

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2328>

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 involutive 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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2330>

EV1346

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2331>

EV1347

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.

Introduction The people who maintain close relationships with relatives suffering from addiction to psychoactive substances may become more sensitive to develop a physical, mental and emotional state, similar to an emotional addiction.

Objective The aim of this study is to give a cross-cultural perspective to codependence and reveal the profile of female relatives of addicted persons in Greece and Bulgaria.

Method Thirty-nine Greek mothers of addicted persons from Greece ($M_{\text{age}} = 43.97$, $SD_{\text{age}} = 18.34$, all high school graduates), a similar group of forty Greek female participants (32 mothers of non-addicted persons, $M_{\text{age}} = 40.97$, $SD_{\text{age}} = 17.22$, all high school graduates), and thirty Bulgarian women (all mothers of addicted persons, $M_{\text{age}} = 53.55$, $SD_{\text{age}} = 5.58$, all high school graduates) were examined with the STAI-state questionnaire, the ZUNG Self Rating Depression Scale and the Questionnaire of Establishment of Codependency.

Results Results indicated that there are statistically significant differences between the Greek and the Bulgarian female relatives of addicted persons on the scores of ZUNG ($M_{\text{Greek}} = 51.64$, $SD_{\text{Greek}} = 2.07$, $M_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 73.63$, $SD_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 4.04$) and STAI ($M_{\text{Greek}} = 53.89$, $SD_{\text{Greek}} = 2.68$, $M_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 74.16$, $SD_{\text{Bulgarian}} = 4.84$), but not for the Questionnaire of Establishment of Codependency. Statistically significant differences in all three questionnaires were found for the groups of Greek mothers of dependent and non-dependent persons ($P < .005$).

Conclusions This research suggests that although there is more anxiety and depression reported by the Bulgarian mothers of addicted persons, no cross-cultural difference was found for codependence in mothers of addicted persons.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2332>

EV1348

Co-dependency in mothers of addicted persons: Data from Bulgaria

D. Ivanova^{1,*}, V. Giannouli²

¹ South-West University Neofit Rilski, Department of Psychology, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

² Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of Medicine, Thessaloniki, Greece

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Co-dependent relationships are characterized as a type of dysfunctional helping relationship in which there is an excessive reliance on other people for approval and identity. This is very common for female relatives who support/enable another person's addiction, poor mental health, immaturity, and/or irresponsibility.

Objective The aim of the present study is to reveal the codependence profile of mothers of addicted persons in Bulgaria.

Method Four hundred Bulgarian women coming from Blagoevgrad, Sofia and Stara Zagora ($M_{\text{age}} = 53.55$, $SD_{\text{age}} = 5.58$; level of education: 71% with high school degree, 29% with university degree; all mothers of addicted persons) were examined at the Municipal Council on Drug Addiction Blagoevgrad with the STAI-state questionnaire, the ZUNG Self Rating Depression Scale and the Questionnaire of Establishment of Codependency.

Results Results indicated that in a scale of scores ranging from 2 = minimum to 4 = maximum of co-dependence, this group of women had high self-reported levels of co-dependence ($M = 3.6375$, $SD = .52610$), a high depressive profile ($M = 49.07$, $SD = 3.23$, and high state anxiety ($M = 66.60$, $SD = 5.58$).

Conclusions The present research suggests that mothers of dependent individuals in Bulgaria show a high level of codependency, anxiety and depression. Future research should clarify the reasons of this overall negative emotional profile.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2333>

EV1354

Risk factors of anxiety and depressive symptoms in female patients experiencing intimate partner violence in Poland

H. Karakula-Juchnowicz^{1,*}, P. Lukasik²,

J. Morylowska-Topolska³, D. Juchnowicz⁴, P. Krukow³, M. Flis⁵

¹ Medical University of Lublin, Department of Clinical Neuropsychiatry I Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Early Intervention, Lublin, Poland

² Public Regional Psychiatric Hospital in Radecznica, Department of Psychiatry, Radecznica, Poland

³ Medical University of Lublin, Department of Clinical Neuropsychiatry, Lublin, Poland

⁴ University of Pedagogy in Bialystok, Department of Psychology, Bialystok, Poland

⁵ Medical University of Lublin, I Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Early Intervention, Lublin, Poland

* Corresponding author.

Introduction There is an evidence indicating that women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) quite common suffer from anxiety and depression, but predictors and protective factors are not well known in this group of patients.

Aim The aim of the study was to try to find factor that are connected with higher rates of anxiety and depressive symptoms in the group of female patients experiencing IPV.

Method The study was conducted in six randomly selected centers of primary health care (PHCs) in Lublin province. One hundred and two female patients experiencing IPV were administered a structured questionnaire and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). The sequential models were created with using backward stepwise multiple regression to investigate potential risk and protective factors connected with higher rates of anxiety and depression symptom in the group.

Results In a study group, 68% in Anxiety Subscale(A) and 56% in Depression Subscale of HADS (D) had positive scores. Living in the country ($P = 0.003$) was connected with higher scores in HADS-A ($P = 0.003$) but not in HADS-D. Experiencing physical violence was connected with higher score in HADS-D ($P = 0.005$), but not in HADS-A. Chronic physical illness (A $P = 0.013$; D $P = 0.015$), being unemployed (A $P = 0.024$; B $P = 0.008$), and experiencing economic violence (A $P < 0.001$; D $P = 0.001$) were connected with higher stores in both Subscales of HADS. Taking financial support (A $P = 0.002$, D $P = 0.003$) was the protective factor for both kinds of symptoms.

Conclusions Socio-economic factors have stronger influence on anxiety and depressive symptoms in women experiencing IPV than demographic factors.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2339>

EV1355

Effects of depressive mood of female high school students on dysmenorrhea and sleep quality

S. Kim^{1,*}, H. Kim¹, M.J. Kim¹, Y. Min¹, J. Lim¹, Y. Lee¹, S. Kim¹, C.H. Kim²

¹ Korea International High School KIS- Jeju, Bioscience research, Seogwipo-si-Je-ju do, Republic of Korea