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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2220

Introduction: Family caregiving role of children with epilepsy involves managing the daily lives of these children with disabilities. This can lead to impaired physical and psychological health of the caregiver.
Objectives: To assess the level of burden among caregivers of children with epilepsy and to determine the factors associated with it.
Methods: It was a descriptive and analytical survey. It involved the caregivers of children with epilepsy who were admitted to the pediatric neurology department at the Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax during the period from July to October 2020. We used the 12-item Zarit (ZBI-12), the State-Trait-Anxiety Inventory (STAI), and the "BECK" Depression Inventory (BDI-13) to assess caregiver burden, anxiety and depression respectively.
Results: Forty-four caregivers participated in the survey. Their average age was 36 years and their relationship with patient was mother in 93.2% of cases. Among 44 children with epilepsy, 56.8% were boys and 34.1% were schooled. They had psychiatric comorbidity in 15.9% of cases. According to the ZBI scale, the level of burden was high in 45.5% of cases. The total ZBI score was significantly higher among caregivers with primary school level (p=0.05) and those with somatic disease (p=0.004). It was not correlated with the presence of child's dependence on the others (p=0.20). High levels of depression, anxiety-state, and anxiety-trait among caregivers were correlated with the level of burden (p 0.000; 0.000 and 0.001, respectively).
Conclusions: Being a caregiver of a child with epilepsy is a burdensome circumstance. Hence the importance of offering psychological assistance for these caregivers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: children with epilepsy; parents; Burden level

EPV1644

Reviewing the complex link between puerperium and psychosis: a case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2221

Introduction: We present the case of a 23-year old woman with a history of two hospitalizations in the psychiatric ward of our hospital in the last 8 months. Prior to this age our patient had not required assistance from mental health professionals. The wide variety of symptoms shown by the patient included auditive hallucinations and persecution delusions that led to behavioral alteration and depressive symptoms.
Objectives: To present a case report of a puerperal psychosis and to review the different kind of psyquiatric disorders that may arise in the puerperium.
Methods: Literature review of scientific papers over the last years and classic textbooks on the issue. We included references in English and Spanish languages.
Results: During pregnancy and the puerperium there are biochemical, hormonal, psychological and social changes that cause a vulnerability in women for the appearance of mental disorders. The differential diagnosis of puerperal psychoses must first be made with organic diseases. Once this has been discarded, several studies indicate that there is a high probability that after the onset of puerperal psychosis a cyclical mood disorder is found.
Conclusions: - One of the main characteristics of puerperal psychoses is the great variety of its symptomatic manifestations. They can present characteristics of both mood disorders and schizophreniform disorders. - Deep confusion and delusions are often the most prominent symptoms of psychosis in the puerperal period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychosis; puerperium; woman; Pregnancy

EPV1645

Maternal function and clinical implications: case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2222

Introduction: Multiple authors have criticized the lack of attention that classical theoretical models have paid to motherhood as a milestone of great influence on the psychic structure of women. However other models have developed theories that take into account factors such as: motherhood implies "dying as a daughter" or the oscillations between the "desire of the mother" and the "desire of the woman".
Objectives: This case report aims to describe a case of severe difficulties achieving maternal function.
Methods: Case report and literature review.
Results: A 27 years old woman, born in Ethiopia. The patient reported history of childhood trauma (intrafamiliar sexual abuse, child neglect). Depressed mood and pasive autolytic ideation since childhood. The patient was adopted when she was 11 years old and moved to Spain. The pacient had difficulties with bonding with her adoptive family. At the age of 24, she got pregnant "to have my own family and not being alone." During pregnancy, she begins to present poorly structured paranoid ideation. After birth, the patient began to present autolytic ideation, dissociative symptoms and suicide attempts.
Conclusions: For the patient, her desire to be a mother, marked from the beginning by the phantom of appropriation, later led to rejecting it. Various factors could affect: her motherhood resignified the relationship with her family of origin, as well as having imagined that her daughter would complete her lack: the birth could have underlined her traumatic history, marking the bond with her daughter by indifference and the lack of libidinal investiture.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: motherhood

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2222 Published online by Cambridge University Press