

Conclusion Generally, by inclusion of limitations in this plan, it is inevitable to emphasize on negative consequences of the infertility on spouses' life and it is important to pay attention to its different dimensions.

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EV1521

Psychological and psychiatric consequences of violence against Women[☆]

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Introduction Domestic violence against women has increasingly been recognized nationally and internationally as a serious problem. Violence against women is a troubling phenomenon in Russia. Meanwhile domestic abuse against women often results in long-term mental health problems.

Objectives The main aim of the study was to find out the psychological and psychiatric consequences of violence against women and to determine the origins of crimes committed by abused females.

Materials and methods A cohort of 18 females was examined by forensic psychiatrists. All women had committed crimes of violence (murders, attempted murders). Details of background, psychiatric and offending history were extracted. Each item was assessed with the help of descriptive statistics.

Results A research has been carried out on the basis of psychiatric and forensic psychiatric assessment of two groups of women who had a long history of violence by their husbands or partners. Clinical assessment has revealed depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, post-traumatic stress disorder, drug abuse. All women underwent forensic psychiatric assessment as they had committed serious crimes of violence. The research has revealed two types of homicides. Women of the first subgroup displayed pathological altruistic motivation of their children. Women of the second subgroup had committed homicides of their husbands and partners whose violence towards women escalated in severity.

Conclusion The research shows the necessity of domestic violence prevention by legal provisions and multidisciplinary research with participation of psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, human rights advocates and feminist societies.

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Coping behaviors in mothers with an atypical child

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Nowadays an increased interest seems to be developing concerning the coping strategies of parents with an autistic child. Several studies focused on the gender differences or tried to explore the effect of the levels of the child's behavioral symptoms. Although most of the previous studies made comparisons at a single point

in time, some longitudinal research also came to light in the last decades. The results usually confirmed characteristic patterns of the parents' coping behavior. The aim of this study was to compare coping behaviors in mothers with a child living with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or Down-syndrome (DS), since until now there has been no investigation into this question, even though it plays an important role in stressful occasions that are inevitable and frequent concomitants of these families' life. This time a cross-sectional study has been carried out. The selected research method was composed of semi-structured interviews, self-administered questionnaires and participant observation. 5-5 mothers were involved in the study with a child living with ASD or DS. In addition to this, five mothers with a typically developing child also participated in the research. The age of the children varied between four and nine years. According to the earlier studies, a higher level of stress was experienced by atypical children's mothers, and emotion-focused coping strategies were also more often used by them. Task-focused coping was associated with a lower level of experienced stress in the family system. However, further studies are needed to explore other correlations of the examined field.

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Screening for perinatal anxiety disorder in Serbian women

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Perinatal generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) has a high prevalence of 8.5%–10.5% during pregnancy and 4.4%–10.8% postpartum which is higher or as high as in general population. Despite its attendant dysfunction in the patient, this potentially debilitating mental health condition is often underdiagnosed due to difficulty in distinguishing normal versus pathological worry and non-existent screening tool for perinatal GAD. The maternal dysfunction can potentially impact mother–infant bonding and influence neurodevelopment outcomes in the children.

Objective To screen 100 women for anxiety symptoms during pregnancy and postpartum at the primary health center "Zvezdara".

Methods One thousand women were screened for anxiety symptoms using the GAD-7 and DSM-IV. Questionnaire that covered key demographic and obstetric information and GAD-7 and DSM-IV, were administered at the third trimester of pregnancy, and 8 weeks postpartum. Women were identified as at high risk for anxiety, cut-off scores of 5, 10, and 15 were taken as the cut off points for mild, moderate, and severe anxiety, respectively.

Results Ten percent of the sample was screened positive for mild anxiety symptoms during pregnancy. Subsequently, efforts were made to follow-up women with a postnatal GAD-7 and 7.2% percent were screened positive during postpartum.

Conclusion Clinicians should be aware of the frequency and level of anxiety symptoms during pregnancy and postpartum. Therefore, it is very important to identify women at high risk. Be aware that GAD is one of the risk factors that complicate pregnancy.

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