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Introduction: Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder without intellectual disabilities (High Functioning ASD, HF-ASD) present atypical sensory sensitivity, due to the hyper-reactivity to sensory inputs.

Objectives: To retrospectively evaluate the sensory sensitivity in a sample of mothers with HF-ASD during pregnancy (pre-partum), delivery and childbirth (peri-partum) and during the three months after delivery (post-partum).

Methods: 19 HF-ASD and 13 neurotypical (NT) mothers were asked to complete an ad-hoc questionnaire designed for the study, named Maternity Questionnaire, assessing sensory perception during pre-, peri- and post-partum. Moreover, they underwent the following assessment: the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ), the Empathy Quotient (EQ), the Ritvo Autism Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised (RAADS-R), the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), the Sensory Perception Quotient (SPQ) and the Post Partum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ).

Results: At the Maternity Questionnaire, HF-ASD mothers showed higher sensitivity scores than NT mothers overall. Moreover, HF-ASD mothers presented lower sensitivity during the peri-partum, compared to pre- and post- partum periods, while NT mothers showed a linear decrease from pre- to post- partum. The two groups significantly differed at the AQ, the EQ, the RAADS-R, the SPQ and Factor 3 of the PBQ. Sensitivity during pre- and post-partum positively correlated with EPDS scores.

Conclusions: Mothers with HFA tend to experience pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period differently from neurotypical mothers, particularly in terms of hypersensitivity, although during the peri-partum the hypersensitivity decreases. Further studies investigating these aspects might give fundamental hints to provide proper help to HF-ASD mothers during pregnancy and motherhood overall.

Keywords: Sensory perception; pregnancy; post-partum; High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder

EPP1460

Negative attitude towards the appearance: Connection with eating behavior and social anxiety

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Introduction: A negative attitude towards the body supposed to lead to eating disorders and to increase the level of social anxiety.

Objectives: The research aim is to study the characteristics of eating behavior and social anxiety in women who have negative attitude towards their body.

Methods: The following methods have been used: Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ); Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26); Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation (BFNE); Iowa-Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure (INCOM), Social avoidance and distress scale (SADS). The sample consists of 98 women in the age from 18 to 60 years belonged to three age groups: Group 1: N=41, mean age 21.0 +3.1; Group 2: N=29, mean age 29,5+4,9; Group 3: N=28, mean age 47,5+12,5.

Results: We have found out a statistically significant correlation between the negative attitude towards the body and the social anxiety. The more a woman dislike her appearance the higher is the level of social anxiety and the higher is the risk of eating disorders. It should be mentioned that all the negative tendencies are more pronounced in the youngest age group.

Conclusions: The research results can be implemented when designing prevention programs. Such programs are extremely important for young women in the age from 18 to 24 years as they have the highest risk of forming an eating disorder as well as the social anxiety disorder.

Keywords: social anxiety; appearance; eating behavior

EPP1461

Well-being during COVID-19 pandemic in Russia: The effects of defensive optimism, destructive coping and gender

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Introduction: Previous research shows that subjective well-being during pandemic (SWB-P) is related to sociodemographic variables (de Pedraza et al., 2020) and coping (Rasskazova et al., 2020). We hypothesized that SWB-P depends on specific types of optimism and coping with pandemic situation, namely defensive optimism (belief the coronavirus problem is exaggerated) and constructive optimism (belief that people's efforts help prevent infection and spread of the virus) which effects are mediated by the effects of destructive and constructive coping.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the effects of situation specific optimism and coping on SWB controlling for gender.

Methods: The sample comprised 1403 university students (68% women, M=20.59, SD=3.66). Online survey has been conducted from 10/4/2020 till 25/4/2020. The measures included LOT-R, the scales of defensive and constructive optimism, and the scales of destructive and adaptive coping with pandemic situation (Gordeeva, Sychev, 2020). Well-being was assessed by sum of positive affect minus negative affect (PANAS) and SWLS (Diener et al., 1985).

Results: Structural equation modeling shows that SWB-P is related directly to gender (less well-being in women), dispositional optimism, adaptive coping and destructive coping (negatively). The negative effect of defensive optimism was mediated only by destructive coping ($p < 0.001$), the effects of constructive optimism on well-being was mediated by adaptive and destructive coping (both $p < 0.01$) ($\chi^2(4) = 8.97$; $p = 0.06$; CFI = 0.996; TLI = 0.978; RMSEA = 0.030; PCLOSE = 0.886).

Conclusions: Dispositional optimism together with situation-specific defensive and constructive types of optimism and coping are essential for explaining well-being during Covid-19 lockdown.

Keywords: destructive coping; well-being; COVID-19 pandemic; Defensive optimism

EPP1464

Spousal abuse and its determinants

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Introduction: Spousal abuse (SA) against women, by its frequency and its consequences on the health of the victims, is a public health issue. For this reason, the role of the physician is essential not only in the care of victims but also in the study of the determinants of (SA).

Objectives: To study the profile of women who have experienced (SA), their spouses and to evaluate the factors associated with spousal violence.

Methods: Analytical and descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among married patients who consulted the National Health Fund of Sfax (CNSS) during the months of October and November 2019. The sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the victims and their spouses were collected using a pre-established form.

Results: 57.3% of the population was affected by (SA). The mean age of female victims was 48.35 years ($SD = 9.82$). 66.7% of women had a primary school level and 69% had a median socioeconomic level. The majority (60.3%) were housewives. 78.18% had a somatic history. The average age of spouses was 53.82 ($SD = 10.87$). 73% had an elementary school education and 49% were workers. The spouse's somatic history was found in 63.5% and psychiatric history in 11.11%. 39.68% of spouses had addictive behaviours. Factors correlated with (SA) were: low education levels of the wife ($p = 0.016$) and husband ($p = 0.0057$), history of childhood abuse of the victim ($p < 0.0001$), addictive behaviours of the husband ($p = 0.008$).

Conclusions: It seems that the evaluation of the characteristics of women victims of (SA) and their spouses, as well as the identification of factors associated with (SA), are essential in order to cope with this scourge and avoid its repercussions.

Keyword: spousal abuse-victims-determinants-profile

EPP1465

Perinatal grief characteristics

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Introduction: Perinatal grief is the reaction to the death of a loved one in the perinatal period (according to the WHO, it ranges from 22 weeks of gestation to the 1st week of postnatal life). Despite the fact that perinatal grief presents a set of distinctive characteristics, it is not recognized as a differentiated entity in the main diagnostic manuals (DSM-5 and ICD-11). There are a number of characteristics that make perinatal grief a different grief reaction. Characteristics that make perinatal grief a different grief reaction:

General characteristics: Proximity between the beginning and the end of life, the lack of religious rituals that legitimize the loss. Physiopathological characteristics; The gestational hormone increase act in the brain favoring emotional bonding with the child and facilitating care, sustained modifications in the gabaergic, endorphinic and nitrinergic synapses in the mothers' brains. Increased physical activity of the fetus during the third trimester increases the mother's basal metabolism and changes her emotional reaction. Clinical characteristics; feelings of guilt, loneliness and detachment, irritability, dissociative symptoms, concern dead son and angry reactions.

Objectives: Search for the specific characteristics of perinatal grief and the importance of its therapeutic approach.

Methods: Literature review using pubmed database and scientific dissemination articles.

Results: Between 10 and 50% of mothers who suffer perinatal grief develop depression disorder, 50% have anxiety disorders that usually reappear with the possibility of a new pregnancy, and between 5 and 25% are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Conclusions: Perinatal grief has characteristics that differentiate it from other grief reactions; mental health professionals must attend to and understand these specificities in order to attend it.

Keywords: Grief; perinatal; pregnancy

EPP1467

Voluntary interruption of psychotic pregnancy: Use of antipsychotic drugs in a bioethical case.

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Introduction: Decisions about use and safety of antipsychotic drugs during pregnancy it's been a controversial issue in psychiatric practice because of the difficult finding the good choice, ethically and medically.