-analysis

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Introduction Romantic relationship quality (RRQ) and break-ups (RRB) among young adults have been associated with the onset of a first major depressive episode or suicide attempts. However, the size of these associations varies across studies and the relative weight of RRB versus RRQ needs to be understood.

Objectives To investigate (1) the size of the association between adolescent RRQ/RRB and psychopathology (i.e., depression, suicide ideation, deliberate self-harm, and suicide attempt); and (2) the role of potential moderators (e.g., gender, age, and nationality).

Methods A meta-analysis of 20 manuscripts reporting on 21 studies ($n = 19623$) was conducted, focusing specifically on adolescents and young adults. Studies focused on physically abusive relationships were excluded.

Results A model combining relationship quality and break-up yielded a highly significant association between relationship measures and depression/self-harm but the strength of this relationship was modest ($r = .229$). The strength of the association between depression/self-harm and RRQ ($r = .279$) was statistically different from RRB ($r = .145$) ($P = .006$). Location (US vs. Non-US) had no effect. Age was not significant, $B = -0.005$, 95% CI [-0.026, 0.016], $P = .647$. Gender was a weak moderator ($B = .160$, 95% CI [-0.021, 0.340], $P = .083$).

Conclusions The association between psychopathology and RRQ/RRB was statistically significant but relatively small. RRQ was a stronger predictor of depression compared to RRB. This association was slightly stronger for women than for men. Implications for practice and future research will be discussed.

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Interventions for reducing fear of childbirth: A systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials

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Introduction Fear of childbirth (FOC) is a problematic mental health issue during pregnancy and postpartum period. It is essential to identify the most effective approaches to reduce the problem.

Objective Using meta-analyses, we aimed to examine the most effective intervention for reduction of FOC.

Method We searched the Cochran central register of controlled trials, PubMed, Embase and PsycINFO databases since inception till January 2016 without any language restriction. The reference lists of all included studies were checked for additional published reports and citations of unpublished research. We included randomised control trials and quasi-randomised control trials comparing interventions for treatment of FOC. Two review authors independently assessed trial quality and extracted data. The standardized mean differences (SMD) were pooled using random and fixed effect model. The heterogeneity was determined using the Cochran's test and I^2 index and was further explored in meta-regression model and subgroup analyses. Egger's regression and funnel plot were used for assessing publication bias.

Results Ten studies totalling 3984 participants were included from two quasi-experimental and eight randomised clinical trials. Eight studies investigated education and two studies investigated hypnosis-based intervention. The pooled SMD of FOC for the education intervention and hypnosis group in comparison with control group were -0.46 (95% CI -0.73 to -0.19) and -0.22 (95% CI -0.34 to -0.10), respectively.

Conclusion Interventions were effective on reducing FOC; however educational interventions reduced FOC twice as high as hypnosis. This result highlights the roll of antenatal education in enhancing childbirth expectations and experiences to enhance maternal and neonatal well-being.

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

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Migration, women and education: Iran case study

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Short description migration of villagers to cities can be damaging the women's status in social affairs and promotion of family. Long description, one of the most controversial problems of rural dwellers' migration to big cities, is the occupation of women in low-level jobs. The villagers mostly have little skills and women are deprived of knowledge and skills to cope with the new situation so that they cannot find good jobs to meet the family needs. The low-level jobs and income by men in black market after having migrated to the cities force women to adopt to work in dirty jobs or work as maid at homes to increase the financial capacities of the family and provide educational facilities for children. This can bring about many dangers for the family. First, children are deprived of