

EV1527

Ulsba's Epva hospital team's first year of activity

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Domestic violence (DV) against women still lacks rigor in its identification and denouncement, which makes it an under diagnosed condition.

Physical and psychic well-being of women who are victims of DV is threatened hence it is essential to discuss this subject as a health matter. Furthermore, health professionals are usually DV victims' first contact. In 2009, Margaret Chan from WHO stated that "Preventing violence against women requires a multi-sectoral approach, and in this context the health sector has a central role to play which includes helping to identify abuse early, providing victims with the necessary treatment, and referring women to appropriate and informed care."

Portuguese Health Ministry has created, through the legal dispatch No. 6378/2013 of may 16, an integrated intervention model on interpersonal violence throughout life, entitled Ação de Saúde sobre Género, Violência e Ciclo de Vida (ASGVCV), made operational by Equipas para a Prevenção da Violência em Adultos (EPVA) teams.

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What is mommy doing in the bathroom? A typical case of postpartum psychosis

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Objective We report the case of a 41-year-old woman brought by her husband for behavioral disorder during the last week. As background, she had her first vaginal delivery after a risky pregnancy a fortnight ago, which required uterine arteries embolization for intense uterine bleeding; and an adjustment disorder eight years ago.

Results The patient presents a wordy and inadequate speech, as well as insomnia for the last seven nights. She has injuries in both of her hands due to intensive cleaning of her home and genitalia. Her condition is fluctuant, remaining for hours in the bathroom after breastfeeding and behaving strangely at night, with an irritable mood and being unable to care for their child.

She also has a fever of 39°C, with thrombocytosis (850,000 platelets) and a c-reactive protein up to 20 as relevant alterations, attributed to mastitis and consequences of the recent intervention. Olanzapine at a dose of 10 mg per day was introduced after stopping breastfeeding, with very good tolerance and complete clinical remission within a few days, with the diagnosis of postpartum psychosis and suspected affective disorder of the bipolar spectrum.

Conclusions Puerperal psychosis is misdiagnosed in at least 50% of cases, with a prevalence of 1–2/1000 births, and appears more frequently between the 3rd and 9th day after delivery. The risk for both mother and child is severe and it must be treated immediately, being its evolution in general favorable. Most of the risk factors and clinical manifestations for this condition are described in this case.

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Affirmative competence and practices of mental health professionals with LGB clients: An Ibero-American study

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Introduction There are not many studies about affirmative competence and practices among mental health professionals working with lesbian, gay, and/or bisexual (LGB) clients.

Objectives The objectives of this research are to assess the levels of affirmative competence and practices of professionals in Ibero-American countries.

Aim We aim to compare differences regarding gender, country of origin, religious beliefs, political orientation, sexual orientation, age, education, marital status, and possessing specific training related to working with LGB clients, in order to determine the predictive association of the variables under study.

Methods The sample consists of 630 therapists from various countries various Ibero-American countries: 23% from Portugal, 23.2% from Brazil, 19.1% from Spain, 6.7% from Mexico, 6.7% from Argentina and 18.6% from other countries. Ages ranged from 19 to 75 years old, with a mean age of 41.46 years. The socio-demographic questionnaire, the Sexual Orientation Counselor Competency Scale, and the Affirmative Practice Questionnaire were the measures used.

Results The results show statistically significant differences when comparing marital status, sexual orientation, political orientation, religious beliefs, level of education, and specific training concerning LGB issues. Age, gender, and country of residence show no statistically significant differences. The linear regression model demonstrates that there is a significant predictive value between affirmative competence and practices with LGB clients.

Conclusions This study indicates that mental health professionals should undergo some type of academic or professional training and/or possess experience in regards to working with LGB clients, in order to enhance their approach when working with this population.

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Violence suffered by women before her incarceration: Integrative literature review

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Introduction The complex phenomenon of violence against women is determined by gender relations that, from a historical and social construction of female and male, and the biological differences which gives unequal power between men and women. This results in increased vulnerability of women, exposing them to physical, psychological and sexual violence. The history of vio-