

Results: Men expressed more concerns about work (4 men versus 2 women), while women expressed more concerns about not having become mothers (3 out of 5 women, compared to one man). All participants shared experiences of isolation in intimate relationships, including romantic relationships. Regarding stigma, three women believed that people treated them like children and dismissed their opinions. However, two of them viewed this behavior from their loved ones positively. Two women discussed the impact that psychosis and medications had on their bodies and how others had reacted to these changes

Conclusions: The concerns and stigma associated with mental illness differ between genders. These differences should be taken into account when developing specific biopsychosocial treatment plans.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1113

Conjugal violence in Tunisia: the characteristics of marriage

R. Jbir*, L. Aribi, I. Chaari, A. Samet, R. Ben jema, N. Messedi and J. Aloulou

psychiatry B, Hedi chaker hospital university, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Violence is a global phenomenon, destroying the fabric of society and threatening the lives, health and prosperity of all. In recent years, there has been an upsurge in domestic violence in Tunisia. Unfortunately, few studies have focused on the relationship within these couples.

Objectives: To describe the characteristics of marriage between Tunisian couples where domestic violence prevails.

Methods: Our study was descriptive and analytical cross-sectional, carried out with women victims of domestic violence examined in the context of psychiatric expertise.

An anonymous survey was asked to these ladies concerning the socio-demographic characteristics of the wife and spouse and the characteristics of the marriage.

Results: Our population was made up of 122 couples. The average age of ladies was 35.66 years (from 18 to 64 years). As for the spouses, their average age was 41.68, with extremes of 22 and 70. 92.6% of couples had at least one child.

Professionally, (6.6%) of the husbands were inactive and 51.6% (n=63) of couples had an average socio-economic level.

43.4% (n=53) lived in rented houses, 41% (n=50) owned their own homes, 14.8% (n=18) lived in a room with their in-laws and 0.8% (n=1) were homeless.

The average duration of marriage in our study was 11.16 ± 9.12 years and extremes of 1 and 40 years. Judicial records were found in 28.7% of assailants (n=35). The majority of women surveyed, 92.6% (n=113), were victims of three types of violence at once (verbal, psychological and physical). Sixty-two women (50.8%) were victims of four types of violence simultaneously (verbal, psychological, physical and sexual). Various causes of violence were reported, dominated mainly by claims for money, sexual problems, drunkenness and infidelity, with prevalence rates of 38.5%, 23.8%, 22.1% and 21.3% respectively. The majority

of women, 66.4% (n=81), had been assaulted by their spouses during the first year of marriage. Forty-seven ladies (38.5%) were subjected to violence on a daily basis. According to the survey, 86.9% of women have been assaulted at least once before, and 38.7% of them have reported previous assaults to the police. The first person contacted after the violence was the mother, with a percentage of 48.4% (n=59). 53.3% of ladies were assaulted during pregnancy, 43% of whom suffered obstetrical complications of varying severity.

Conclusions: According to our results, there is no typical profile of a couple where conjugal violence can reign.

Neither the length of the marriage nor pregnancy prevented the woman from being a victim of domestic violence.

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Domestic violence in Tunisia: which forms of physical violence?

R. Jbir*, L. Aribi, I. Chaari, F. Guermazi, A. Samet, N. Bouattour, N. Messedi and J. Aloulou

psychiatry B, Hedi chaker hospital university, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Domestic violence is a universal phenomenon that destroys the fabric of society and threatens the lives, health and prosperity of all.

It can take different forms, including physical abuse. This is one of the most serious form of violence, as it can range from a simple shove to homicide.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and describe the various forms of physical violence perpetrated by husbands against their wives.

Methods: We contacted women who consulted at the psychiatric emergency of 'Hedi Chaker hospital', Sfax examined in the context of medical expertise on the period between May 2021 until January 2022.

A questionnaire regarding the violence was asked to responders. It included a section for collecting socio-demographic and clinical data on the woman, and a section for assessing the various forms of domestic violence.

Results: 122 women were surveyed. The average age of victims was 35.66 years with extremes of 18 and 64 years. 78.7% (n=96) of ladies were of urban origin. The majority of them (44.3%) had secondary level education.

The half of the population (51.6%) had an average socio-economic level and 43.4% (n=53) lived in rented houses.

All the women of our population were married: it was the first marriage in (89.3%) and the majority (86.1%) had children.

Almost all women (95.1%; n=116) were victims of physical violence.

Different types of physical violence were reported with decreasing prevalence: slap (65.6%), punch (58.2%), strangle (46.7%), kicking (38.1%), stabbing threat (28.7%), kidnapping (4.9%), and gun threat (3.3%).

Should be noted that some women experience different forms of violence simultaneously.