

a mean duration of conception attempts of 3.24 years (min 1, max 16), assessed by the Fertility Problem Inventory (FPI) and the Fertility quality of life questionnaire (FertiQol).

Results: The mean FPI and FertiQol were 137.23 (SD=29.066) and 65.356 (SD=11.119) respectively. There was a significant negative correlation between perceived infertility-related stress and fertility quality of life ($r = -.513$; $p < 0.01$). All the subscales of the applied questionnaires showed significant negative correlations, with exception of Need for parenthood and Rejection of childfree lifestyle subscales of FPI and Treatment related quality of life of FertiQol. Furthermore, the total FPI score could significantly predict the total FertiQol score ($F = 83.386$; $df = 1:234$; $p < 0.01$). On the basis of perceived infertility-related stress, a 26.3% variance of fertility quality of life can be explained.

Conclusions: Women diagnosed with primary infertility who experience higher levels of infertility-related stress had a lower level of fertility quality of life.

Keywords: infertility-related stress; fertility quality of life; women diagnosed with primary infertility

EPP1456

Severe hypoglycemia revealing a münchhausen syndrome by proxy : A case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1603

Introduction: Munchausen syndrome by proxy, is a very rare form of abuse, lying on the border between pediatric, psychiatric and legal fields.

Objectives: To describe a case of Munchausen syndrome by proxy in a mother after the discovery of severe hypoglycemia in her 14-month-old child, hospitalized in the CHU Hédi Chaker Sfax pediatric ward.

Methods: This is a presentation of a clinical case and review of the literature via pubmed using the following keywords : “children, abuse, maltreatment, Munchhausen syndrome”.

Results: This is a 23-year-old woman, mother of two daughters, with a psychiatric history, married to a 43-year-old men known to have diabetes on insulin for several years. The patient was admitted to our ward under constraint for aggressiveness towards her one-and-a-half-year-old daughter. Indeed, one month before her hospitalization, her youngest daughter was hospitalized (accompanied by her mother) in the pediatric department at the Hédi Chaker Sfax University Hospital for severe hypoglycemia (0.3g / l). During hospitalization, the girl presented a more severe hypoglycaemia relapses (0.1g / l) and neurological complications. As the mother was indifferent to her daughter's troubles and was neglectful of her while caring for the other hospitalized children, a mother-child separation was decided and then the blood sugar levels was stabilized. Besides, several other incidents have been happening repeatedly for the two children. In view of the total history, Münchhausen syndrome by proxy has been mentioned.

Conclusions: Munchausen syndrome by proxy is a complex form of child abuse by the mother, representing a major diagnostic and therapeutic challenge for both somaticians and psychiatrists.

Keywords: children abuse; maltreatment; Munchhausen syndrome

EPP1458

Gender differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in Russians

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1604

Introduction: Research into sociocultural mediation of mental health engages the factor of gender differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state.

Objectives: The current study aims to identify the features of the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women.

Methods: The study involved 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years ($M = 26.9$; $SD = 13.7$) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo. Participants were asked to evaluate their emotional state at the present time, choosing one of the following answers: “excellent”, “good”, “average”, “poor”, “very poor”.

Results: The same pattern of the answer frequency distribution was established for men and women. “Good” was the most frequent answer (40% in men and 40% in women), followed by “average” (32% and 36%), “excellent” (18% and 12%), “poor” (9% and 11%), and “very poor” (1% and 2%). Statistical analysis on a rank scale with t-test for independent samples showed that the differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women are significant ($t = 2.132$; $p = 0.033$).

Conclusions: Thus, both men and women rarely choose the extreme answers to assess their emotional state. Despite this similarity, there are statistically significant gender differences in the subjective assessments of emotional state: men are more likely to choose the answer “excellent” and use the answers “average”, “poor” and “very poor” less frequently. The reported study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

Keywords: mental health; Gender; emotional state; subjective assessment

EPP1459

Abnormal sensory sensitivity during pregnancy, peripartum and post-partum in mothers with high functioning autism spectrum disorder: A preliminary study.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1605

Introduction: Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder without intellectual disabilities (High Functioning ASD, HF-ASD) present atypical sensory sensitivity, due to the hyper-reactivity to sensory inputs.

Objectives: To retrospectively evaluate the sensory sensitivity in a sample of mothers with HF-ASD during pregnancy (pre-partum), delivery and childbirth (peri-partum) and during the three months after delivery (post-partum).

Methods: 19 HF-ASD and 13 neurotypical (NT) mothers were asked to complete an ad-hoc questionnaire designed for the study, named Maternity Questionnaire, assessing sensory perception during pre-, peri- and post-partum. Moreover, they underwent the following assessment: the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ), the Empathy Quotient (EQ), the Ritvo Autism Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised (RAADS-R), the Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), the Sensory Perception Quotient (SPQ) and the Post Partum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ).

Results: At the Maternity Questionnaire, HF-ASD mothers showed higher sensitivity scores than NT mothers overall. Moreover, HF-ASD mothers presented lower sensitivity during the peri-partum, compared to pre- and post-partum periods, while NT mothers showed a linear decrease from pre- to post-partum. The two groups significantly differed at the AQ, the EQ, the RAADS-R, the SPQ and Factor 3 of the PBQ. Sensitivity during pre- and post-partum positively correlated with EPDS scores.

Conclusions: Mothers with HFA tend to experience pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period differently from neurotypical mothers, particularly in terms of hypersensitivity, although during the peri-partum the hypersensitivity decreases. Further studies investigating these aspects might give fundamental hints to provide proper help to HF-ASD mothers during pregnancy and motherhood overall.

Keywords: Sensory perception; pregnancy; post-partum; High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder

EPP1460

Negative attitude towards the appearance: Connection with eating behavior and social anxiety

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1606

Introduction: A negative attitude towards the body supposed to lead to eating disorders and to increase the level of social anxiety.

Objectives: The research aim is to study the characteristics of eating behavior and social anxiety in women who have negative attitude towards their body.

Methods: The following methods have been used: Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ); Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26); Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation (BFNE); Iowa-Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure (INCOM), Social avoidance and distress scale (SADS). The sample consists of 98 women in the age from 18 to 60 years belonged to three age groups: Group 1: N=41, mean age 21.0+3.1; Group 2: N=29, mean age 29,5+4,9; Group 3: N=28, mean age 47,5+12,5.

Results: We have found out a statistically significant correlation between the negative attitude towards the body and the social anxiety. The more a woman dislike her appearance the higher is the level of social anxiety and the higher is the risk of eating disorders. It should be mentioned that all the negative tendencies are more pronounced in the youngest age group.

Conclusions: The research results can be implemented when designing prevention programs. Such programs are extremely important for young women in the age from 18 to 24 years as they have the highest risk of forming an eating disorder as well as the social anxiety disorder.

Keywords: social anxiety; appearance; eating behavior

EPP1461

Well-being during COVID-19 pandemic in Russia: The effects of defensive optimism, destructive coping and gender

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1607

Introduction: Previous research shows that subjective well-being during pandemic (SWB-P) is related to sociodemographic variables (de Pedraza et al., 2020) and coping (Rasskazova et al., 2020). We hypothesized that SWB-P depends on specific types of optimism and coping with pandemic situation, namely defensive optimism (belief the coronavirus problem is exaggerated) and constructive optimism (belief that people's efforts help prevent infection and spread of the virus) which effects are mediated by the effects of destructive and constructive coping.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the effects of situation specific optimism and coping on SWB controlling for gender.

Methods: The sample comprised 1403 university students (68% women, M=20.59, SD=3.66). Online survey has been conducted from 10/4/2020 till 25/4/2020. The measures included LOT-R, the scales of defensive and constructive optimism, and the scales of destructive and adaptive coping with pandemic situation (Gordeeva, Sychev, 2020). Well-being was assessed by sum of positive affect minus negative affect (PANAS) and SWLS (Diener et al., 1985).