with frequency of hysterical manifestations in the structure of NPMD ($P > 0.05$). There were more married (68.82%) than divorced (15.05%), widowed (10.75%), single (5.38%); more working (70.97%) than pensioners (22.58%), unemployed (6.45%); more living with husband (51.61%) than with husband and children (17.21%), living alone (15.05%), with adult children (16.13%); more townswomen (80.65%) than villagers (19.35%); education more often secondary (51.61%), high (45.16%) than elementary (3.23%); disharmonic family relations more often (70.97%) than harmonic (13.98%), indifferent (15.05%).

Conclusions   Age, menopause, female sex are reliably ($P < 0.05$) connected with intensification of hysterical symptoms in the structure of NPMD in difference from sociodemographic parameters not associated with frequency of hysterical manifestations.

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

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EV1508

World maternal mental health day

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Introduction   As many as 20% of mothers experiences some type of perinatal mood and anxiety disorder (PMAD) worldwide. Women of every culture, age, income level, and race are at risk for PMADs with potential effects to mother and child.

Objectives   To promote awareness of maternal mental health and PMADs.

Method   An international task force met via online videoconference to make plans for the inaugural World Maternal Mental Health Day. The task force soon grew to include representatives from around the globe with a common goal to increase awareness of and influence policy about maternal mental health. This presentation will discuss the process, successes, challenges, and engage participants in future social marketing strategies for World Maternal Mental Health Day. International reach and impact will be discussed.

Result   Organizations from 12 countries were involved in this event, with twitter and landing page activity across the globe. A unique logo was developed and numerous organizations endorsed the event. An international social media campaign included a Twitter Feed "#Maternal Mental Health Matters" starting in Australia, Facebook page, and landing page. The first World MMH Day was held May 4, 2016.

Conclusion   Increased awareness will continue to drive social change with a goal of improving the quality of care for women worldwide who experience all types of PMADs and to reduce the stigma of maternal mental illness. World Maternal Mental Health Day will be held each year on the first Wednesday of May, close to "mother's day" and "mental health week" in many countries.

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

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EV1509

Evaluation of capacity to love, depression, and anxiety in women according to their relationship status

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Introduction   Associations between psychiatric disorders and relationship status as well as the impact of psychiatric symptoms on the quality of romantic relationships have already been demonstrated but the association between psychiatric symptoms and the capacity to maintain romantic relationships has been rarely examined.

Aim   To investigate anxiety, depressive symptoms and capacity to love (CTL) in single women (sw) and those in a relationship (rw).

Methods   Two hundred healthy adult females (100 sw, 100 rw; mean age 27.8 ± 8.1 yrs and 27.3 ± 8.1 yrs, respectively) completed the PHQ-4 and the CTL-Inventory. Differences in anxiety and depressive symptoms and CTL between both groups were assessed by independent-samples t-tests. Moreover, correlations between CTL, anxiety and depressive symptoms in each group were investigated.

Results   Sw showed a significantly higher level of depressive symptoms (mean$_{sw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{sw}$ 1.5 9 $\pm$ 1.66, mean$_{rw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{rw}$ 1.07 $\pm$ 1.37, $P = 0.016$) and a significantly lower CTL (mean$_{sw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{sw}$ 126.81 $\pm$ 12.60; mean$_{rw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{rw}$ 137.13 $\pm$ 11.26, $P \leq 0.001$) than rw but no differences occurred for anxiety symptoms.

Among sw, CTL negatively correlated with depressive ($r = -0.37$, $P < 0.001$) and anxiety symptoms ($r = -0.44$, $P < 0.001$) whereas in rw, a negative correlation occurred only between CTL and depressive symptoms ($r = -0.43$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion   Our results suggest that single women, compared to women in a relationship, show a lower CTL and suffer more from depressive symptoms.

Furthermore, a lower CTL is associated with more anxiety and depressive symptoms, thus suggesting that future therapeutic approaches to depression and anxiety should also take into account relationship conflicts and CTL. As a crucial personality trait, CTL might be an important moderator of coping with common psychiatric symptoms.

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

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EV1510

Particularities in immigration amongst homeless women in Girona

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Introduction   Homelessness is a problem which affects all the areas of those who suffer it, affecting their health seriously. These risks increase when the affected person has carried out a migratory process. Another risk factor, apart from immigration, is to be woman.

Objectives   To analyse the gender demographic differences in a total cohort of homeless people in the city of Girona in 2006 and continued until the present day.

Methods   Prospective longitudinal study of the total population of homeless people in Girona. In 2006, a list was made of all the homeless people detected by both specialized and non-specialized teams which have been followed until the present day.

Results   The total number of women in the sample is lower ($n = 106$, 11.2%). There are fewer immigrant than autochthonous women (Chi^2 = 23,1, df = 1, $P < 0.001$).

After following the total homeless population in 2006, we can confirm that currently we can still identify 62 people in the territory (6.7%). In this subsample there are no differences between genders (man: $n = 54$, 6.5% vs. woman: $n = 8$, 7.5%; Chi^2 = 0.21, df = 2, $P = 0.89$). That is, men and women remain in their homeless condition in a proportional way. This fact presents great limitations, since we do not know what happened with the other 93% of the initial sample.

Conclusions The masculinisation of the homeless people from Maghreb has tended to increase the gender differences in the homeless population, in itself more masculine. This presents a risk of increasing the invisibility of homeless women.

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EV1511

A case report highlights the neglect problem of pregnancy denial

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Pregnancy denial was observed in a patient after her second delivery. Contrary to the first pregnancy, she denied weight gain, body changes and baby movements. She reported using a contraceptive pill throughout the entire pregnancy. After a short home delivery without assistance, she was admitted to obstetrical department and referred for psychiatric evaluation. Mrs. T. accepted psychiatric follow-up appointments and was followed up for 6 months. She was initially assessed using the SCID II Interview, beck anxiety and depression interview, WHOQOL (WHO quality of life), and childhood trauma questionnaire. She denied pregnancy concealment and during the period of assessment and follow-up there was no evidence of intimate partner violence. Her female newborn was healthy without consequences of oestrogen/progesteron absorption (hypoplastic left heart syndrome, gastroschisis, hypospadias or congenital urinary trait anomalies) in one year follow up. The patient was discharged after 6 months of clinical outpatient follow-up. This case stresses and emphasizes the health and risk outcomes for both mother and child linked to an underestimated but serious phenomenon such as the denial of pregnancy.

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

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EV1512

Reviewing the relation between the automatic thought patterns of university students and their levels of cultural intelligence

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Purpose This research aims at reviewing the relation between the automatic thought patterns of female university students and their cultural intelligence levels.
Method The research was planned to be descriptive. The universe of the research was composed of female university students in staying student hostel. The sample was determined to be the whole of the universe. A written permission was taken from the management of hostel regarding the research. Cultural Intelligence Scala and Automatic Thoughts Scale; the form towards sociodemographic data prepared by the researchers was used. SPSS-19 software programme were used to analyze the data.

Results The participants were a total of 400 people, with %100 female. Automatic thoughts scale of respondents found a total of 85.23 points. This score is above average. That is more negative perceptions of student life. Cultural intelligence scale total score of 81.21 was found. Cultural intelligence level of students is above average. There was correlation between the two scales.
Discussion and conclusion Statistically significant relations were determined between Cultural Intelligence Scala and sub-scales regarding Automatic Thoughts Scale.
Keywords Cultural intelligence; Automatic thoughts; University student; Female student
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1513

Associations between gender and outcome of acute psychiatric admission, looking specifically at length of stay and type of admission

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Introduction There is little published data regarding the association between gender and outcomes in acute inpatient psychiatry. We present outcomes from a study of 5601 acute psychiatric admissions.
Objective The objective of this study was to identify associations between gender and outcome of acute psychiatric admission, looking specifically at length of stay and at whether they were detained in hospital.
Methods The relationship between gender and acute psychiatric inpatient length of stay and detention status was analyzed for all admissions over 90 months from Sept 2002 to Feb 2010. There were 5601 consecutive admissions included in this study, 2862 of which were male and 2739 were female. There were no exclusions. Data was complete for more than 99% of subjects, and was extracted from part of routine service data on an anonymous- basis. The subjects were admitted into two acute inpatient wards in central Norfolk. Data was analyzed using SPSS. Ethics consent was granted by the research ethics committee.
Results The study showed no significant difference in average length of stay (female = 32.98, male = 32.11; $P = 0.595$). Additionally, no significant difference was found linking gender to detention status (26% female, 25% male; $P = 0.517$) as opposed to informal or voluntary admission.
Conclusion The study found no evidence of a gender bias regarding overall length of stay and legal status in acute admissions. Further research should be conducted in this area to examine whether there is any gender bias in outcomes relating to diagnosis.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1514

Impact of postpartum depression on quality of life

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Introduction Women during the postpartum period experience many physiological, psychological, and social changes. Quality of life (QOL) is a sense of well-being and arises from satisfaction or dissatisfaction with various aspects of life including health,