EPV1063

An Explorative Study to Assess the Suicidal Risk Amongst Infertile Patients

B. Ghosh Dastidar

Psychiatry, Imperial College NHS Trust CNWL, London, United Kingdom
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2355

Introduction: This given study was designed to qualitatively and quantitatively examine the Psychosocial – emotional consequences of infertility on female infertile patients . Suicidal risk amongst infertile patients was a incidental yet significant finding with 25 percent of the study population reporting a positive result by the MINI scale. There are very few studies conducted in the Indian context that analyses the psychosocial aspects of infertility and the impact of ART treatment on the quality of life.
The finding in our study indicates that both infertility and stress associated with ART treatment contributes to psychological turmoil namely depression , anxiety, psychopathology and quality of life impairment in addition to suicidal ideation and suicidal risk.
Objectives: Aims
To assess the psychosocial impact of infertility amongst female infertile patients including suicidal risk/ suicidal ideation in the given study population.
Methods: A total of 300 women attending the Obstetrics and Gynecology out patients department of a tertiary hospital in Kolkata, India were selected by simple random sampling. 100 fertile women attending the routine ante natal clinic were selected as cases and 100 infertile women seeking fertility treatment were selected as controls. 100 women didn't follow up with the study. The following questionnaires were administered to both case and control group- BAI, BDI, SCL-90-R, SF-36, MINI and socio demographic proforma ; by trained clinic psychologist .
The raw scores & adjusted scores were analysed statistically by SPSS using the following tests, independent t test, chi square test and Z test.
Results: The results of the MINI scale indicate that up to 25% of the infertile cohort suffer from suicidal risk/ suicidal ideation which is statistically significant in comparison to the control group.
The other psychosocial parameters are also statistically significant in the case in comparison to the control population.
Conclusions: Although the psychosocial impact of infertility has been well researched and documented. Few studies have been conducted globally which assess suicidal risk amongst infertile patients. Our results corroborate earlier studies such as the Danish administrative population-based registry study by Trille Kristina Kjaer et al which found a causative link between infertility and suicidal risk. Further research is needed in this direction

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1064

Protective Factors against Suicide and Violence against Women in Azerbaijan: Shedding light on Suicide in Muslim-Majority Countries

D. Alonzo* and P. Zubaroglu-Ioannides

[1]Fordham University, West Harrison, United States
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2356

Introduction: Suicide rates in Azerbaijan rank among the top 3 highest of all Muslim majority countries. Further, approximately 40% of women in Azerbaijan report being physically or sexually abused. Women experiencing interpersonal violence report higher rates of suicide ideation and attempts (34%) than women in the general population. No prior studies have specifically explored protective factors against suicide and interpersonal violence in Azerbaijan.
Objectives: This study aims to address this gap and to identify culturally relevant protective factors against suicide and violence against women in Azerbaijan.
Methods: A total of 51 women with lived experience and mental health providers participated in either in-depth qualitative interviews or focus groups. The interview guide for the focus groups and one-on-one interviews were developed by the study PI. A list of questions served as the basis for the discussions and was revised and expanded as the groups progressed. For the qualitative analyses, conventional content analysis following a systematic process of coding and classification was utilized.
Results: Three main protective factors against suicide were identified: 1) psychological support (33%); 2) psychoeducation to raise awareness of suicide and reduce stigma (28%); and 3) providing financial opportunities/supports (10%) and for violence against women 1) advocacy (28%); 2) psychological support (28%); and 3) changing cultural values (17%).
Conclusions: This study fills a much-needed gap in our understanding of suicide and violence against women in Muslim populations. Our findings suggest that for intervention to be relevant and effective, prevention programming needs to span micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1065

Relieving pandemic-related psychological distress: Key protective factors against mental health impairment

D. Alonzo*, M. Popescu and P. Zubaroglu

[1]Fordham University, West Harrison, United States
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2357

Introduction: Despite studies pointing to the important role of relational and community factors in influencing mental health during times of crises such as the current pandemic, little research has examined protective factors at the relational/community level that serve protective factors against mental health impairment in response to the current pandemic.
Objectives: This study aims to address this gap and examines protective factors against adverse mental health consequences related to the pandemic at the relational and community levels among individuals residing in high-risk marginalized low-resourced settings in Guatemala at one and a half years post onset of the pandemic
Methods: Telephone surveys were administered to 100 participants to assess sociodemographic characteristics, psychosocial functioning, and protective factors (interpersonal support, psychoeducation, community resources, and adaptive coping) against psychological distress. (anxiety, depression, stress, burnout). Mul-

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2355 Published online by Cambridge University Press