

EV1343

The effectiveness of first-time-mother parent education for infant interaction and sense of parenting competence in Taiwan

F.F. Chung^{1,*}, H.E. Liu²

¹ Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Department of Nursing, Taoyuan City, Taiwan

² Chang Gung University, School of Nursing, Taoyuan City, Taiwan

* Corresponding author.

Background This study is designed to investigate the relationship between first-time-mother postpartum parenting education and its effectiveness on the quality of mother–infant interaction and in turn, sense changes of parenting competence.

Methods Eighty-one healthy first-time-mother infant dyads were recruited. The control group ($n = 40$) received normal postpartum care, being the medical and cultural norms practiced in Taiwan. The experimental group ($n = 41$) received extra education by way of a 40-minute videotape on infant states, behaviors, communication cues, and a handout about play practices. Data was collected at five time periods: around first week, followed by the first, second, third and sixth month after birth. Assessment scales used for this study were the Chinese Version of the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale (C-PSOC), the Edinburgh Perinatal Depression Scale (EPDS), and the Nursing Child Assessment Teaching Scale (NCATS), in order to score videotaped mother–infant interactions.

Results The results of the study between these two groups showed that there was an increase in the quality of mother–infant interaction within the experiential group. In addition, it was found that at the five points of assessment, there were no significant sense changes of parenting competency and no significant differences in postpartum depression. For all subjects, there was a correlation between postpartum depressions, competency in parenting, and quality of mother–infant interaction.

Conclusions Study results prove that first-time-mothers in Taiwan who are provided extra educations about infant abilities, as well as how to effectively play with babies, are likely to witness an improvement in interactional quality.

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EV1345

Women, madness and psychiatry: Insane or persuaded?

C. Garcia^{1,*}, M.A. Soriano²

¹ Valle del Guadalhorce Mental Health Center, University Hospital, Málaga, Spain

² University Hospital, Psychiatry, Málaga, Spain

* Corresponding author.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, feminist movements proliferated in Europe and USA in order to vindicate the rights of women both in the workplace and political issues, such as women's suffrage and birth policies, among others. At the same time, psychiatry tried to gain a foothold as a medical specialty, which created a positivist discourse where it was important to measure and quantify mental disorders and their possible causes. As many feminist writers have argued (Chesler, Showalter, Jordanova, and others) this occurs at the same historical moment that a "feminization of madness" was taking place in several ways: madness begins to be described in feminine terms, Freud was developing his research on hysteria; diagnostics, such as puerperal and involution psychosis were taking hold; the interest about the influence of hormones in women's mood were raising, and gynaecology was thought as the organic etiology of female madness. The hegemonic psychiatric discourse appeared to have been a catalyst

for logical social inclusion and exclusion, notably influencing the design of a new femininity, distant from the danger of feminism that began to gain prominence. The boundaries between insanity and mental health were really diffuse in case of women. The aim of my work is to highlight how attitudes and attributes of women were transformed into psychiatric symptoms, as the feminist theorist support. I will make a retrospective about clinical women reports of the public asylum of Malaga from the beginning of twenty century.

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Antipsychotics and women: Yes, prolactin is important

N. Garrido-Torres*, S. Fernandez, A. Rodríguez, M. Reina,

I. Prieto, A.S. Viedma, C. González, L. Hernandez

HJRJ, Psychiatry, Huelva, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The hormonal imbalance produced by antipsychotics can be detected by symptoms, such as: infertility, acne, hirsutism, sexual dysfunction and galactorrhea. We consider especially important the study of women's diseases, which may develop due to hyperprolactinemia, specifically: breast cancer, endometrial cancer and osteoporosis.

Objective To undertake a systematic review about the relationship between hyperprolactinemia as a result of the treatment with antipsychotics and endometrial and breast cancer.

Method An exhaustive search was performed on PUBMED and COCHRANE (from 2006 to 2015).

Fifteen papers were selected including comparative studies, clinical trials and clinical reviews.

Results With respect to endometrial carcinoma, there is no direct relationship with the use of antipsychotics. However, most papers have suggested that the blood prolactin elevation is a risk factor in the development of endometrial engrossment, which could lead to endometrial hyperplasia, polyps and endometrial cancer. Related to the use of antipsychotics as a treatment for schizophrenic women and breast carcinoma, a significant association was found and this association is strengthened through the interaction of other factors like the fact that women with schizophrenia are less worried about going to the clinical screening reviews in their health centre, smoking, and lower physical activity than healthy women.

Conclusions Aripiprazolis associated with a low prevalence of hyperprolactinemia. Menopausal women, the obese, and women who smoke receiving antipsychotics that produce hyperprolactinemia have the greatest risk of developing endometrial pathology. Schizophrenic women with hyperprolactinemia due to antipsychotics and loss of motivation to go to screening activities have a greater risk of breast cancer. Sexual dysfunction could be a non-adherence treatment factor.

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Codependency in mothers of addicted persons: Cross-cultural differences between Greece and Bulgaria

V. Giannouli^{1,*}, D. Ivanova²

¹ Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Medicine, Thessaloniki, Greece

² South-West University Neofit Rilski, Department of Psychology, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

* Corresponding author.