

Table 2 Simultaneous effect of maternal CMD and selected risk factors on asthma control through logistic regression ($n = 272$).

Variáveis	B	S.E.	Wald	p	Exp(β)	IC 95% Exp(β)	
						LL	UL
Constant	-1.33	0.40	10.98	0.001	0.26		
Maternal Schooling	-0.39	0.35	1.22	0.268	0.67	0.34	1.34
Social Class	0.27	0.28	0.89	0.346	1.31	0.74	2.30
Asthma Severity	0.82	0.29	7.55	0.006	2.27	1.26	4.07
Maternal CMD	0.54	0.28	3.58	0.058	1.72	0.98	3.04
Stressful Life Events	0.62	0.37	2.75	0.097	1.86	0.89	3.89
(Cox & Snell) $r^2 = 0.07$							
(Nagelkerke) $r^2 = 0.09$							
$\chi^2(5) = 15.99, p = 0.007$							

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EV0895

How much does love really hurt? Psychopathology and romantic relationships: A meta-analysis

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Introduction Romantic relationship quality (RRQ) and break-ups (RRB) among young adults have been associated with the onset of a first major depressive episode or suicide attempts. However, the size of these associations varies across studies and the relative weight of RRB versus RRQ needs to be understood.

Objectives To investigate (1) the size of the association between adolescent RRQ/RRB and psychopathology (i.e., depression, suicide ideation, deliberate self-harm, and suicide attempt); and (2) the role of potential moderators (e.g., gender, age, and nationality).

Methods A meta-analysis of 20 manuscripts reporting on 21 studies ($n = 19623$) was conducted, focusing specifically on adolescents and young adults. Studies focused on physically abusive relationships were excluded.

Results A model combining relationship quality and break-up yielded a highly significant association between relationship measures and depression/self-harm but the strength of this relationship was modest ($r = .229$). The strength of the association between depression/self-harm and RRQ ($r = .279$) was statistically different from RRB ($r = .145$) ($P = .006$). Location (US vs. Non-US) had no effect. Age was not significant, $B = -0.005$, 95% CI [-0.026, 0.016], $P = .647$. Gender was a weak moderator ($B = .160$, 95% CI [-0.021, 0.340], $P = .083$).

Conclusions The association between psychopathology and RRQ/RRB was statistically significant but relatively small. RRQ was a stronger predictor of depression compared to RRB. This association was slightly stronger for women than for men. Implications for practice and future research will be discussed.

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Interventions for reducing fear of childbirth: A systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials

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Introduction Fear of childbirth (FOC) is a problematic mental health issue during pregnancy and postpartum period. It is essential to identify the most effective approaches to reduce the problem.

Objective Using meta-analyses, we aimed to examine the most effective intervention for reduction of FOC.

Method We searched the Cochran central register of controlled trials, PubMed, Embase and PsycINFO databases since inception till January 2016 without any language restriction. The reference lists of all included studies were checked for additional published reports and citations of unpublished research. We included randomised control trials and quasi-randomised control trials comparing interventions for treatment of FOC. Two review authors independently assessed trial quality and extracted data. The standardized mean differences (SMD) were pooled using random and fixed effect model. The heterogeneity was determined using the Cochran's test and I^2 index and was further explored in meta-regression model and subgroup analyses. Egger's regression and funnel plot were used for assessing publication bias.

Results Ten studies totalling 3984 participants were included from two quasi-experimental and eight randomised clinical trials. Eight studies investigated education and two studies investigated hypnosis-based intervention. The pooled SMD of FOC for the education intervention and hypnosis group in comparison with control group were -0.46 (95% CI -0.73 to -0.19) and -0.22 (95% CI -0.34 to -0.10), respectively.

Conclusion Interventions were effective on reducing FOC; however educational interventions reduced FOC twice as high as hypnosis. This result highlights the roll of antenatal education in enhancing childbirth expectations and experiences to enhance maternal and neonatal well-being.

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

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EV0897

Migration, women and education: Iran case study

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Short description migration of villagers to cities can be damaging the women's status in social affairs and promotion of family. Long description, one of the most controversial problems of rural dwellers' migration to big cities, is the occupation of women in low-level jobs. The villagers mostly have little skills and women are deprived of knowledge and skills to cope with the new situation so that they cannot find good jobs to meet the family needs. The low-level jobs and income by men in black market after having migrated to the cities force women to adopt to work in dirty jobs or work as maid at homes to increase the financial capacities of the family and provide educational facilities for children. This can bring about many dangers for the family. First, children are deprived of

family interaction most part of the day and most of them become trapped with illegal gangs of drug distribution. Second, women can be exploited with the burglary and shoplifting groups who use low educated and poor women. The destiny of most of these women is prison and being away from the family, which in turn worsens the situation. Vocational skills provided by NGOs have helped women to sustain their life but they are not enough. The factors involving with the situation of these women are the main focus of this paper.

Keywords Migration; Women; Education

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EV0898

Socio-demographic and clinic characterization in youth psychiatric outpatients: An observational study

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Introduction Most mental disorders begin during adolescence and early adulthood (18–24-years-old), highlighting the importance of understanding the onset and progression of mental disorders among youths. Although progress has been made, namely by creating youth mental health transition services, gaps continue to exist. Locally, our recently constituted young adults unit aimed to minimize discontinuities in care.

Objectives/aims To characterize a population of young adult psychiatric outpatients, regarding socio-demographic and clinic variables.

Methods Socio-demographic and clinic characterization of young adult psychiatric outpatients observed during 1st January 2015–30th July 2016.

Results Two hundred and fifty-five outpatients were observed: 64.3% females and 35.7% males, average age 20.56-years-old (median 20). Most lived in urban areas (59.4%), with their parents (27.8%), were students (80.4%), attending secondary school (36.1%). A total of, 27.5% were referenced by an emergency department, and adjustment disorders (ICD-10 F43.2) were the most frequent diagnosis (21.6%). Regarding suicidal behaviours and self-harm, 9.8% did self-cutting. A vast majority did not have previous psychiatric hospitalizations—only 5.9% outpatients had at least one. In total, 39.8% were medicated with antidepressants (1/3 of which in association with other drugs), and about 38.8% received cognitive-behavioural interventions. About 2/3 of patients (66.3%) remained in care and only about 1/6 (15.7%) were discharged.

Conclusions Our typical youth psychiatric outpatient was of female gender, student, living with its parents. Adjustment disorders were the most frequent diagnosis, and antidepressants were the main psychopharmacologic option, often combined with other psychotropic drugs. In the future, psychotherapy interventions should be more widely available, namely group psychotherapy.

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Effectiveness of the structural approach components on the marital quality, and problem solving of couples

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The aim of this research is investigating the effect of training structural-systematic approach components on marital quality and problem solving of couples. General plan of research is a quasi-experimental with pre-post test and control group. Statistic population includes all clients of psychology and counselling clinic of Ferdowsi Mashhad University couples with marital conflicts and issue in problem solving in 2014. Sample size includes 10 couples in each control and examination group. Examination group has received 10 couple-therapy structural-systematic group meetings. Research tools were two questionnaires; revised marital quality scale and family problem solving (2010). To analyse data ANCOVA method has been used. For analysing data SPSS software has been used. Results have indicated that structural-systematic approach results in significance increment of marital quality and couple problem solving in comparison to control group. It can be said that structural-systematic approach may has a significant effect on family structure having a systematic and comprehensive approach and tries to solve happened problems and defects changing family structure. It is hoped that can progress in couple-therapy and family therapy using this approach.

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EV0900

Neuropsychiatric adverse effects of HIV antiviral medication

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Introduction HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection is related to several neuropsychiatric complications, such as dementia, encephalopathy, psychosis, as well as, opportunistic infections of the central nervous system (CNS). The discovery of antiretroviral therapy (ART) has limited these conditions and extended the life span of infected patients into a chronic illness, but it is also associated with neuropsychiatric adverse effects.

Objectives To review the literature on the most common neuropsychiatric complications of the ART, since it can be difficult to distinguish drugs toxicity, the effects of the virus, immune system and psycho-social events.

Methods The authors have conducted an online search in PubMed with the terms: “Psychiatry”, “HIV”, “adverse effects” and “antiretroviral drugs” from 2011 until 2016. From the outcome were collected, analyzed and summarized the articles considered to be relevant.

Results The antiretroviral therapy (ART) are associated with a numerous adverse effects on the central and peripheral nervous systems, as well as, metabolic, gastrointestinal, cardiac, and other toxicities. The neuropsychiatric effects are common and highly variable, including depression, cognitive impairment and sleep disturbance. The nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors and the