with frequency of hysterical manifestations in the structure of NPMD ($P > 0.05$). There were more married (68.82%) than divorced (15.05%), widowed (10.75%), single (5.38%); more working (70.97%) than pensioners (22.58%), unemployed (6.45%); more living with husband (51.61%) than with husband and children (17.21%), living alone (15.05%), with adult children (16.13%); more townswomen (80.65%) than villagers (19.35%); education more often secondary (51.61%), high (45.16%) than elementary (3.23%); disharmonic family relations more often (70.97%) than harmonic (13.98%), indifferent (15.05%).

Conclusions   Age, menopause, female sex are reliably ($P < 0.05$) connected with intensification of hysterical symptoms in the structure of NPMD in difference from sociodemographic parameters not associated with frequency of hysterical manifestations.

Disclosure of interest   The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1508
World maternal mental health day

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Introduction   As many as 20% of mothers experiences some type of perinatal mood and anxiety disorder (PMAD) worldwide. Women of every culture, age, income level, and race are at risk for PMADs with potential effects to mother and child.

Objectives   To promote awareness of maternal mental health and PMADs.

Method   An international task force met via online videoconference to make plans for the inaugural World Maternal Mental Health Day. The task force soon grew to include representatives from around the globe with a common goal to increase awareness of and influence policy about maternal mental health. This presentation will discuss the process, successes, challenges, and engage participants in future social marketing strategies for World Maternal Mental Health Day. International reach and impact will be discussed.

Result   Organizations from 12 countries were involved in this event, with twitter and landing page activity across the globe. A unique logo was developed and numerous organizations endorsed the event. An international social media campaign included a Twitter Feed "#Maternal Mental Health Matters" starting in Australia, Facebook page, and landing page. The first World MMH Day was held May 4, 2016.

Conclusion   Increased awareness will continue to drive social change with a goal of improving the quality of care for women worldwide who experience all types of PMADs and to reduce the stigma of maternal mental illness. World Maternal Mental Health Day will be held each year on the first Wednesday of May, close to "mother's day" and "mental health week" in many countries.

Disclosure of interest   The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV1509
Evaluation of capacity to love, depression, and anxiety in women according to their relationship status

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Introduction   Associations between psychiatric disorders and relationship status as well as the impact of psychiatric symptoms on the quality of romantic relationships have already been demonstrated but the association between psychiatric symptoms and the capacity to maintain romantic relationships has been rarely examined.

Aim   To investigate anxiety, depressive symptoms and capacity to love (CTL) in single women (sw) and those in a relationship (rw).

Methods   Two hundred healthy adult females (100 sw, 100 rw; mean age 27.8 ± 8.1 yrs and 27.3 ± 8.1 yrs, respectively) completed the PHQ-4 and the CTL-Inventory. Differences in anxiety and depressive symptoms and CTL between both groups were assessed by independent-samples t-tests. Moreover, correlations between CTL, anxiety and depressive symptoms in each group were investigated.

Results   Sw showed a significantly higher level of depressive symptoms (mean$_{sw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{sw}$ 1.59 ± 1.66, mean$_{rw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{rw}$ 1.07 ± 1.37, $P = 0.016$) and a significantly lower CTL (mean$_{sw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{sw}$ 126.81 ± 12.60; mean$_{rw}$ $\pm$ SD$_{rw}$ 137.13 ± 11.26, $P \leq 0.001$) than rw but no differences occurred for anxiety symptoms.

Among sw, CTL negatively correlated with depressive ($r = -0.37$, $P < 0.001$) and anxiety symptoms ($r = -0.44$, $P < 0.001$) whereas in rw, a negative correlation occurred only between CTL and depressive symptoms ($r = -0.43$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion   Our results suggest that single women, compared to women in a relationship, show a lower CTL and suffer more from depressive symptoms.

Furthermore, a lower CTL is associated with more anxiety and depressive symptoms, thus suggesting that future therapeutic approaches to depression and anxiety should also take into account relationship conflicts and CTL. As a crucial personality trait, CTL might be an important moderator of coping with common psychiatric symptoms.

Disclosure of interest   The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1510
Particularities in immigration amongst homeless women in Girona

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Introduction   Homelessness is a problem which affects all the areas of those who suffer it, affecting their health seriously. These risks increase when the affected person has carried out a migratory process. Another risk factor, apart from immigration, is to be woman.

Objectives   To analyse the gender demographic differences in a total cohort of homeless people in the city of Girona in 2006 and continued until the present day.

Methods   Prospective longitudinal study of the total population of homeless people in Girona. In 2006, a list was made of all the homeless people detected by both specialized and non-specialized teams which have been followed until the present day.

Results   The total number of women in the sample is lower ($n = 106$, 11.2%). There are fewer immigrant than autochthonous women (Chi^2 = 23,1, df = 1, $P < 0.001$).

After following the total homeless population in 2006, we can confirm that currently we can still identify 62 people in the territory (6.7%). In this subsample there are no differences between genders (man: $n = 54$, 6.5% vs. woman: $n = 8$, 7.5%; Chi^2 = 0.21, df = 2, $P = 0.89$). That is, men and women remain in their homeless condition in a proportional way. This fact presents great limitations, since we do not know what happened with the other 93% of the initial sample.