

Conclusions: The mental triggers used by neuromarketing accelerate the need in women to buy the solutions that they sell and the same need to buy is evident in the signs of anxiety that is reflected in the women under study. Training that educates women to spend less time connected to the Internet is recommended, but it is also essential that they understand that advertising and marketing exert pressure that increases their anxiety and need to purchase, so it is recommended the implementation of training in personal management and control.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1105

From legislation to reality: Understanding gender-based violence in Tunisia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1673

Introduction: Tunisia marked a significant milestone in the fight against gender-based violence with the adoption of Organic Law No. 2017-58. This pioneering law in the region enhanced the protection of women and girls' rights and introduced harsher penalties for perpetrators of sexist violence. However, the journey toward eradicating violence against women is complex and multifaceted.

Objectives: Our aim is to explore how tunisian women perceive gender-based violence and their attitudes towards it.

Methods: A cross sectional online survey designed using Google Forms and distributed on social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram) was conducted from August 30th to September 25th 2023. The questionnaire, presented in the tunisian dialect, included questions about personal experiences with violence, knowledge of gender-based violence laws as well as their perceptions and attitudes towards gender-based violence. The sample consisted of women from various regions of Tunisia.

Results: In our study, we analyzed a sample comprising 110 tunisian women, with 46.4% falling within the 20 to 30 age bracket and 36.4% belonging to the 30 to 40 age range. Half of the survey participants were unmarried, and the majority of them (97.3%) had attained a university-level education.

Our research revealed that 45.5% of the surveyed women reported instances of gender-based violence in Tunisia. However, only a minority of these individuals (22.2%) initiated legal proceedings, primarily citing a lack of confidence in the judicial system and fear of potential reprisals as their reasons.

A majority of the participating women expressed deep concern regarding the issue of violence against women in Tunisia. When asked about their perceptions of the most prevalent types of violence in Tunisia, 76.36% believed that psychological violence was the most common, followed by sexual violence (21.3%). Economic and physical violence were perceived as less frequent (9.9%; 12.6%). These women attributed the primary factors contributing to violence against women in Tunisia to cultural norms and laws that they considered inadequately stringent. Indeed, 83.3% of them believed that the current legislation was not stringent enough to

deter potential perpetrators, and 37.3% indicated that they were unaware of the existing legal framework.

Conclusions: Despite legislative advancements, gender-based violence remains a pressing concern in Tunisia. These findings underscore the importance of increasing awareness about available resources for victims, educating individuals about women's rights and mental health, and building trust in the judicial system.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1106

Pros and cons of alternative therapy omega-3 fatty acids during pregnancy and lactation for mental problems

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1674

Introduction: Fatty acids omega-3 are irreplaceable. They stabilize cell membranes, nerve impulses, homeostasis, immune reactions, the birth process, the psycho-emotional state of the fetus-mother dyad. Correlations between adequate dietary intake of omega-3 and cognitive health have been described in detail. According to the literature, docosahexaenoic acid is associated with the synthesis of serotonin, dopamine, acetylcholine, glutamate, neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic action, has antidepressant effect. Omega-3 makes up 60% of neuronal membrane phospholipids. Under clinical aspect, according to publications, fish oil reduces the risk of preterm birth by 44%.

Objectives: The aim is to study the risks and benefits of using omega-3 during pregnancy and lactation in patients with mental disorders.

Methods: Comparative analysis of evidence-based scientific publications for the use of omega-3 fatty acids in pregnancy and lactation.

Results: The body level of omega-3 depends on the quantitative intake from food, as well as gene polymorphism and age. For pregnant and lactating women are recommended 200-300 mg per day or about 300 g per week from food. Deficiency of omega-3 (proteins) affects the processes of myelination, neurogenesis, synaptogenesis, the metabolism of neurotransmitters, cell differentiation, neuronal migration and inflammatory responses.

Conclusions: There are many probably mechanisms of action of omega-3, namely: Enhances peroxisomal oxidation, reduces the synthesis of triglycerides in the liver; inhibits plasma acyltransferase. Omega-3 acts on phospholipids of the cell membranes of the nervous system and retina, their adequate functioning, improve psychomotor development of newborns. It was found the effect of decreasing the levels of cytokines and depressive symptoms, as well the risk of food allergies and depression. In conclusion, in adequate doses, omega-3 fatty acids seems to be useful in deficiencies and for prophylactic purposes in pregnancy and lactation.

Keywords: omega- 3 fatty acids, pregnancy, lactation, mental disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared