

The objective of this presentation is to review the evidence on nonpharmacologic, nonherbal management treatments of CIM in climacteric disorders.

Methods A systematic review of PubMed database was performed using the key-words: acupuncture, hypnosis, yoga, massage, homeopathy and menopause.

Results The research of CIM modalities is evolving. The 2015 position statement of the North American menopause society (NAMS) recommended the use of CBT and hypnosis for the management of VMS. The most recent studies on the effect of acupuncture on VMS however yielded conflicting results: while NAMS concluded that acupuncture is not recommended for managing VMS, later studies produced a positive evidence both for managing of VMS and menopause-related sleep disturbances by this therapeutically modality. There is also some evidence that acupuncture, massage and yoga may alleviate symptoms of depression and that individualized homeopathic treatment may be more effective than placebo for depression in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women.

Conclusions These findings suggest that acupuncture, hypnosis, yoga, massage and homeopathy may be adopted as a part of multimodal approach in treatment of climacteric disorders.

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

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EV1518

Marital separation among some poor Bangladeshi women: Analysis of some cases

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Objective This paper intends to show the challenges faced by poor Bangladeshi Muslim women from lower socioeconomic status, in case of divorce or separation in marriage. Participants will also learn how they earn for their living and how they raise their children if any. This paper will also present the obligations of marriage in Islam, which may reduce the hazards in their life.

Method Some women were interviewed from lower socioeconomic status from slum area of Dhaka. Researcher took their consent before interview had started. They were asked about their age, educational status, duration of marriage, type of work they do for livelihood, whether they get any maintenance money from the husbands in case of separation, expenses for raising children if any, any criticize from the friends and relatives, etc. The answers were noted carefully.

Results After critical analysis of the interview it was revealed that they were leading their lives on their own, most of them were not aware of their rights relating to marriage in Islam. Two of the women had to pay dowry. Some of them were addicted to tobacco leaf taken with betel nut and PAN, a special form of leaf.

Conclusions In conclusion, it can be said that these women lead their lives with courage. They need to be educated about their marriage rights in Islam and legal help. At a time, men should be educated about the marriage rights of the wives and the evil effects of dowry in the society.

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EV1519

True story of Bangladeshi women with childhood trauma who heroically faced the trials of life

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Objectives At the conclusion of this presentation, the participants will be able to know how three women victim of childhood trauma; terribly suffered and tackled their situation. They were born in a developing Muslim country.

This paper also intends to aware people about victims of childhood trauma and their need for mental and social support.

Methods Personal interview with these three subjects who were close persons of the researcher. Description of their suffering and way of tackling it were noted. The words were carefully placed as a story.

Results Two of the subjects sexually abused by close relatives in their childhood. The third one was abused for as long time as 17 years. All the subjects suffered severely from headache and flatulence from childhood, insomnia and terrifying dreams, sense of insecurity, depression, PTSD.

Despite all the grief and pain, these three became highly educated, holding well position in the society and directly indirectly working for distressed women.

Conclusions The author concludes that childhood trauma can damage a victim in many ways in her entire life.

Social support, sharing the incidents with others, counseling may reduce her pain.

Religious acts like prayer, reading Holy Book, remembrance of Allah, serving humanity and helping distressed women may console the victim.

These three women's heroic lives may give motivation for women with childhood trauma. Even they may inspire others to act like heroes in hardship of life.

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EV1520

The comparison of mental health and marital satisfaction of fertile and infertile women referred to infertility center of Jahad Daneshgahi In Qom

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Introduction Infertility is a complex issue that affects individuals' mental health. Also marital satisfaction can be affected by fertility status of couples. Then, it is one of the most important features of life satisfaction. So, the study of mental health and marital satisfaction of infertile and fertile women is considerable.

Objectives This research has been done with the aim of study and comparison of marital satisfaction level and mental health of the women who have infertility problem with those who does not have this problem.

Method In total, 180 persons (90 infertile women and 90 fertile women) were participating in this study. Participants were comprised of those referring to infertility center of Jahad Daneshgahi in Qom. They filled the general health questionnaire (GHQ) and enrich marital satisfactions questionnaire have been used. Acquired information analyzed with the independent *t*-tests and one-way variance analysis.

Results Results showed infertile women have less mental health rather than fertile women and also according to results, there was significant difference in satisfaction level of the fertile and infertile women. The number of unsuccessful pregnancies whether in fertile women or infertile women didnot have considerable effect on the marital satisfaction, while, effect of this factor on marital satisfaction level of the infertile women was higher than that on the fertile women.

Conclusion Generally, by inclusion of limitations in this plan, it is inevitable to emphasize on negative consequences of the infertility on spouses' life and it is important to pay attention to its different dimensions.

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EV1521

Psychological and psychiatric consequences of violence against Women[☆]

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Introduction Domestic violence against women has increasingly been recognized nationally and internationally as a serious problem. Violence against women is a troubling phenomenon in Russia. Meanwhile domestic abuse against women often results in long-term mental health problems.

Objectives The main aim of the study was to find out the psychological and psychiatric consequences of violence against women and to determine the origins of crimes committed by abused females.

Materials and methods A cohort of 18 females was examined by forensic psychiatrists. All women had committed crimes of violence (murders, attempted murders). Details of background, psychiatric and offending history were extracted. Each item was assessed with the help of descriptive statistics.

Results A research has been carried out on the basis of psychiatric and forensic psychiatric assessment of two groups of women who had a long history of violence by their husbands or partners. Clinical assessment has revealed depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, post-traumatic stress disorder, drug abuse. All women underwent forensic psychiatric assessment as they had committed serious crimes of violence. The research has revealed two types of homicides. Women of the first subgroup displayed pathological altruistic motivation of their children. Women of the second subgroup had committed homicides of their husbands and partners whose violence towards women escalated in severity.

Conclusion The research shows the necessity of domestic violence prevention by legal provisions and multidisciplinary research with participation of psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, human rights advocates and feminist societies.

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EV1522

Coping behaviors in mothers with an atypical child

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Nowadays an increased interest seems to be developing concerning the coping strategies of parents with an autistic child. Several studies focused on the gender differences or tried to explore the effect of the levels of the child's behavioral symptoms. Although most of the previous studies made comparisons at a single point

in time, some longitudinal research also came to light in the last decades. The results usually confirmed characteristic patterns of the parents' coping behavior. The aim of this study was to compare coping behaviors in mothers with a child living with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or Down-syndrome (DS), since until now there has been no investigation into this question, even though it plays an important role in stressful occasions that are inevitable and frequent concomitants of these families' life. This time a cross-sectional study has been carried out. The selected research method was composed of semi-structured interviews, self-administered questionnaires and participant observation. 5-5 mothers were involved in the study with a child living with ASD or DS. In addition to this, five mothers with a typically developing child also participated in the research. The age of the children varied between four and nine years. According to the earlier studies, a higher level of stress was experienced by atypical children's mothers, and emotion-focused coping strategies were also more often used by them. Task-focused coping was associated with a lower level of experienced stress in the family system. However, further studies are needed to explore other correlations of the examined field.

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EV1523

Screening for perinatal anxiety disorder in Serbian women

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Perinatal generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) has a high prevalence of 8.5%–10.5% during pregnancy and 4.4%–10.8% postpartum which is higher or as high as in general population. Despite its attendant dysfunction in the patient, this potentially debilitating mental health condition is often underdiagnosed due to difficulty in distinguishing normal versus pathological worry and non-existent screening tool for perinatal GAD. The maternal dysfunction can potentially impact mother–infant bonding and influence neurodevelopment outcomes in the children.

Objective To screen 100 women for anxiety symptoms during pregnancy and postpartum at the primary health center "Zvezdara".

Methods One thousand women were screened for anxiety symptoms using the GAD-7 and DSM-IV. Questionnaire that covered key demographic and obstetric information and GAD-7 and DSM-IV, were administered at the third trimester of pregnancy, and 8 weeks postpartum. Women were identified as at high risk for anxiety, cut-off scores of 5, 10, and 15 were taken as the cut off points for mild, moderate, and severe anxiety, respectively.

Results Ten percent of the sample was screened positive for mild anxiety symptoms during pregnancy. Subsequently, efforts were made to follow-up women with a postnatal GAD-7 and 7.2% percent were screened positive during postpartum.

Conclusion Clinicians should be aware of the frequency and level of anxiety symptoms during pregnancy and postpartum. Therefore, it is very important to identify women at high risk. Be aware that GAD is one of the risk factors that complicate pregnancy.

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