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Introduction: This study revolves around self-esteem which is defined as a basic human characteristic related to self-awareness, emotions, cognitions, behavior, lifestyle, general health and socio-economic factors. This fundamental data of the personality is revealed from one person to another as well as from one period to another. Many studies point out that advancing adults do not necessarily imply a decline in sense of self-worth, although skill losses are very real in many areas of psychological activity. Therefore, it seemed interesting to us to further explore this point in Moroccan women.

Objectives: Evaluate and compare self-esteem among different age groups of Moroccan women. Identify the different influencing factors.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire based on tow parts, the first based Rosenberg scale, and the second part to identify the presence of certain factors influencing self-esteem.

Results: Our researches have shown a similar results to those of some previous studies. Indeed, we found out that women experience a significant rise of self-esteem simultaneously with the increase of age. Yet, this self-esteem starts to decline in middle-aged women. Several factors can affect it; we can note on the top, the impact of relationships, education and physical health.

Conclusions: This research contributes to our understanding of Moroccan women's self-esteem and to the identification of factors that influence it.Self-esteem is a core identity issue, essential to personal validation and our ability to experience joy. Previous researchs also suggests that self-esteem might influence economic welfare and physical health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: self-esteem; women

EPV1667

Gender disparities in a psychiatric department in Tunisia

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Introduction: Gender disparities exist regarding prevalence, symptomatology and risk factors of mental disorders. In Tunisia, there is only one hospital dedicated entirely to mental health which is Razi hospital.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess gender based mental health disparities in a psychiatric department and its related factors.

Methods: A cross sectional and comparative survey was conducted between March and April 2021 in the department of psychiatry D of Razi Hospital including 70 patients with a sex ratio= 1.

Results: The participants were aged between 17 and 68. Men had higher rate of celibacy: 80% of men against 48.57% of women

(p=0.009). A total of 11.42% of women were illiterate against 2.85% of men, 48% of men were unemployed against 62.85% of women. There was a significant difference between gender and use of cigarettes, cannabis and alcohol (p<0.001). The diagnosis was mood disorders for 35.42% of women and 17.14% of men and schizophrenia for 57.14% of women and 77.14% of men. Gender and modality of hospitalization were significantly associated (p=0.046): 14% of women were involuntary hospitalized against 40% of men. Time between symptoms onset and consulting is 3.5 years ($\pm$5.67) for women and 1.77 ($\pm$4.75) for men. The mean number of admissions for women is 1.59 and for men 4.2 (p=0.009).

Conclusions: Onset of mental disorders for women is 3 to 4 years later than men. They have better premorbid functionning and better social networks.Gender disparities are not only determined biologically but also socially.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: gender disparities; Tunisia

Others

EPV1668

Simultaneous study of behavioral synchronization of two individuals during a cooperative task

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Introduction: Interpersonally coordinated behaviors are crucial for social interactions.The "Theory of Mind," or mentalization capacity, of an individual is essential for the establishment of behavioral synchronization. The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET) is used to assess mentalization, social cognition and empathy. Previous RMET studies, investigated people in isolation, not in social situations. It is unclear how the RMET predicts functioning during real-life social interactions.

Objectives: To investigate the relationship between the performance measured on the RMET test and the synchronous behavior of two individuals interacting with each other during tasks requiring social collaboration.

Methods: Sample included healthy controls (HC,n=48) and patients with ADHD (n=26) or schizophrenia (SCH,n=36) from an ongoing EEG-hyperscanning study, employing a social coordination condition.We applied a Go/NoGo reaction time(RT) task performed by pairs of participants. Synchronous behavior was characterized by the correlation of participants' RTs.We used the percent (%) correct responses from the RMET to characterize social cognition.

Results: In HC, with better social cognitive performance, the correlation of behavioral responses was significantly (p<0.05) higher. In ADHD, better performance on the RMET was also accompanied by better behavioral synchronization, but the association did not reach significance due to the smaller sample size. In SCH, no relationship was detected.

Conclusions: In HC and ADHD, the mentalization ability as measured by RMET is associated with the behavioral synchronization between individuals in social interaction.The lack of