

EPP1455

Gender differences among psychiatric patients attended in a emergency department

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1600

Introduction: Mental health disorders are considered a priority in health policies around the world. It is estimated that more than 900 million people worldwide have a mental disorder, in which stress-related disorders account for a high number of emergency department visits. The scientific literature has pointed out the importance of considering how gender and sex differences influence the clinical outcomes of people with mental illness, playing an important role in the clinical management of these patients.

Objectives: The aim of this report is to investigate the presence of gender differences in the care of psychiatric patients attending the emergency department (ED), taking into account the clinical characteristics, reasons for consultation and practices.

Methods: The study considered all episodes of patients who visited the ED during 2017 and who were assessed by the psychiatric department. Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistic software.

Results: During the 12 months period, a total of 3180 episodes were evaluated by the psychiatric department in the ED. Of them, 1723 were female (54,2%) and 1457 male. Regarding clinical data, there were found statistically significant differences with respect to the pharmacological prescription in the ED, specifically in the prescription of benzodiazepines, psychiatric diagnoses after discharge and the indication of hospital admission between women and men.

Conclusions: This study emphasizes the importance of considering the existence of gender differences in both the clinical presentation as well as in the care of psychiatric patients attending the ED. The analysis of these variables would help to improve the health care of psychiatric patients.

Keywords: Gender; emergency psychiatry; medication; Gender bias

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Mental disorders and psychological problems of women-victims of domestic violence during self-isolation in the covid 19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1601

Introduction: Domestic violence is a troubling problem, but it has acquired a new, previously unknown significance during the COVID 19 pandemic. According to WHO, the number of calls from victims of domestic violence to hotlines during quarantine in many countries has increased by an average of 5 times.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to find out the consequences of domestic violence against women and to identify psychological problems and mental disorders. Attention was paid to the mental health of victims of violence in self - isolation during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We analyzed the psychological problems and mental disorders of women who applied to the newly created hotline for women at the Serbsky Center in Moscow during the COVID 19 pandemic.

Results: The situation caused by restrictive quarantine measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic provokes aggressiveness and all forms of domestic violence. Clinical interview has revealed depression, anxiety, fear, low self-esteem, self-harm behavior, which formed the clinical picture of adaptation disorders, acute stress disorders, PTSD, psychosomatic disorders, substance abuse), sexual dysfunctions, eating disorders in the form of bulimia and anorexia.

Conclusions: The study requires taking into account social, economic and gender characteristics. In all types of emergencies, including epidemics, violence against women tends to increase. This is facilitated by a number of factors, such as the crowding of the stay, a decrease in prosperity, provocation of alcohol abuse, state of uncertainty.

Keywords: domestic violence victim; women; mental health; covid 19 pandemic

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Correlation between perceived infertility-related stress and fertility quality of life in women diagnosed with primary infertility

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1602

Introduction: A diagnosis of infertility is a stressful emotional experience for women, leading to a significant detrimental impact in many domains of life quality.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to explore the correlation between perceived infertility-related stress and fertility quality of life in affected women.

Methods: The study sample comprised 236 women diagnosed with primary infertility, recruited from the Gynecology Obstetrics Clinic, with a mean age of 33.21 years (min 20, max 46) and with