depressive symptomatology. After applying the binary logistic regression we found that presence of depressive symptoms had significant association with illicit substance use among the target population.

Conclusions: This study showed a high prevalence of depressive symptoms among transgender population of twin cities of Pakistan. Use of illicit substances like tobacco, cannabis, opiates and alcohol should be discouraged and those using these should be routinely screened for the presence of other mental health issues in order to timely diagnose and treat them

Keywords: depression; socio-demographic factors; trans-genders

EPP1447

Improving depression screening in HIV positive pregnant women

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Introduction: Depression is a common complication of pregnancy and the postpartum period. Up to 70% percent of women report depressive symptoms during their pregnancy, and approximately 10-16% meet full criteria for major depressive disorder. Women with a history of perinatal or non-perinatal major depression are likely to relapse during pregnancy. Research shows that exposure to untreated depression and stress can have negative consequences on the birth outcome and child development. Given the harmful effects of this disease on both the mother and child, it is essential that all pregnant patients be screened for depression. Literature review did not reflect many studies that focus on depression screening in this population, let alone in pregnant patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Our study focuses on the impact the mandatory screening tool had on the incidence of depression screening in pregnant HIV patients.

Objectives: - Gain understanding of the Family Focused HIV Health Care Program for Women - Understand the importance of a mandatory screening tool for depression

Methods: Using standardized Quality Improvement tools Implementation of screening tool in notes & enforcing a hard stop in the medical records

Results: We noted both qualitative & quantitative improvement in depression screening. Qualitatively the screening has been standardized by creating a universal workflow by the inclusion of screening tools (PHQ2 and PHQ9) in Electronic Medical records. Quantitatively there has been a 34.9% improvement in screening by the case managers in the post interventional quarter.

Conclusions: Significant improvement noted in the incidence of depression screening by implementation a mandatory screening tool

Keywords: women's mental health; HIV; Depression; Depression screening

EPP1448

Translating theory into practice – dealing with pre- and post- menopausal women patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: Much has been written about psychosocial treatments (psychoeducation) in schizophrenia. However, for the psychiatric hospital as an organization wishing to create a service guided by an international wave of research there is a need for solutions which are practical and effective in addressing the gender issues and women patients' needs.

Objectives: This paper looks at and describes the process employed to develop a guidance document to enable the psychoeducation to provide information and to offer support to its women patients (pre- and post- menopausal age) in dealing with schizophrenia. Essential to this project was the understanding that the guidance would be easy to understand and practical whilst maintaining its strong foundation of research and good practice.

Methods: Women patient profile in a schizophrenia group hospitalized at the Moscow-based Psychiatric Hospital was analyzed.

Results: Females of pre- and post- menopausal age actually outnumber males. Such women patients are unique in their needs and demands for health services. This is important subgroup, and some psychosocial interventions should be developed for them. Mental health professionals should be familiar with the unique health problems of these women, and the potential that psychoeducation have to increase their health awareness (information on menopause and aging, oestrogens and depression, on other somatic and psychological influences around menopause, on effects of physical activity etc.).

Conclusions: The implications of this guidance document to enable the psychoeducation for mental health promotion are discussed, in particular the gendered nature of perception of psychosocial treatments in schizophrenia.

Keywords: Psychoeducation; women; Menopause; schizophrénia

EPP1449

Examining online postings on a russian internet self-harm message board: Further evidence of addiction to self-harm?

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Introduction: There has been an increasing amount of research examining the addictive nature of self-harm (non-suicidal self-injury). One such area of research has examined if themes related to addiction are present in self-harm board postings on imessages. Recent research from the UK suggests that such themes are evident.
Objectives: The present aim was to build on previous research to examine if themes of addiction are present in other cultural contexts.
Methods: A sample of 254 online postings from a self-harm discussion forum on a Russian Internet message board were translated, extracted, read, and re-read before being coded using inductive content analysis to identify themes.
Results: Five themes were extracted and labelled: "Relationships with Family and Friends", "Self-Blame and Hatred", "Ongoing Battle", "Positive affect", "Other Mental Health Problems Difficulties". These themes are somewhat similar to those found within messages in a UK based self-harm forum.
Conclusions: The present findings, obtained from Russian respondents, provide further evidence demonstrating that repetitive self-harming seems to have addictive aspects.

Keywords: self-harm; Addiction; Russian; online

EPP1450

Gender balance in the validation of diagnostic tools for autism: A systematic review

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Introduction: Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder that is considered more common in males; however, ascertainment estimates of ASD in the UK population suggest a significant proportion of female cases of ASD go unrecognised and undiagnosed. This review examines whether the apparent underdiagnosis of girls may be attributed to gender sampling bias in the validation of diagnostic instruments routinely used to diagnose autism.
Objectives: To compare the gender ratio in validation samples of commonly used diagnostic tools for autism to estimates of the gender distribution of children with autism in the UK population
Methods: A review of diagnostic tool manuals and a targeted literature search identified the gender of sample participants used to validate tools used by Scottish ASD services. Analysis of validation samples compared the mean percentage of female participants with ASD to estimates of the proportion of girls with ASD in the UK population.
Results: Data on 7 tools was extracted. The mean percentage of female sample participants with ASD was significantly lower than the ascertainment estimate of females with ASD in the UK population (p=0.010, t(6)=-3.67) and significantly lower than the mean percentage of females in comparison groups (p=0.010, t(12)=-3.06).
Conclusions: There is low representation of females in validity samples of tools, which may reduce their sensitivity to the female phenotype and contribute to diagnostic disparities. Future research is warranted on why instruments are poorer detectors of ASD in girls and how female features of ASD could be better represented in their structure.

Keywords: autism; ASD; Gender; girls

EPP1451

Differential risk factors for prenatal and postpartum depression in South Korea

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Introduction: Incidence for depression increases during the perinatal period. Risk factors for depression may differentially affect each time period.
Objectives: To assess demographic, psychological and obstetric risk factors that differentially affect prenatal and postpartum depression
Methods: A total of 169 subjects participated. Assessment was conducted during the first trimester, second trimester, third trimester, within a month after childbirth, and a month after childbirth. Demographic and obstetric measures, as well as psychological measures, including the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale were conducted. Multiple regression and the Mann-Whitney U test were performed to examine the association between variables and depression scores.
Results: Depression score was higher during the postpartum period than the prenatal period. Younger age was associated with depression during the first trimester. In the second trimester, less education, a history of depression and having stress within a year significantly affected depression scores. Smoking, artificial abortion and lack of support from family and parents correlated with depression during the third trimester. Within a month after childbirth, psychiatric and depression history, smoking, stress level within a year and lack of family support were associated with depression. At a month after childbirth, those who were primiparous and not breastfeeding had significantly higher depression scores.
Conclusions: This study identifies various risk factors for each gestational and postpartum period and suggests differential interventions for different perinatal periods.

Keywords: Perinatal depression; postpartum period; Risk factors; gestation period