

Conclusions: Our study showed a high prevalence of physical violence with different shapes.

These figures must be taken into account by the authorities given the gravity of physical and psychological consequences of this form of violence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1117

Assessing coping strategies among intimate partner violence victims

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Introduction: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major source of perceived stress for the women who suffer from it. To cope, they tend to implement multiple coping strategies depending on a number of contextual factors including, among others, the severity and frequency of abuse, the duration of the relationship, and available resources such as social support and financial resources.

Objectives: To study the coping strategies used by women who are victims of IPV.

To study the factors associated with coping strategies among these women.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional observational study, carried out over a 10-month period from March 2021 to December 2021, among female victims of IPV consulting psychiatric emergencies at UHC Hedi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia for medical expertise at the request of the court.

The Brief-COPE is a 28-item self-assessment questionnaire designed to measure coping with a stressful life event. It can be divided into 3 subscales: problem-focused, avoidance-focused, and emotion-focused.

Results: The total number of participants was 120 with an average age of 37.27 years. The majority had secondary education or less (62.5%), were professionally active (53.3%), and were financially dependent on their partners (26.7%). As for the women's clinical characteristics, 19.2% were under psychiatric care and 15% had attempted suicide (SA). Almost all the women surveyed (99.2%) had reported at least one previous incident of IPV. These incidents were daily in 60.5% of cases. Emotional violence was severe in 75.8% of women.

The emotion-focused strategy was the most widely used, with a mean score (29.68) on the Brief cope scale. It was correlated with the absence of a personal psychiatric history ($p=0.02$), the absence of SA ($p=0.036$), and the occasional frequency of IPV ($p=0.037$). The scores for problem-focused coping and avoidance-focused coping are 19.3 and 17.24 respectively. Avoidance-focused coping was negatively correlated with the presence of severe emotional abuse.

Conclusions: The most used strategy by our population was the emotion-focused strategy, with a relatively high average score compared to the other strategies. Indeed, it may be an extremely effective strategy for recovering from a traumatic event, through actions designed to help these women manage and relieve their psychological distress and reduce its negative impact.

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EPV1118

Women with borderline personality disorder and pathophilia: understanding causes of pandemic diffusion of transmissible diseases through samos syndrome

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Introduction: When faced with perilous transmittable infections, individuals defend themselves or welcome them, such as the Samos Syndrome, a pathophilia (people attracted by illnesses). As borderline personality disorder (BPD), found in Samos Syndrome, becomes more common, so will people who reject primary protection from transmittable diseases and health behaviour as their choices. Pandemics would sinisterly draw pathophiles and persons with borderline personality disorder who might surf pandemics risk as a parasuicidal behaviour.

Objectives: To investigate why pandemics (HIV, COVID-19) cannot be stopped. We have conducted a long-term assessment of HIV-discordant couples where a female partner, HIV-negative, voluntarily chooses to decline any prevention during stable and consensual relationships with HIV+ve partners. We also explored sociodemographic data that could explain health behaviours and condom use in HIV serodiscordant couples at risk of pandemic diffusion, those where one of the partners, usually male, already has a transmissible disease.

Methods: We used a mix of naturalistic and ethnographic approaches to understand the dynamics of Samos Syndrome. We also utilised a questionnaire to extract salient points in the sexual prevention of HIV infection. We assessed 475 HIV-serodiscordant couples.

Results: Pathophilia is defined as an excessive, abnormal desire to be sick, also known as nosophilia, from the Greek word 'pathos' indicating illness and 'philia', meaning attraction. Women diagnosed with BPD can become high diffusers during pandemics of transmissible diseases as suffering from pathophilia, a form of parasuicidal behaviour. In the couples assessed, when the HIV-negative woman comes from a socially disadvantaged family, the couple uses condoms in 87% of cases ($p<0.001$); when she comes from a middle-high class, the couple uses condoms in 59% ($p<0.001$) of sexual relationships. Suppose the HIV-negative female partner has conflicting relationships with their parents. In that case, condom use is only in 40% ($p<0.001$) of cases, compared to 83% ($p<0.001$) of instances where she has a good relationship with parents. If the female partner with BPD has a higher level of education than the HIV+ve partner the frequency of use is 90% ($p<0.001$) of cases compared to 60% ($p<0.001$) of instances where she has the same level of education as the male partner.

Conclusions: The current study confirms that female persons diagnosed with BPD are at high risk of becoming high diffusers during transmissible diseases and pandemics. Parasuicidal