

lence in the early life of trapped women can contribute to their involvement in crimes and misdemeanors.

Objective To review the production of national and international scientific knowledge about the effects of violence on women's health before her incarceration.

Aims Meet the publications about the consequences of violence on women's health before she was imprisoned.

Method Integrative review of scientific literature to answer: "What are the implications of violence on women's health before their incarceration?" Studies of the last 5 years delimited in the databases LILACS, PUBMED and PsycInfo. Selected primary studies with women incarcerated people over 18 years, in Portuguese, English and Spanish language. Excluded studies that addressed violence inside the prison and wife as perp. An instrument for identification of studies and their categorization was used.

Results Sixteen selected articles that have addressed the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder, suicide, drug abuse, sexual abuse and re-victimization (where the abuser was usually a family member or intimate partner).

Conclusion There is a lack of a specific instrument to investigate the occurrence of violence against women before being arrested. Scientific and policy initiatives are required to develop specific intervention strategies for women incarcerated victimized before prison.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1860>

EV1531

Social representations concerning women daily experiences in prison

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Introduction Violence is a social and relational problem of humanity. When coming across a feminine jail population, the violence problem can take diverse proportions. Beyond being perpetrators of some sort of violence, these women can also be victims throughout their lives and even during their period of imprisonment.

Objective Describe the social representations that imprisoned women have concerning daily experiences in prison.

Aims Knowing the meaning of daily experience in prison to women.

Methods Qualitative exploratory-descriptive field study, carried through with 15 prisoners of the feminine prison of Ribeirão Preto (SP-Brazil). A semi-structured interview was used. Results submitted to the content analysis technique.

Results "Daily experiences with violence in prison": they revealed feelings of abandonment and indifference to their health; they denounced suffering physical and psychological violence from employees and other female prisoners; the relation between them is marked by conflicts and aggressions. "Consequences of the arrest in the women's lives": complained about the loss of contact with their familiars; there were relieves about lack of support and system's indifference for the readjustment in society.

Conclusions This study contributed as stimulus and reference for the implementation of other researches with populations of prisons, amongst them the ones that aim to establish strategies for the reintegration of these women in society and the shift of paradigms

related to them. Moreover, with the intention of supplementing researches with incarcerated women, we suggest studies that also have familiars and professionals (or visitors) as subjects.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1861>

EV1532

Intimate partner violence and cognitive aspects of the perpetrator

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Introduction Violence against women, committed by an intimate partner, is a serious public health problem. On an international scope it has been researched the relation between intimate partner violence and cognitive aspects of aggressors.

Objective To investigate if couples use violence to resolve conflicts and if there are differences in cognitive aspects of men in couples where there is intimate partner violence when compared to couples who have a harmonious relationship.

Method The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) was used. The cognitive aspects of male partners was investigated by Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-III), certain factors such as verbal and executive functions, to compare the testing results of men who have committed violence against their partners with those who did not.

Results Thirty-one couples with intimate partner violence police reports and 31 couples who, according to their own perceptions, said to maintain harmonious marital relationship. The comparisons between groups allowed observing that even among couples who judge to be in a peaceful relationship, violent behaviors were detected. These behaviors tend to be naturalized and not considered as violence by partners. In regard to men's cognitive aspects, especially those related to WAIS-III verbal skills and impulse control, they possibly exert some influence to intimate partner violence.

Conclusion The possible influence of cognitive aspects of the perpetrator on violence against women could be reduced through long-term actions, especially those concerned to early education, since this is the appropriate way to culturally change and to develop satisfactory social and cognitive skills of the individual.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1862>

EV1533

The treatment of premenstrual syndrome with preparations of Vitex Agnus Castus (Chaste-berry): A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Introduction Five to 8% of women of reproductive age suffer from moderate to severe symptoms of premenstrual syndrome associated with substantial distress or functional impairment.

Objective To determine the efficacy, tolerability and acceptability of Vitex agnus castus (VAC, chaste-berry) preparations for treatment of premenstrual syndrome (PMS).

Methods After an extensive literature search all randomized controlled trials of VAC in women with PMS and/or premenstrual dysphoric disorder were included.

Results We found 17 randomized controlled trials of VAC in the treatment of PMS of which 14 studies could be included in the quantitative analysis. All trials, except one, found the Vitex agnus castus preparation to be more efficacious than placebo, pyridoxine and magnesium for either total symptom score or individual symptoms or symptom clusters. Unfortunately, the majority of trials is hampered by a high risk of bias. The pooled effect of VAC in placebo-controlled trials was large (Hedge's g : -1.21 ; 95% CI: -1.53 to -0.88), but heterogeneity extremely high ($I^2 = 91\%$). We could not single out distinct factors that could explain this heterogeneity. The funnel plot and Egger's tests suggest the presence of bias over the full set of studies and effect sizes.

Conclusion Although meta-analysis shows a large pooled effect of VAC in placebo-controlled trials the high risk of bias, high heterogeneity and risk of publication bias of the included studies preclude a definitive conclusion. The pooled treatment effects should be viewed as merely explorative and, at best, overestimating the real treatment effect of VAC for PMS symptomatology.

Disclosure of interest P.S. reports personal fees from H. Lundbeck A/S, outside the submitted work. The other authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1863>

EV1534

Body shape perception among obese Tunisian women

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Introduction In today's societies, pressures from the idea of thinness are omnipresent and lead to a corporal dissatisfaction with an excessive preoccupation of the body's image. Obese persons are often targets of stigmatization and are vulnerable to negative feeling about their physical appearance.

Aims To evaluate the worries towards the weight and the shape of the body among obese women.

Methods Our study was a transversal study, descriptive and analytic. A total of 42 obese women were included. Obesity was defined by body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 and divided into 3 classes: class I: moderate obesity ($30 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 34.9$); class II: severe obesity ($35 \leq \text{BMI} \leq 39.9$); class III: morbid obesity (BMI ≥ 40). Patients were studied by mean of body shape questionnaire (BSQ-34) (Considering score BSQ < 80 lack of altered body image perception and score > 140 excessive preoccupation).

Results The mean age of participants was 33.6 years. The average BMI was 37.42 kg/m^2 ($30.45\text{--}56.26 \text{ kg/m}^2$). Third (35%) of women had a high educational level, 41.4% were inactive, and 70.8% had an average socioeconomic level.

The average BSQ score was 108.31 (47–188). The majority of women (78.1%) had excessive preoccupation about their body image. The BSQ score was correlated to morbid obesity ($P = 0.014$). Women aged between 20 and 3 years were significantly more preoccupied about their body image ($P = 0.046$).

Conclusion Majority of obese women were preoccupied about their body image. Young women and those having morbid obesity seemed more preoccupied about their body image.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1864>

EV1535

Spectrum of medical and social problems in the female opium addicts

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Aim The work was initiated to study peculiarities of medical and social problems of the female opium addiction.

Materials and methods We examined 56 female opiate addicts aged from 18 to 56 (mean age 31.8 ± 1.09 years) hospitalized at the tertiary detox center (Tashkent). Twenty of the examinees (35.7%) were managed for the first time, 36 patients (64.3%) being treated iteratively.

Results and discussion Seventeen women were employed, only three of them were working in their specialization. Thirty-nine patients were either unemployed or engaged in the unskilled labor, that is, the one being out of tune with their education level. Eight examinees served penal servitudes, eleven women being detained without imprisonment. The findings reflect disorders in social adaptation of the most examinees. Drug addiction onset time varied from 19 to 25 years (22.1 ± 1.12 years in the average), but the age range from 20 to 23 was the most frequent one. Duration of episodic taking ranged from 1 month to 2.5 years (2.4 ± 0.7 months in the average). In 10 patients (20%) withdrawal syndrome has formed rapidly, in 1–2 months. Drug dose is partially associated with a patient's ability to pay and heroin accessibility.

Almost half of our 56 examinees had drug using husband, cohabitant or sex partner. Quality of remissions was found to greatly depend on a drug using sex partner.

Conclusions Medical and social consequences of the female drug addiction are quite severe to mention early psycho-social disadaptation, prostitution and illegal actions, including thefts, document forgery, drug pushing.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1865>

EV1536

Impact of emotional intelligence on level of academic achievement in a sample of Saudi female medical student

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Background Emotional intelligence (EI) assessment has become an effective technique in exploring individual competencies. In the medical educational, there is a growing evidence for relation between academic achievement and emotional intelligence.

Objective To examine relation between academic achievement and emotional intelligence among medical students.