

significantly shaped her influential stance on women's equality. She was a pioneering advocate for women's equal treatment to men.

Objectives: This presentation aims to explore how 'the author,' Mary, coped with her own life traumas by going beyond the era of her time. By examining her real-life reflections of her fictional characteristics through the lens of psychoanalytic formulations, we seek to gain deeper insights into her inner self and coping mechanisms.

Methods: We critically analyzed *Mary: A Fiction* from a psycho-analytical and literary perspective. By connecting each real-life trauma with its fictional retelling, we uncover Mary's liberation.

Results: Self-analysis refers to Freud's exploration and examination of his own psyche, emotions, thoughts, and behaviors in order to gain insight into the unconscious processes that influenced his behavior. In *Mary: A Fiction*, Mary Wollstonecraft wrote her autobiography as a way of her 'self-analysis' in order to erase her family's repression of her ego. In this work, she explores a solitary and challenging self-analytical journey to address the erasure of her identity enforced by her family's adherence to her mother's martyrdom to the role of women. Through this process, she constructs a narrative of anger and righteousness to replace the previously "unspeakable" narrative of submission. In his *Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft*, Mary's husband, William Godwin, locates the sado-masochism of her parents', Elizabeth and Edward John's patriarchal marriage, as foundational. In response to this trauma, Mary kills off her brother, mother, and father in the first seven chapters of *Mary: A Fiction*. Once her family is erased, so is their erasure of her. Mary can cast off her guilt and give herself the tools to "work through" the traumas of: her tyrannical, abusive, favored brother; the blows of her alcoholic father, and her family's adherence to her mother's martyrdom. These were the traumatic cornerstones for Mary's pain and repressed rage.

Conclusions: Writing a fictional biography based on one's own life story is a remarkable example of how unresolved conflicts in real life can be reprocessed and lead to eventual healing, similar to the work done in psychoanalysis.

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Sexual violence among Tunisian women and marital satisfaction: which association?

R. Jbir¹, L. Aribi¹, A. Hadj ali^{1*}, I. Chaari¹, F. Charfeddine¹, N. Messedi¹ and J. Aloulou¹

¹Psychiatric department B, Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Domestic violence is a scourge that continues to spread, destroying family ties and increasing the prevalence of divorce in our Arab-Muslim societies. In our culture, women often find it hard to disclose domestic violence in general, but what about sexual violence? It's the most under-reported form of violence in Tunisia. However, few studies have focused on sexual violence in the Tunisian context, or on the psychological repercussions of this form of violence.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and describe the different forms of sexual violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives and to evaluate marital satisfaction and its relation with sexual violence.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study of 122 married women who consulted for medical expertise following domestic violence.

An anonymous survey was asked to these ladies. It included a section for collecting socio-demographic and clinical data on the woman and her partner, and a section for assessing the various forms of sexual violence.

We used the Azrin scale to evaluate marital satisfaction.

Results: One hundred and twenty-two women victims of domestic violence were included in our study. Their average age was 35.66 years, it oscillates between 18 and 64 years. A family history of domestic violence was found in 32.8% of women (N=40). The battered family member was the mother in 41.5% of cases.

A history of childhood sexual abuse was found in 14.8% of women (N=18).

Half of the women (53.3%; n=65) were victims of sexual violence. Different types of sexual violence were reported with decreasing prevalence: forced intercourse (36.1%), unwanted intercourse (15.6%), unusual type of intercourse (31.1%) and pain during intercourse (4.9%).

Seventy-one percent (N=87) had poor marital satisfaction. On multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression, we found that sexual violence: an unusual type of relationship (p=0.04; OR=4.62) and the presence of psychological distress (p=0.04; OR=2.63) were independent factors associated with poor marital satisfaction.

Conclusions: Our study suggests that more attention should be provided to women victims of domestic violence in order to detect any form of sexual violence and provide them with the necessary psychological support.

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Navigating Infertility: How Tunisian Men and Women Cope Differently

K. Mahfoudh¹, S. Hamzaoui^{1*}, F. Askri¹, A. Ouertani¹, U. Ouali¹, A. Aissa¹ and R. Jomli¹

¹Department A, Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Infertility is a significant source of emotional stress for couples worldwide. In Tunisia, it affects approximately 15 to 20% of couples of reproductive age. Studies indicate that women experience higher rates of depression (35% vs. 15%) and anxiety (52% vs. 28%) compared to men, largely due to cultural pressures. For these reasons, understanding these gender differences in coping mechanisms is essential.

Objectives: To analyze the coping styles of infertile couples and identify gender differences in coping mechanisms to inform tailored psychological support.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study involving couples undergoing infertility treatment at a specialized Assisted