Objectives: To provide an example of a real case to shed light about the psychopharmacological and ethical management of the situation helping a psychotic patient to make a voluntary decision.

Methods: Expose a clinical case of a patient in a psychiatric institution for several psychotic symptoms who we discover she's pregnant during her hospitalization and treatment process. She is a 36 years old single woman who shows disorganized maniac psychotic behavior including disinhibition, promiscuity, persecutory and symbolic delusional ideas, self-surrender and insomnia. She's admitted against her will in a University Hospital, being transferred to a Psychiatric Hospital with risperidone (2mg/24h) and clonazepam 2mg (2mg/24h). She had a positive pregnant test. Receiving the patient, we made an updated bibliographical review about use of antipsychotic during pregnancy, consult with the patient's family and hospital legal advice's service and coordinate with Gynecology's service. The patient was ambivalent about the decision conditioned by her symptoms.

Results: We decide to optimize drugs to olanzapine (until 30mg/24h) during the first week not using mood stabilizers because of malformations risk, with a great amelioration of symptoms, experiencing a back to reality with a coherent speech and eutimia, deciding a voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

Conclusions: Psychosis in pregnancy can be a bioethical challenge wich must be management according to science (practice clinical guidelines point olanzapine as a choice to be considered) and woman's will.

Keywords: psychosis; bioethica; antipsychotic; pregnancy

EPP1468

Black and south asian women's pathways to accessing community and inpatient perinatal mental health services: An analysis of local service data from the paam study

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Introduction: Women from ethnic minorities who experience mental health problems during the perinatal period are disproportionately represented in involuntary care. They have poorer access to community care but have higher engagement with services once accessed. Their pathways to accessing perinatal mental health care remain underexplored.

Objectives: To investigate the pathways to perinatal mental health services for women across different ethnic groups, including number of caregivers encountered and time elapsed between referrals.

Methods: Analysis of patient records and routine service data from community and inpatient perinatal mental health services in the United Kingdom. Use of an adaptation of the WHO's pathway encounter form.

Results: Women from ethnic minority groups experience increased levels of complexity on their journey to accessing perinatal mental health care. We will present a detailed analysis of patient and service characteristics.

Conclusions: Referral pathways to perinatal mental health services need to be optimised for women from underrepresented groups.

Keywords: Ethnicity; perinatal; Access; Pathways

EPP1470

Female sexual dysfunction after breast cancer surgery prediction with AI

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Introduction: Female sexual dysfunction (FSD) can be overlooked. Different types of breast cancer surgery could have a different impact on the sexuality of women. Artificial intelligence (AI) could help to determine the relation between those conditions.

Objectives: To investigate whether AI could predict FSD relying primarily on the time elapsed after treatment and the type of breast cancer surgery.

Methods: Data of age, time elapsed after treatment and type of surgery (breast-conserving therapy and mastectomy) were employed to predict FSD status in 128 subjects using an AI. Women with and without steady relations were included in the analysis. FSD prevalence was 27.3%. The AI was conservatively tuned to maximize the positive likelihood ratio considering predicted and real FSD statuses. The free and open source programming language R was used for all the analyses. Dataset source: Nowosielski, Krzysztof; Krzystanek, Marek; Kowalczyk, Robert; Streb, Joanna; Kucharz, Jakub; Głogowska, Iwona; Lew-Starowicz, Zbigniew; Cedrych, Ida (2018), "Data for: Factors affecting sexual function and body image of early stage breast cancer survivors in Poland: A short-term observation.", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/948n98trm6.1

Results: Predictions obtained a positive likelihood ratio of 5.314. The results were indicative of fair performance.

Conclusions: AI might be useful to predict FSD in women who undergo breast cancer surgery. Furthermore, the results of this study might indicate a moderate effect of age, time after treatment and type of surgery on the probability of FSD occurrence. Finally, the AI used in this study is freely available, allowing anyone to experiment.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; cancer; breast; surgery

EPP1471

Gender differences and defensive coping behavior in patients with inflammatory bowel disorders

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