Methods: To test this hypothesis 577 participants viewed a vignette about a social transgression and completed the benevolence and avoidance subscales of the TRIM (McCullough et al., 2006). We manipulated dehumanization and hyper-humanization using a conversational prompt which asked participants to elaborate on descriptions of the social transgressor. In the dehumanization condition the target was described as "barely human", and in the hyper-humanization condition the target was described as "only human".
Results: Using a mixed-model ANOVA, results indicate that in the rehumanization condition benevolence increased ($F=5.30$, $p<.01$) and avoidance decreased ($F=4.75$, $p<.01$) relative to dehumanization and controls.
Conclusions: While lower groups below humanity may facilitate genocide and other social ills, other forms of social comparison with humanity may act to restore relationships and facilitate forgiveness.

Keywords: Social Psychology; Dehumanization; Social Comparison; Moral Psychology

EPP0483

Depression among pregnant women with husbands abroad: Case control study in hostile region of AZAD jammu and kashmir

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Introduction: Going abroad for employment is one of the common social problems which have been faced by the young males of developing countries. This included both highly qualified individuals as well as the labor class.
Objectives: To determine the difference in the presence of depressive symptoms among pregnant women with husbands living abroad and those with husbands living with them in Azad Jammu and Kashmir
Methods: The sample population comprised of pregnant women reporting for ante natal checkup at Amna hospital Rawalakot. Cases constituted the pregnant women with husbands living abroad while controls were the pregnant women with husbands living with them. PHQ-9 was used to record the presence and severity of depressive symptoms. Age, gestation, parity, rural or urban origin, education, level of family income, daily contact hours on telephone or what's app, previous pregnancy loss or complications, number of years abroad and visits to home per year were associated with depressive symptoms.
Results: Mean age of the study participants was 29.73 ± 5.395 years. 66 (66%) had significant depression in the case group while 14 (14%) had in the control group (p-value<0.001). Education and rural background had significant difference among the case and control group. Less number of visits per year of husband was strongly linked with presence of depressive symptoms among the cases.
Conclusions: This study showed a high frequency of depressive symptoms among pregnant women with husbands abroad as compared to those with husbands living with them. Special attention should be paid to the women whose husband had lesser number of visits to the country

Keywords: depressive symptoms; pregnancy; husband abroad

EPP0485

Models for successful interactions between psychiatrists and indigenous people

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Introduction: Conventional psychiatric services are not always acceptable to indigenous communities and people.
Objectives: We used qualitative methodology to explore a successful collaboration of psychiatrists and addiction medicine specialists with indigenous communities in Maine, USA, in North America, comparing these results to previously unsuccessful collaborations. We wanted to delineate what leads to success.
Methods: We used constant comparative, iterative methodology within a constructivist, grounded theory approach to generate differences to discuss.
Results: Successful strategies address the highly relational approach to defining the self of the indigenous communities, a collectivist mindset in which the needs of the group can supersede the needs of the individual, a reliance upon stories for transmission of knowledge and culture, and a commitment to a biopsychosocial and spiritual approach, which, in North America, is often symbolized by the metaphor of the Four Cardinal Directions. Successful psychiatrists working in these communities needed to share more personal details than what they are usually accustomed to provide. They acknowledged local culture and spirituality and worked with traditional knowledge holders to create collaborative approaches. As part of this, the use of a narrative approach worked best in which the psychiatrist worked within the stories and beliefs of the community which required taking the time in dialogue to learn those stories and beliefs.
Conclusions: We addressed the challenges of consulting to tribal-based treatment programs, of modifying usual counseling techniques such as motivational interviewing to an indigenous population. We propose that these sorts of participatory-action-based approaches go far to improve service delivery to indigenous people and reduce health disparities.

Keywords: Indigenous people; communication; relational self; collectivism

EPP0486

Perception and preventive actions against COVID-19 in domestic and international students

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