## EPV1107

### Fear of childbirth in a sample of Tunisian women: factors related to pregnancy

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**Introduction:** Fear of childbirth is attracting growing interest because of its impact on the experience of pregnancy and on the progress of childbirth and it seems that some women are more susceptible to fear of childbirth than others are.
**Objectives:** Our objective is to identify pregnancy factors that predict the fear of childbirth.
**Methods:** We approached 350 pregnant women consulting at the Gynecology-Obstetrics department of the Hedi Chaker University Hospital of Sfax. We collected their sociodemographic and clinical data. Fear of childbirth was assessed using the French version of the Traumatic Event Scale (TES), adapted to assess fear of childbirth.
**Results:** The mean age of the participants was 28 years (16-41) and the mean gestational weak was 36.27. Half of the participants (53.7%) were nulliparous, and eight reported a history of infertility. The pregnancy was not planned in 61% of cases. As many as 67% of the participants had regular checkups, 50.3% had exaggerated somatic symptoms and 34.3% had pregnancy-related diseases.
The mean score for the TES was 48.73 ± 13.72.
We found a positive correlation between the TES score and nulliparity (p=0.01), gestational age ≥ 40 weeks (p=0.01), planned pregnancy (p=0.002), exaggerated somatic symptoms (p=0.03), and pregnancy-related diseases (p<0.001).
**Conclusions:** Identification of women at risk for fear of childbirth could help in preparing them before or during pregnancy to improve their childbirth experiences.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1108

### What link between violence against women and self-esteem?

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**Introduction:** Violence against women is a public health problem worldwide and a violation of human rights. It affects women's lives due to its potential short-, medium- or long-term physical and psychological consequences.
**Objectives:** The aim of our study is to explore the link between violence against women and self-esteem.
**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted from March to August 2023 among Tunisian women consulting in three health care centers in Sfax, Tunisia. We have included women victims of violence (psychological, physical, sexual, and economic). We have used a semi-structured interview and the Rosenberg scale to determine the quality of self-esteem.
**Results:** Among one hundred interviewed women, fifty-four women who had reported being violence victims were included in our study. The mean age of the participants was 44 years with the majority being married (87 %). Only 29.6% had a high school level and 51.9% had a profession. A total of 29.6% had a low socio-economic status.
We found that 79.6% are victims of domestic violence (57.4% being victims of spousal violence). Psychological violence seemed to be the most frequent type (59.3%).
Almost all those who were abused (90.6%) experienced psychological (emotional) violence.
The mean score of the Rosenberg self-esteem scale was 31.54.
Self-esteem was very low in 16.7%, low in 37%, medium in 18.5%, and high in 27.8% of the women.
A statistically significant association was found between being a victim of spousal violence and low self-esteem (p=0.032). The semi-structured interview demonstrates that women with low self-esteem are more likely to accept violence.
**Conclusions:** These results justify the implementation of screening and support programs for women victims of violence to improve their self-esteem.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1109

### Association between Educational Attainment and Risk of Postnatal Depression: Findings from the Czech Republic

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**Introduction:** Postnatal depression is a common mental health condition that affects women across the globe. Lower education is frequently considered to be linked to an increased likelihood of postpartum depression. Nevertheless, inconsistent epidemiological evidence has been reported concerning the associations between education and postpartum depression risk. This study investigates the correlation between education level and postpartum depression in the Czech Republic.
**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to examine whether there is an association between educational attainment and the risk of postnatal depression in women who have recently given birth in the Czech Republic.
**Methods:** Women aged 18-45, who spoke Czech and had an email address, and had given birth in the hospital were eligible to participate in the study. The research was conducted in the maternity

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