Results: ur study included 95 female participants. The mean age was 27.14 ±1.29 years, with the majority (95.8%) being under 30. Most participants were single (78.9%), and only 6.3% were smokers. The mean resilience score was 3±0.75, while the total EI score averaged 4.52±0.67. The mean scores for the PSS-4 and the PHQ-4 were 7.54±2.47 and 4.19±2.89, respectively. The mean work satisfaction level was 6.19±1.75.
Univariate analysis showed that higher resilience and EI levels were more common among non-smokers (p = 0.045 and p = 0.02). Furthermore, greater work satisfaction was significantly associated with lower stress (p = 0.000, r = -0.482), anxiety and depression (p = 0.000, r = -0.42), and higher resilience (p = 0.000, r = 0.359) and EI (p = 0.000, r = 0.444).
Conclusions: Our study highlights the importance of addressing emotional intelligence, resilience, and mental health disordes among female medical residents to enhance their overall well-being and job satisfaction. Targeted interventions are essential to support their mental health and optimize their performance in demanding roles.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV2059

Psychological problems and mental disorders in female victims of domestic violence

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Introduction: Domestic violence against women has increasingly been recognized nationally and internationally as a serious problem. Violence against women is a troubling phenomenon in Russia. Meanwhile, domestic abuse against women often results in severe psychological and mental health problems, including but not limited to depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder.
Objectives: The main aim of the study was to find out the psychological and psychiatric consequences of intrafamily violence against women.
Methods: A cohort of 18 females turned to psychologists and psychiatrists and was examined. Details of background, as well as psychological and mental problems, were extracted. Each item was assessed with the help of descriptive statistics.
Results: Research has been carried out on the basis of psychological and psychiatric assessment of women who had a long history of violence by their husbands or partners, including sexual violence and maltreatment. Clinical assessment has revealed depression, anxiety, and adaptation disorders, accompanied by acute and chronic somatic diseases, low self-esteem, post-traumatic stress disorder, and drug abuse.
Conclusions: The research shows the high social and clinical significance of the consequences of abuse against women and also the necessity of domestic violence prevention by legal provisions and multidisciplinary research with the participation of psychiatrists, psychologists, and specialists in the fields of primary healthcare, education, and social protection.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV2060

Moroccan women and tattoos: characteristics, perception and stigmatization

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Introduction: Tattooing is a mode of bodily expression that belongs to both tradition and modernity. This form of expression is rich in variant and variable meanings for women in general, and women with psychiatric disorders in particular. Their popularity and prevalence are increasing rapidly, particularly among young people. However, despite this expansion, the social perception of tattoos, particularly among women, remains a complex and often stigmatized subject. Hence the interest in knowing the characteristics of tattoos among women in Morocco, the different perceptions of the latter as well as the correlation of tattooing with psychiatric disorders.
Objectives: To study the characteristics, meaning and perception of tattoos among Moroccan women, past and present. In an attempt to better understand the potential health implications of this mode of expression and its correlation with mental health.
Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among women of different profiles. Data were collected using a form sent online and distributed in paper form. The form collected socio-demographic data, descriptive characteristics of the tattoos and the women's mental health status. Statistical analysis was performed using Jamovi 2.3.
Results: Our results focused on the socio-demographic characteristics of our population, it was carried out on 52 women, 57.7% of whom were aged between 25 and 40, 62% of our sample were single and the majority(92%) had a level of education higher than the baccalaureate. Also, almost 30% were unemployed. ours study results focused essentially on the tattoo characteristics, summarized in Image 1 . Image 2 shows the results concerning the psychiatric history of our population.

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Image 1:

Prevalence	N=52(100%)
Number of tattoos	
1	22(42%)
2-5	24(47%)
>5	6(11%)
Age of first tattoo	
<18 years	8(16%)
18-22	16(30%)
22-25	18(35%)
>25 years	10(19%)
Size of tattoos	
Small<5cm	32(61,5%)
5-15cm	16(30,8%)
Big >15cm	4(7,7%)
Motivation(s) for tattooing	
Individuality	38,5%
Coping mechanism	16(30,8%)
Sexuality	0(0%)
After a life event	46,2%
Couple life	4(7,7%)
Other	6(11,5%)
Feelings towards tattoos	
Regret	6 (11,5%)
Neutral	26(50%)
Proud	18(34,6%)
Other	2(3,9%)
Desire to remove	
Yes	5(15,4%)
No	47(84,6%)

Image 2:

Prevalence	N=52(100%)
History of psychiatric consultation	
Yes	22(42,3%)
No	30(57,7%)
Psychiatric diagnosis	
Yes	8(15,4%)
Bipolar disorder	2(3,8%)
Depression	2(3,8%)
Anxiety disorder	1(1,9%)
Substance use disorder	1(1,9%)
Borderline personality	2(3,8%)
Psychiatric medication	5(9,6%)

Conclusions: Tattooing is a means of expression and a form of body modification, rich in cultural and personal significance, with a dual affiliation to tradition and modernity. It is highly prevalent among women, and has implications for both mental and physical health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV2061

Factors affecting psychological distress or quality of life, and association between psychological distress and quality of life in Korean infertile women

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Introduction: Infertile patients are more likely to experience psychiatric illnesses than fertile patients, therefore it is important to have early intervention for psychiatric illnesses in infertile patients.
Objectives: This study aimed to determine the clinical factors affecting psychological distress and quality of life (QoL), and investigate the association between psychological distress and QoL in infertile women.
Methods: This was a prospective cohort study of 100 infertile women who voluntarily agreed to participate at their first visit from November 2018 to May 2019. Psychological distress and QoL were evaluated using the 2 questionnaires (SCREENIVF and FertiQoL) specifically designed for infertility.
Results: The prevalence screening positive for anxiety and depression risk were 42% and 29%, respectively. The number of miscarriage and *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) treatments were significantly associated with helplessness risk factor. Furthermore, women with 2 or more IVF treatments had lower emotional, and mind/body QoL domain scores than women with less than 2 IVF treatments. Regarding the association between the levels of psychological distress and QoL in infertile women, the largest association was observed between helplessness risk factor and mind/body QoL domain (r=-0.795, $p < 0.001$). Patients with more risk factors for psychological distress had the worse emotional, and mind/body QoL domain scores.
Conclusions: The levels of psychological distress were significantly associated with QoL in infertile women. These psychologically vulnerable infertile women may receive psychological evaluations and interventions from various angles with conventional treatments for infertility.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV2062

Attentional skills following traumatic brain injuries in elite female athletes

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