

associated with lithium use during pregnancy, along with its subsequent obstetric and neonatal complications.

Objectives: This report outlines a case of severe polyhydramnios in a 42-year-old primigravida patient, under long-term lithium and antipsychotic treatment. Additionally, a systematic search for similar case reports was conducted to provide an overview of the existing literature.

Methods: The patient's medical history and perinatal medical care are documented in this case report. A systematic literature search on MEDLINE (PubMed) was conducted using Boolean operators.

Results: The patient was diagnosed with bipolar disorder type I and had a history of lithium treatment for over 20 years, supplemented later with antipsychotics. During her pregnancy, she experienced a polyuria-polydipsia syndrome and a severe polyhydramnios. She also suffered renal impairment. Together, it is indicative of a nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (NDI), likely induced by prolonged lithium treatment. As the pregnancy progressed, she experienced premature rupture of membranes at 34 weeks and 5 days. The newborn needed medical support and was admitted to the neonatal unit, without further complications.

Systematic research showed three published case reports describing nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (NDI) and polyhydramnios associated to lithium treatment.

Conclusions: Chronic administration of lithium may contribute to the development of resistance to antidiuretic hormone (ADH), leading to polyuria-polydipsia syndrome and potentially severe obstetric complications. The co-administration of lithium and antipsychotics may exacerbate these effects. Further research is needed to elucidate their combined clinical impacts.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1097

Impulse phobias during pregnancy: a case report of a 37 year-old woman pregnant of her first child

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Introduction: Pregnancy and puerperium are two critical stages for women's mental health due to the biological stress of pregnancy itself, as well as the emotional stress that surrounds this vital moment. (1) Debut and aggravation of psychiatric symptoms may occur, as well as relapse in women previously diagnosed with Severe Mental Disorder (SMD).

Symptoms of the anxious spectrum are the most frequent within the perinatal mental pathology, being impulse phobias an entity that appears in about 25% of women previously diagnosed with

OCD and up to 10-15% of women without previous psychopathology (2)

Objectives: Exposing the importance of Perinatal Mental Health from the presentation of a clinical case.

Methods: Review of the literature available in PubMed. Presentation of the pathobiography and evolution of the patient.

Results: Our case is about a 37-year-old woman, 30 weeks pregnant with her first child and history of having required admission to Psychiatry with subsequent follow-up in Mental Health for anxious-depressive symptoms with the presence of self-injurious ideas who, after two weeks with multiple life stressors, came to the Emergency Department for the presence of impulse phobias focused on pregnancy with significant internal anguish and ideas of death as a resolution to it, which is why it was decided to hospitalize her. During admission, and taking into account the patient's gestational state, treatment was started with diluted Mirtazapine and Aripiprazole solution at minimal doses, which in this case were sufficient for symptom control.

The latest guidelines addressing psychopharmacology during pregnancy and lactation point to sertraline among the antidepressants and Lorazepam among the benzodiazepines as the safest drugs during pregnancy (3).

Conclusions:

- The exacerbation of anxious symptomatology and the presence of gestation-focused impulse phobias are frequent during pregnancy and their intensity increases as the time of delivery approaches.
- Sertraline, Lorazepam, Mirtazapine and Aripiprazole are safe drugs during pregnancy.
- In these women, a close and multidisciplinary follow-up by Psychiatry and Gynecology is advisable.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1100

The Influence of Gender Roles on Eating Attitudes: A Study Among Female College Students Abstract

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Introduction: Eating disorders (ED) are serious mental and physical illnesses that involve complex and damaging relationships with eating, exercise, and body image. They emerge due to a multifaceted interplay of factors, including familial predispositions, personality traits, and cultural influences. While societal beauty standards are recognized as significant risk factors, it is hypothesized that the roles and responsibilities associated with adult womanhood may also contribute to their development. In particular, the unique challenges faced by women, especially in developing countries like Turkey, may lead to discontent with traditional gender roles.

Objectives: This study aims to explore the connection between eating disorders, female identity perceptions, body attitudes, expectations regarding women's roles within families, and their potential association with body dysphoria. We investigate whether eating disorders are linked to a form of sexual dysphoria and body

dysmorphia related to femininity rather than solely driven by societal beauty ideals.

Methods: Data from 228 female college students, both undergraduate and graduate, were collected via online surveys. The survey instruments included a sociodemographic form, the Eating Attitude Test, the Gender Roles Attitude Scale, and the Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire.

Results: The average age of the participants was 24.41 (18-33) years. Regression analysis revealed that age ($\beta = -0.155$, $p = 0.015$), the belief that physical appearance would be less important if they were male ($\beta = 0.292$, $p < 0.001$), and maternal criticism about weight ($\beta = 0.239$, $p < 0.001$) were influential factors in shaping eating attitudes. Surprisingly, no significant relationship was found between eating attitudes and traditional gender roles ($\beta = 0.072$, $p = 0.246$). However, we did establish a connection between aspiring to meet ideal thinness standards and perceiving women as disadvantaged in the workplace due to their traditional gender roles ($t(226) = 2.32$, $p = 0.021$), as well as with maternal criticism ($t(225) = 3.55$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the absence of a direct link between eating attitudes and traditional gender roles may be attributed to an individual's perception of their environment rather than their self-assessment of masculinity within an egalitarian context. Notably, maternal influences specifically their criticism regarding their daughters' weight and the roles assigned to mothers significantly shape these perceptions and, consequently, eating behaviors, aligning with existing literature (Ferreira et al., 2021). This underscores the need to consider eating disorders within a broader biopsychosocial framework, encompassing attitudes toward the world and one's role within it.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1103

The approach of physiotherapists in the management of patients with persistent pain and comorbid anxiety/depression: are there any differences between male and female professionals?

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Introduction: Chronic pain is a prevalent condition that is frequently complicated by concomitant mood and anxiety disorders. Very preliminary data indicate that female physiotherapists could have a better attitude towards psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: Purpose of the present article is to identify eventual differences in the management of patients with chronic pain and anxiety/mood disorders depending on the physiotherapists' gender.

Methods: An ad-hoc questionnaire was developed and sent to physiotherapists by e-mail. The two groups identified by gender were compared by unpaired sample t tests for continuous variables and χ^2 tests for qualitative ones. A binary logistic regression was

then performed with factors resulting statistically significant at univariate analyses as independent variables and gender as dependent one.

Results: Female physiotherapists (compared to male ones) resulted to be more confident in the prosecution of physiotherapy by patients with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) comorbidity ($t = 2.46$, $p = 0.01$) and by patients who had received a visit with a mental health professional ($t = 2.79$, $p = 0.01$). Furthermore, female physiotherapists versus male ones believed that pharmacotherapy was less associated with motor side effects ($t = 2.90$, $p < 0.01$) and more frequently recognized the importance of a training to identify affective disorders ($t = 2.65$, $p = 0.01$) and the need of more education in mental health ($t = 2.85$, $p = 0.01$). The binary logistic regression model confirmed that female professionals (compared to male ones) were less likely to work as freelance in private institutions ($p = 0.015$) and were more confident in the prosecution of physiotherapy by patients with GAD comorbidity ($p = 0.05$).

Conclusions: Female compared to male physiotherapists resulted to be more comfortable with patients affected by mental conditions and to be more aware of the need of training on mental health. Implementation of mental health education for male physiotherapists is probably necessary and further studies are needed to confirm the results of the present study.

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EPV1104

Influence of neuromarketing on the increase in shopping anxiety in women in the city of Santa Marta

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Introduction: New technological trends and access to more information have generated an anxious disorder and the need to obtain everything that the consumer society has to offer, this has increased with the influence of neuromarketing in internet ads.

Objectives: The objective that was raised in the present investigation was to analyze the influence of neuromarketing in the increase of anxiety reflected in compulsive purchases of women in the city of Santa Marta.

Methods: The field research design is non-experimental and cross-sectional, the sample taken was of 500 women with purchasing power of more than three Colombian minimum wages.

The IDARE Ch. Spielberger, R. Díaz Guerrero et al. (1966) checklist was applied; To review the relationship between advertising with neuromarketing, anxiety and compulsive purchases, a Likert-type scale instrument was designed and validated with the Alpha Cronbach Coefficient. Analysis of Covariance ANOVA, inferential statistics and SPSS were performed.

Results: 57% of the women meet the criteria for the IDARE clinic. The analysis of the questionnaire showed a goodness of fit of $R^2 = 0.697$. The result indicates that the more hours women spend on the internet with access to ads focused on neuromarketing, the more they feel the need to buy, and this generates anxiety processes.