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_{age} = 43.97, SD_{age} = 18.34, all high school graduates), a similar group of forty Greek female participants (32 mothers of non-addicted persons, M_{age} = 40.97, SD_{age} = 17.22, all high school graduates), and thirty Bulgarian women (all mothers of addicted persons, M_{age} = 53.55, SD_{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_{Greek} = 51.64, SD_{Greek} = 2.07, $M_{Bulgarian}$ = 73.63, $SD_{Bulgarian}$ = 4.04) and STAI (M_{Greek} = 53.89, SD_{Greek} = 2.68, $M_{Bulgarian}$ = 74.16, $SD_{Bulgarian}$ = 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.

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EV1348

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

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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_{age} = 53.55, SD_{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.

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EV1354

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

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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.

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EV1355

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

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Background This research aimed to identify the effects of depressive mood of female high school students on dysmenorrhea and sleep quality.

Methods This research was conducted for 2 months from September 2015 to October 2015. A total of 3 types of self-reported questionnaire were adopted for the research. Control group was separated by Zung Self-rating Depression Scale (ZSDS). Each group adopted a self-made questionnaire for research on menstruation and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) for research on sleep. Chi^2 test and AVOVA analysis through SPSS-21 were used as statistics methods.

Results Analysis was made on 72 female students who submitted clear answers to the questionnaire. There were 34 students from normal mood group and 38 from depressive mood group. Depressive group presented meaningful results on regularity, pain severity, and drug treatment history of menstruation. Particularly, depressive group had 51.4% among subjects having severe menstrual pain of grade 3 by VMS (verbal multidimensional scoring system), way higher than 27.6% among subjects in the normal group. PSQI for sleep showed a meaningful result that 20.8% of those in the normal group were diagnosed with sleep disorder compared to 86.8% for the depressive group. A meaningful difference was seen in sleep latency, sleep duration, sleep disturbance, use of sleep medication, daytime functional disturbance among 7 items of PSQI.

Conclusion This research showed that female high school students with depressive mood had high frequency and severity in dysmenorrhea and sleep quality disturbance.

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

EV1356

Women coping strategies to infertility stress can impact IVF outcome

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Infertility is defined as a failure to achieve a pregnancy after a woman has attempted to get pregnant for more than 12 months. The impact of psychosocial factors on IVF outcome is a growing field of research. This is the first study estimating the impact of psychosocial stress and women coping on IVF outcome in Serbia. The aim of this pilot investigation was to assess the influence of psychological factors on the outcome of in vitro fertilization in Serbian women. Psychometric tests were administered at the first visit to 100 women undergoing IVF treatment at Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Clinical centre of Serbia, University of Belgrade, Serbia. We used questionnaire that covered key demographic and obstetric information and Serbian version of COMPI test, specially designed test measuring stress in infertility, as well as, Zung Depression Self-Rating Scale and Beck Anxiety Inventory. Results of pregnant and non-pregnant group were compared. In the cohort of Serbian women, it has been remarked that they predominantly use active confronting coping style. We found statistically significant differences ways of coping styles between pregnant and non-pregnant group. Women from the pregnant group had significantly lower scores of marital distress, and significantly higher use of meaning-based coping styles. It is found that the use of active avoidance coping correlates negatively with the level of depression and personal, marital and social distress. Clinicians should be aware that infertility is a stressor itself and that coping strategies can influence IVF outcome. Therefore, psychosocial assessment should be a part of an IVF unit.

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

EV1357

Women coping strategies to infertility stress can impact IVF outcome

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Infertility is defined as a failure to achieve a pregnancy after a woman has attempted to get pregnant for more than 12 months. The impact of psychosocial factors on IVF outcome is a growing field of research. This is the first study estimating the impact of psychosocial stress and women coping on IVF outcome in Serbia. In the cohort of Serbian women, it has been remarked that they predominantly use active confronting coping style. We found statistically significant differences ways of coping styles between pregnant and non-pregnant group. Women from the pregnant group had significantly lower scores of marital distress, and significantly higher use of meaning based coping styles. It is found that the use of active avoidance coping correlates negatively with the level of depression and personal, marital and social distress, and total fertility distress. Clinicians should be aware that infertility is a stressor itself and that coping strategies can influence IVF outcome. Therefore, psychosocial assessment should be a part of an IVF unit.

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

EV1358

Examining the person X situation interactions of internalized traits, state body affect and upward comparison behaviour

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Objective Although the influence of trait internalization and state body satisfaction on appearance comparisons has been well documented, their interactive influence on comparison behaviours is unknown. Therefore, the present study thus tested a person X situation model in which both mood state and trait internalization interacted to predict engagement in upward comparisons.

Method One hundred and forty-eight women aged 18 to 40 completed baseline measures of trait internalization, and then completed via iPhone app an experience sampling phase in which they reported momentary experiences of mood and comparison behaviours at up to 6 random times daily for 7 days.

Results Multilevel analyses revealed that although upward comparisons were more likely for individuals who internalized the thin ideal ($t = 3.27$, $P < .001$), this effect was minimized in instances when a participant was satisfied with her appearance ($t = -1.90$, $P = .031$). Further exploratory analyses showed that state body satisfaction was a stronger predictor than trait internalization of comparison behaviours ($R^2 = .14$ vs. $R^2 = .11$) when the time lag between state