[2] *Chonnam National University Medical School, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gwang-ju, Republic of Korea*
* *Corresponding author.*

Background This research aimed to identify the effects of depressive mood of female high school students on dysmenorrhea and sleep quality.

Methods This research was conducted for 2 months from September 2015 to October 2015. A total of 3 types of self-reported questionnaire were adopted for the research. Control group was separated by Zung Self-rating Depression Scale (ZSDS). Each group adopted a self-made questionnaire for research on menstruation and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) for research on sleep. Chi^2 test and AVOVA analysis through SPSS-21 were used as statistics methods.

Results Analysis was made on 72 female students who submitted clear answers to the questionnaire. There were 34 students from normal mood group and 38 from depressive mood group. Depressive group presented meaningful results on regularity, pain severity, and drug treatment history of menstruation. Particularly, depressive group had 51.4% among subjects having severe menstrual pain of grade 3 by VMS (verbal multidimensional scoring system), way higher than 27.6% among subjects in the normal group. PSQI for sleep showed a meaningful result that 20.8% of those in the normal group were diagnosed with sleep disorder compared to 86.8% for the depressive group. A meaningful difference was seen in sleep latency, sleep duration, sleep disturbance, use of sleep medication, daytime functional disturbance among 7 items of PSQI.

Conclusion This research showed that female high school students with depressive mood had high frequency and severity in dysmenorrhea and sleep quality disturbance.

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

EV1356

Women coping strategies to infertility stress can impact IVF outcome

B. Kitanovic [1,*], L. Tulic [2]
[1] *"Zvezdara", PHC, Belgrade, Serbia*
[2] *Clinic of Obstetric and Gynecology Clinical Center of Serbia University of Belgrade, Invitro Fertilization Unit, Belgrade, Serbia*
* *Corresponding author.*

Infertility is defined as a failure to achieve a pregnancy after a woman has attempted to get pregnant for more than 12 months. The impact of psychosocial factors on IVF outcome is a growing field of research. This is the first study estimating the impact of psychosocial stress and women coping on IVF outcome in Serbia. The aim of this pilot investigation was to assess the influence of psychological factors on the outcome of in vitro fertilization in Serbian women. Psychometric tests were administered at the first visit to 100 women undergoing IVF treatment at Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Clinical centre of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Serbia. We used questionnaire that covered key demographic and obstetric information and Serbian version of COMPI test, specially designed test measuring stress in infertility, as well as, Zung Depression Self-Rating Scale and Beck Anxiety Inventory. Results of pregnant and non-pregnant group were compared. In the cohort of Serbian women, it has been remarked that they predominantly use active confronting coping style. We found statistically significant differences ways of coping styles between pregnant and non-pregnant group. Women from the pregnant group had significantly lower scores of marital distress, and significantly higher use of meaning-based coping styles. It is found that the use of active avoidance coping correlates negatively with the level of depression and personal, marital and social distress. Clinicians should be aware that infertility is a stressor itself and that coping strategies can influence

IVF outcome. Therefore, psychosocial assessment should be a part of an IVF unit.

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

EV1357

Women coping strategies to infertility stress can impact IVF outcome

B. Kitanovic [1,*], L. Tulic [2], I. Soldatovic [3]
[1] *PHC Zvezdara, Mental Health Unit, Belgrade, Serbia*
[2] *Institute for Gynecology and Obstetrics, Clinical Centre of Serbia University of Belgrade, IVF Unit, Belgrade, Serbia*
[3] *Institute for Statistics, Clinical Centre of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia*
* *Corresponding author.*

Infertility is defined as a failure to achieve a pregnancy after a woman has attempted to get pregnant for more than 12 months. The impact of psychosocial factors on IVF outcome is a growing field of research. This is the first study estimating the impact of psychosocial stress and women coping on IVF outcome in Serbia. In the cohort of Serbian women, it has been remarked that they predominantly use active confronting coping style. We found statistically significant differences ways of coping styles between pregnant and non-pregnant group. Women from the pregnant group had significantly lower scores of marital distress, and significantly higher use of meaning based coping styles. It is found that the use of active avoidance coping correlates negatively with the level of depression and personal, marital and social distress, and total fertility distress. Clinicians should be aware that infertility is a stressor itself and that coping strategies can influence IVF outcome. Therefore, psychosocial assessment should be a part of an IVF unit.

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

EV1358

Examining the person X situation interactions of internalized traits, state body affect and upward comparison behaviour

A. Rogers [1], V. Lewis [2], I. Krug [3,*], M. Fuller-Tyszkiewicz [4]
[1] *Deakin University, Psychology, Melbourne, Australia*
[2] *University of Canberra, Psychology, Canberra, Australia*
[3] *University of Melbourne, Psychology, Melbourne, Australia*
[4] *Deakin University, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia*
* *Corresponding author.*

Objective Although the influence of trait internalization and state body satisfaction on appearance comparisons has been well documented, their interactive influence on comparison behaviours is unknown. Therefore, the present study thus tested a person X situation model in which both mood state and trait internalization interacted to predict engagement in upward comparisons.

Method One hundred and forty-eight women aged 18 to 40 completed baseline measures of trait internalization, and then completed via iPhone app an experience sampling phase in which they reported momentary experiences of mood and comparison behaviours at up to 6 random times daily for 7 days.

Results Multilevel analyses revealed that although upward comparisons were more likely for individuals who internalized the thin ideal ($t = 3.27$, $P < .001$), this effect was minimized in instances when a participant was satisfied with her appearance ($t = -1.90$, $P = .031$). Further exploratory analyses showed that state body satisfaction was a stronger predictor than trait internalization of comparison behaviours ($R^2 = .14$ vs. $R^2 = .11$) when the time lag between state