

EPV1660

Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence And Attitude Towards Peer's Success And Failure In Adolescence And Youth

N. Chernus*, A. Serdakova, O. Karabanova, N. Korosteleva and N. Kurdyukova

The I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University: Moscow, Russia, The Outpatient Care Department, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The problems of the attitude to success and failure are relevant at the present time.

Objectives: study allows to describe and compare the indicators of emotional intelligence and the types of attitudes toward success and failure of a peer in adolescence and youth

Methods: 110 students and 90 teenagers were studied. T.V. Beskova's methods "Attitude to the success and/or failure of a peer" in adolescence and adolescence (adapted technique by T.V. Beskova), N. Hall's method of evaluating "emotional intelligence" (EQ questionnaire).

Results: The "Relationship to Peer Success and Failure" methodology showed differences between adolescence and adolescence in scales: "peer joy" $U = 0.016$ ($p \leq 0,05$), "desire to achieve the same" $U = 0.008$ ($p \leq 0,01$), $U = 0.027$ "envy" ($p \leq 0,05$) and "passive" $U = 0.006$ ($p \leq 0,01$). The EQ questionnaire showed statistically significant differences in scales as "managing one's emotions" $U = 0.007$ ($p \leq 0,01$), "self-motivation" $U = 0.006$ ($p \leq 0,01$). There are age differences in the types of attitudes to peer success and failure and the specifics of emotional intelligence in older adolescence and adolescence. Spearman rank correlation coefficient ($r = 0.48$) there is a relationship between the type of relationship to peer success and failure and emotional intelligence in adolescence and adolescence

Conclusions: Thus, the study showed the features of personal factors in relation to the success and failure of a peer in adolescence and adolescence.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

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Blue Bonds - Antidepressant use during pregnancy and risk of autism spectrum disorder

I. Fonseca Vaz*, S. Mouta, B. Jesus and S. Castro

Unidade Local de Saúde da Guarda, Departamento De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Guarda, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Epidemiological studies suggested that antidepressant usage amongst pregnant women increased by 3- to 7-fold in the past 2 decades and that up to 13% of fetuses are exposed to antidepressants. There are concerns regarding the impact of prenatal antidepressant use on the offspring.

Objectives: We aim to review more recent evidence of antidepressant use during pregnancy and the risk of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the offspring.

Methods: Non-systematic review based on the PubMed® database.

Results: A recent meta-analyses suggested children of mothers who used antidepressants during their pregnancy may be at a higher risk

of ASD, compared to mothers who do not use these medications. Other suggested that the use of any antidepressants in the first 2 trimesters was related to significantly risk of developing ASD. Despite higher risks with the use of antidepressants, the absolute risk appears to be low. In addition, confounding factors should be considered while interpreting the results. Studies concluded that the comparator group selection strongly influences the observed antidepressant-ASD relationship. Associations derived from general population studies might have been mediated by unmeasured maternal psychiatric burden or transdiagnostic genetic liability. The observed increase in risk may also be associated with depression, not its treatment.

Conclusions: The findings of these studies have important implications, and often result in drug discontinuation with a significant impact on maternal and infant health. Future research should include investigation of the severity of depression in this association, assessment of antidepressant dose and use of antidepressants in pregnant women with other pathologies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Antidepressants; autism; Pregnancy

EPV1659

Self-esteem in women experienced intimate partner violence : a tunisian cross-sectional study

K. Safa*, S. Hentati, M. Bouhamed, B.C. Syrine, I. Baati and J. Masmoudi

Hedi Chaker University hospital, Psychiatry A, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Intimate partner violence (IPV) and psychological distress are major public health concerns among emerging adult women.

Objectives: To study the self-esteem of women victims of domestic violence and to determine its associated factors .

Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out at the National Health Fund of Sfax among women who consulted during the months of October and November 2019. The socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the consultants were collected using a pre-established form. Women's Experience with Battering Scale" (WEBS) was used to screen (IPV). The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE), was used for evaluating individual self-esteem. It uses a scale of 0–4 where a score less than 25 may indicate a problematic very low self esteem.

Results: The sample comprised 110 women. More than half (66.7%) of women had a primary school level and 69% had a median socioeconomic level. (IPV) was estimated at 57.3% in our population. The mean (WEBS) score was 30.92(SD=9.8) and the mean (RSE) score was 31.26 (SD=3.5) among abused women self-esteem was very low in 15.5% and low in 42.7%. Abused women were more likely to have a low self-esteem ($r = -0.528$; $p = 0.012$) The score of self-esteem decreased with age ($r = -0.685$; $p = 0.0001$) and previous history of violence ($p = 0.04$).

Conclusions: The findings suggests that Women who experienced (IPV) were more likely to have a low self-esteem. Therefore, the role of the physician is essential not only in the care of the victims but also in the detection of psychological repercussions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: violence-Self-esteem-women-psychological