

EPV0745

Post-traumatic stress disorder in parents of schizophrenic patients at the Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital in Salé following familial violence

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Introduction: Parents whose adult child has a serious mental illness are at risk of serious violence from their child. One of the reasons for the high risk of PTSD is violence in the home [1,2]. The high risk of PTSD in parents of patients with schizophrenia is an issue of great concern because parents are likely to fear repeated violence and, therefore, to object to patients being discharged from hospital.

Objectives: To assess the existence of post-traumatic stress disorder in relatives of patients with schizophrenia treated at the Arrazi University Psychiatric Hospital in Salé following familial violence.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including sociodemographic criteria, clinical criteria, questions about domestic violence and an “IES-R” post-traumatic stress symptom assessment questionnaire to investigate the existence of post-traumatic stress disorder in relatives of patients with schizophrenia followed up at Arrazi University Psychiatric Hospital in Salé following familial violence.

Results: The response of 72 relatives of schizophrenic patients was collected. About 70% of the participants were mothers. The average age of the participants was 58. All lived with children who had been treated for schizophrenia for more than 18 years (57% of participants). Around 20% of these children were in hospital at the time of completing this questionnaire.

About 80% of the children with schizophrenia spent all their time at home, and about 89% of the participants had already been victims of violence from their sick children. 90% had been sworn at and insulted, the majority blamed themselves for the illness, about 56% had already been kicked or punched, and 36% had already received death threats and 12% serious injuries/.

For all items, parents with a high IES-R score had significantly more experiences of violence than parents with a low IES-R score. The percentage of parents with a high IES-R score was 45%.

Conclusions: The experience of severe violence and hospitalisation of a patient was related to a high risk of post-traumatic stress disorder in parents. These two factors can be considered as traumatic events arising from crisis situations and can have harmful consequences for parents and their schizophrenic children, who are sometimes rejected. There seems to be a need to create crisis intervention programmes that offer a multidisciplinary approach capable of rapidly detecting the exacerbation of a serious mental illness and providing rapid and intensive treatment as quickly as possible. Finally, the provision of support, education or treatment for parents during their child’s hospitalisation is essential.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0744

Uncovering the Connection: PTSD and Road Accidents

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Introduction: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a psychiatric disorder that can occur after a traumatic event. It results in mental suffering and physical complications that profoundly alter personal, social, and professional life.

One can develop PTSD after experiencing a frightening event, for example: rape, the death of a loved one, war veterans, or following a car accident. In Morocco, traffic accidents cause, on average, nearly 3,500 deaths and 12,000 serious injuries per year.

Objectives: Our main purpose is to evaluate the incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder in patients who are victims of traffic accidents and to identify key risk factors in the general population.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study through a questionnaire shared on social networks including a socio-demographic description, a clinical description, and the “Peritraumatic Distress Inventory (PDI)” Scale to evaluate the risk of developing PTSD.

Results: This study is based on 48 participants with 82.8% of females and 17.2% of men. The average age was 27.6. Most of the participants lived in urban areas (93%), a majority had higher education (93.1%), and 41.4% of the candidates had a physical impact of the accident.

According to PDI scale, 65% showed PTSD and the average score was 20.3. A score of 15 and above indicates significant distress.

Conclusions: Our results confirm the presence of PTSD in victims of accidents. We propose a clinical reflection on the possible improvement of the care of people suffering from PTSD following a public road accident.

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Prevalence and patterns of post-traumatic stress disorder in victims of intimate partner violence

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Introduction: It’s a well-known fact that violence, particularly repetitive violence or violence lasting several years, as is often the case with intimate partner violence (IPV), has a severe psycho-traumatic impact. Although not all women are affected to the same degree or in the same way, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is the most common mental health consequence of IPV.

Objectives: To assess the psycho-traumatic impact of IPV on female victims. To study the factors associated with PTSD 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