

**Introduction:** Perinatal grief is the process that occurs after the loss of a baby, either during pregnancy or during the period immediately before or after childbirth (up to a year). In recent years, the increase in specific training and development of programs focused on perinatal mental health has facilitated the creation of specific action protocols. The case of a 38-year-old woman who suffers a gestational loss during the third month of pregnancy is explored. The presence of personal and family antecedents that suppose risk factors for the adequate elaboration of the duel, raise doubts about the handling of the case.

**Objectives:** This work has several objectives, including reviewing the published literature on perinatal bereavement in an emergency situation and, on the other hand, presenting a case.

**Methods:** A bibliographic search has been carried out in the main sources of medical information such as pubmed, uptodate as well as in national and international journals. Likewise, the knowledge and clinical experience of the team has been reviewed in order to expose its own experience in this field, defining specific interventions as well as results.

**Results:** On evaluation, the patient was conscious and oriented to person, time, and space. Approachable and cooperative. Overall calm, although with intermittent crying. Low mood reactive to vital situation, without apathy, apathy, or anhedonia. No previous episodes of hypomania or mania. Not another major affective clinic. Fluid and coherent speech, formally well constructed without glimpse alterations in the course or content of thought. She denied sensory-perceptual alterations, without showing a listening attitude, or suspicion or any other psychotic or dissociative symptoms. He denied ideas of self-harm, death or self-harm, presenting an adequate request for help and coherent and realistic future plans. Altered biological rhythms with insomnia of three days of mixed pattern evolution. preserved appetite. Judgment of reality preserved.

The grief reaction is an experience that must be normalized after the loss of a loved one. However, given the risk factors presented by the patient, preventive management is established in the face of possible complicated perinatal grief. A new appointment is established in less than 10 days to reassess the case with the perinatal mental health team.

**Conclusions:** Perinatal mental health is an area of knowledge that could provide assistance to mothers, fathers and family systems plunged into a crisis of perinatal grief.

Prevention in situations of possible complicated perinatal mourning is no less important than treatment when the disorder is already established.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1114

### Self esteem among Tunisian women victims of domestic violence

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**Introduction:** Intimate partner violence is an under recognized problem in our society that is misjudged and often overlooked.

Violence in women has been linked to chronic health, emotional complications, one of which includes low self-esteem

**Objectives:** To study the prevalence and predictors of low self-esteem among women victims of domestic violence.

**Methods:** Our study was descriptive and analytical cross-sectional, carried out with women examined in the context of medical expertise, from May until January 2022.

An anonymous survey was asked to these ladies.

The Rosenberg questionnaire was used to assess the self esteem

**Results:** 122 responses was collected. The average age of the assaulted women in our study was 35.66 years (from 18 to 64 years) 98.4% were victims of verbal violence, 95.1% of physical violence, 97.5% of psychological violence and 54.7 % of sexual violence.

Self esteem was very low among 43.4% of women ,low among 18.9%, average among 15.6%, high among 15.6% and very high among 6.6%.

Women with children had lower self-esteem (p=0.02).

Low self-esteem were significantly correlated with: the husband cannabis consumption (p=0.01).

The ladies victims of sexual violence such as an unusual type of relationship had lower self-esteem (p=0.01).

Women who were threatened by their spouses had lower self-esteem (0,01).

An history of aggression during pregnancy was a risk factor for low self-esteem (p=0, 01).

**Conclusions:** Results suggest domestic violence has on women, not only physically effect but mentally and emotionally, this is why an urgent reaction must be taken by the state to reduce this scourge and hs repercussions on the mental health of the victims.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1115

### Peritraumatic distress associated with domestic violence

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**Introduction:** The violence against women massively committed by their spouses is a scourge that transcends countries, ethnicities, cultures, classes social and age groups.

This violence is traumatic and represents a serious attack on the physical integrity and mental health of the women who are victims

**Objectives:** To study the prevalence and predictors of peritraumatic distress among women victims of domestic violence

**Methods:** We contacted 122 women who consulted at the psychiatric emergency of 'Hedi Chaker hospital', Sfax examined in the context of medical expertise on the period between May 2021 until January 2022

A questionnaire regarding the violence was asked to responders .It included demographic and violence exposure questions and a scale applied during violence 'Peritraumatic distress inventory'

**Results:** The average age of women assaulted in our study was 35.6 ± 9.94 years (min=18,max=64).

78.7% (n=96) of ladies were of urban origin.

The majority of them(44,3%) had secondary level education.

The half of the population (51.6%) had an average socio-economic level. (86.1%) had children.

98.7% were victim of verbal violence, 94.7% of physical violence, 97.3% of psychological violence and 54.7% of sexual violence.

72.1% of women (N=88) developed peritraumatic distress related to the assault with a risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder.

Women who were threatened by their spouses were more in distress than others (0,04).

Physically abused women using a knife developed more peritraumatic distress (p=0,02).

**Conclusions:** Domestic violence is a global public health problem, that calls for urgent actions. Peritraumatic distress linked to violence may lead to psychotraumatic disorders that are the source for traumatized victims of great suffering mental health and a possible vital risk (suicide, risky behavior).

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1116

### Marital satisfaction among Tunisian women victims of domestic violence

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**Introduction:** The phenomenon of domestic violence poses, long been a problem at the social and family. The magnitude of the consequences, associated with this issue justifies the importance placed on the quality of marital satisfaction among abused women.

**Objectives:** To study the quality of marital satisfaction among women victims of domestic violence and to determine predictors of bad marital satisfaction

**Methods:** Our study was descriptive and analytical cross-sectional, carried out with women examined in the context of medical expertise at 'Hedi Chaker hospital', Sfax, from May 2021 until January 2022.

An anonymous survey was asked to these ladies.

The AZRIN questionnaire was used to study the quality of marital satisfaction

**Results:** The age oscillates between 18 and 64 years.

The half of the population (51.6%) had an average socio-economic level.

43.4% (n=53) lived in rented houses, 41% (n=50) owned the houses, 14.8% (n=18) lived with the husband's family and 0.8% (n=1) was homeless.

All the women of our population were married: it was the first marriage in (89.3%).

The majority (86.1%) had children.

The average duration of marriage in our study was 11.16 years  $\pm$  9.12 years (min=1, max=40).

66.4% (n=81) were abused by their spouses during the first year of marriage.

Forty-seven women (38.5%) lived this ordeal daily.

98.7% were victim of verbal violence, 94.7% of physical violence, 97.3% of psychological violence and 54.7% of sexual violence.

Marital satisfaction was poor among 71,3% of ladies, average among 9% and good among 19,7%.

Bad marital satisfaction was significantly correlated with verbal violence (p=0,02), physical violence (p=0,01), psychological violence (p= 0,003) and sexual violence (p=0,04).

**Conclusions:** As our results have shown, we do not expect assaulted women to be satisfied in their couple relationships.

Urgent help must be provided to these women to save them from this burden.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1117

### Prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder after Childbirth: A Tunisian Sample

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**Introduction:** Childbirth is a period of transition for women, which can have several physiological and psychological repercussions on their lives.

**Objectives:** To estimate the prevalence of postpartum post-traumatic stress disorder in a sample group of Tunisian women.

**Methods:** This is a longitudinal prospective descriptive study carried out among women who were hospitalized for childbirth in the obstetrics gynecology department and those who consulted the outpatient perinatal consultation of the Tahar Sfar Mahdia hospital during a period of 7 months from March 15, 2020 to September 15, 2020. Data collection was based on a pre-established questionnaire determining the different socio-demographic and clinical characteristics.

The women's psychometric assessment was conducted using a PCLS psychiatric scale for screening for post-traumatic stress disorder.

**Results:** We collected 120 women with an average age of 28.3  $\pm$  5.3 years. Among our sample, two women had a history of depression (1.6%) and three participants had a history of an anxiety disorder (2.5%). Thirty-five patients (29.1%) had a pathological obstetric history. However, fifteen patients (12.5%) were hospitalized during their pregnancies. Eighty-seven patients (72.5%) expressed their anticipated fear of childbirth and one hundred two patients (85%) had a good marital relationship with good social support. 48.3% of deliveries were vaginal and 27.5% were by emergency cesarean section. Level three pain was expressed in 73.3% of deliveries. Psychometric assessment revealed a prevalence of PTSD at 5.8% with PTSD symptomatology in 18.4% of women.

**Conclusions:** Postpartum post-traumatic stress disorder is a major public health problem that affects the healthy development of the newborn and the mental and physical recovery.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared