Objectives: This study aims to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Tunisian women and its association with social media addiction.
Methods: This study was conducted using an online survey, between April 25 and May 6, 2020. Women were asked about sociodemographic information, lockdown conditions. The Facebook Bergen Addiction Scale (FBAS) was used to evaluate addiction to Facebook and social media. The Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21) was used to evaluate depression, anxiety and stress.
Results: We included 751 participants. Scores of the FBAS ranged from 6 to 30 and the mean score was 16.49 (± 5.4). Forty percent (n = 300) of respondents might have facebook addiction, as per the scale. A significant positive correlation was found between Facebook addiction score and DASS scores of depression (p = 0.001, r = 0.43), anxiety (p = 0.001, r = 0.39) and stress (p = 0.001, r = 0.41).
Conclusions: Women who have higher rates of distress are more likely to have a problematic Facebook use during the COVID-19 pandemic which suggests that smartphone and internet use may be part of coping strategies implemented for the emotional distress secondary to this pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Addiction; social media; Behavioural addiction; coronavirus

EPV0725

Intimate partner violence and self-esteem

H. Dhouib[1], S. Omri[2]*, M. Daoud[2], W. Ben Amar[1], N. Smaoui[2], R. Feki[2], M. Maalej Bouali[2], N. Charfi[2] and M. Maalej[2]

[1]Forensic Department, Habib BOURGUIBA University Hospital, sfax, Tunisia and [2]Psychiatry C Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2208

Introduction: The impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) can be devastating on women's psychology. Moreover, IPV may destroy women's self-esteem and self-identity.
Objectives: To identify sociodemographic characteristics associated with IPV and to assess self-esteem among women victims of IPV.
Methods: It was a descriptive and analytical study over a period of 03 months from June 1st to August 31st, 2018 including all cases IPV female victims in forensic department at Habib BOURGUIBA University Hospital, Sfax. In addition to epidemiological data, Rosenberg scale were used to assess the victim's self-esteem.
Results: Among 142 female IPV victims, only 60 (22.3%) agreed to answer our questionnaire. Their median age was 33.5 years (27-41 years). Victims did not pass high school in 61.7% of cases and they were unemployed in 53.3% of cases. Most women got married at 23 years-old (20-26). The average length of marriage was 7 years (3-14 years). Bruises and abrasions were the most frequent lesions (58.3% and 56.7% of cases). Rosenberg Scale score's mean was 28.3 ± 4.3. Self-esteem was low or very low among 70% of victims.
Conclusions: Female victims of IPV do not have a specific profile and low self-esteem is quite common among them. Additional research is needed to better understand the extent of the problem and to develop more effective reporting methods.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: self-esteem; women; assault; Intimate partner violence

EPV0726

The regulation of emotions: Gender differences

I. Delhom[1]*, J.C. Melendez[2] and E. Satorres[3]

[1]Psychology, Valencian International University, Valencia, Spain; [2]Development Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain and [3]Developmental Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2209

Introduction: Emotional regulation, understood as the emotional ability to repair emotional states, is a skill closely linked to adaptation during aging. People who are capable to manage their emotions have greater control over moods, applying adaptive regulation strategies that allow them to maintain positive moods and modify or regulate negative ones. It has been observed that gender can be a relevant variable related to emotional regulation. In this sense, it is considered that women may be more skillful than men to emotional regulation strategies, benefiting from more successful emotional management strategies.
Objectives: Verify if there are differences in the ability of emotional regulation between older men and women.
Methods: The sample consisted of 851 healthy older adults, of whom 299 were men and 554 women. The participants were recruited from elderly leisure centers in the city of Valencia (Spain). To assess emotional regulation, the regulation dimension of the Trait Meta-Mood Scale 24 (TMMS-24) was used.
Results: Significant differences were obtained in the emotional regulation dimension based on gender (F1, 851 = 0.075, p = 0.010), finding higher levels in women than in men (3.64 vs. 3.49).
Conclusions: There is an apparent advantage of women in relation to emotional regulation, showing more skill than men in the management of emotional states. This is an important finding considering the impact of emotional regulation on adaptation during aging. This adaptative advantage has a greate importance in generation pleasant emotional states that contribute to healthy aging.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: women; emotion; Emotional Regulation; Gender

EPV0727

A review of pregnancy counseling with abnormal fetuses

S. Haqshenas*

Reproductive Health And Midwifery, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2210

Introduction: This review study examines the cases of improving the therapeutic skills of therapists and areas of counseling and the