

unmarried (25.71 ± 8.58 , $p < 0.001$) (18.46 ± 5.08 , $p < 0.001$) respectively, and students (25.92 ± 8.82 , $p < 0.001$) (18.55 ± 5.15 , $p = 0.001$) respectively were more likely to score high. Participants who had not made a decision about having children (9.36 ± 3.32 , $p < 0.001$) scored lower in the female identity domain.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the findings of this study indicate that the younger age group (18-25 years) and those with psychiatric illnesses scored lower in the importance for future of childbearing compared to women of older age group (36-49 years) and those without psychiatric illnesses. On the other hand, college students showed more concerns related to childbearing hindrance and preparation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1188

Mental and Behavioral Disorders Associated with the Use of Psychoactive Substances and Alcohol: An Epidemiological Analysis in Southern Brazil

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Introduction: Neuropsychiatric disorders are the leading cause of disability worldwide, as seen in cases such as depression, anxiety, bipolar mood disorder and schizophrenia, which can be developed or exacerbated by the use of psychoactive substances. Most mental disorders have an early onset, often leading to early and/or permanent disability, increasing the need and cost of healthcare. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the identification of the epidemiological profile of these cases in the South of Brazil in order to enhance the diagnosis and reduce the costs associated with managing these disorders.

Objectives: The present study aimed to analyze statistical data regarding hospitalizations related to mental disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances and alcohol in the southern region of Brazil, highlighting the pathological scenario and identifying the most prevalent profiles of these disorders in this region.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive, retrospective, and quantitative study was conducted on hospitalizations of individuals diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances and alcohol in the states of the Southern region of Brazil (Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul)

between February 2020 and December 2022. Data of January 2020 were not available. The data used were collected through the Department of Health Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS) in the "Hospital Information System of SUS" section, gathering information regarding the nature of the care, age range, gender, and ethnicity of the patients.

Results: The study covers the years 2020 to 2022, indicating a total of 81,608 hospitalizations, with the year 2022 having the highest number of cases ($\approx 37.13\%$), followed by 2021 ($\approx 33.30\%$) and 2020 ($\approx 29.55\%$). The states with the highest number of hospitalizations were Rio Grande do Sul ($\approx 54.90\%$), Paraná ($\approx 29.29\%$), and Santa Catarina ($\approx 15.79\%$). Urgent hospitalizations accounted for $\approx 87.29\%$ of the total. The most affected age group was 30 to 39 years old ($\approx 25.61\%$). Men were more affected than women ($\approx 81.70\%$ and $\approx 18.28\%$, respectively). Caucasians accounted for $\approx 64.29\%$ of the hospitalizations. The average length of stay was 20.8 days, and the mortality rate was 0.32%.

Conclusions: There is a clear increase in the number of hospitalizations related to mental disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances in the period from 2020 to 2022 in the southern region of Brazil, with the highest number of cases in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The most affected population consisted of Caucasian men aged 30 to 39 years old. Furthermore, these results may be related to the increasing trend of psychoactive substance use among the Brazilian population and also the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a period of underreporting due to social isolation.

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Neurodevelopmental lags and type of delivery in a Colombian infant population

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Introduction: The Choice giving birth by cesarean section when it is not biologically necessary implies a greater risk to the health of the mother and child Toral *et al.* *Eletrônica Estácio Saúde* 2018; 95 (1) 27-30, refers the psychological relevance to identify perinatal effects of a good medical practice at birth. In this respect Poojari *et al.* *Early Hum Dev* 2019;115 93-98, state that a cesarean section as a surgical risk, causes decrease fetal oxygenation and an impairment release of stress-related hormones in the maternal-fetal binomial that does not favor neural connections at birth

Objectives: Identify the neurodevelopmental lags in infant on children under 24 months of age born by cesarean section and vaginal delivery,