

EPV1630

Quality of Life Among Women With Breast Cancer

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Introduction: Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer in women all over the world. Its physical consequences and psychosocial distress had adverse effect on quality of life (QOL).

Objectives: Evaluate the QOL among women with BC.

Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study of BC patients, carried out during a period of 5 years. Socio-demographic and medical data was collected based on a pre-established synoptic sheet. The European Organization for Research and Treatment Quality of Life Questionnaires (EORTC QLQ-C30) and EORTC QLQ-BR23 were used to assess the QOL.

Results: A total of 100 patients were included. The mean age was 52 ± 8 years. The mean overall health score was 77.5 ± 25.5 . The mean scores of physical and emotional functioning were 82 ± 25.1 and 90 ± 19.5 respectively. The QLQ-BR23 objectified a body image score of 63 ± 23.9 , an average score for sexual functioning of 87.3 ± 22 with loss of sexual enjoyment in 75% of cases. The increase in mean overall health score and physical functioning was significantly associated with type of treatment ($p = 0.01$). The mean score of emotional functioning was correlated with the feeling of support ($p = 0.04$). The increase in the patient's body image score was significantly associated with age ($p < 10^{-3}$), marital status ($p = 0.01$) and having had a mastectomy ($p < 10^{-3}$).

Conclusions: Our results underline the importance of psychosocial care, which must be an integral part of oncological care in women with BC, in order to improve their quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Quality of Life; breast cancer; women

EPV1632

Sexual health in Tunisian women after menopause: There is a need to improve it to sustain emotional and mental wellbeing

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Introduction: Maintaining sexuality is important to the well-being of women, particularly after menopause and benefits of sexual satisfaction in terms of emotional well-being and quality of life have been well demonstrated.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the sexual health behaviors in Tunisian women during and after menopause and the awareness of

Tunisian partners about the role of the quality of their sexuality regarding their physical and psychological wellbeing.

Methods: We comprehensively review the scientific literature using Pubmed database to state Tunisian literature regarding sexual behaviors and function in women during and after menopause. Interviews with twenty Tunisian women after menopause about sexual health have been conducted.

Results: Our bibliographic research revealed a poor literature with only two papers responding to our inquiry but among a specific female population investigated after experiencing breast cancer "Female sexuality in premenopausal patients with breast cancer on endocrine therapy and sexuality after breast cancer: cultural specificities of Tunisian population". Interrogated women reported a poor sexual satisfaction as well as sexual difficulties in the partner or with him. In fact, there is an important wrong understanding of the female anatomy and physiology by both partners, for the female sexual satisfaction. There is also many wrong cultural ideas about menopause and sexuality.

Conclusions: Currently, sexuality in Tunisian women during and after menopause is influenced by ageing, by previous sexual function and experiences, the male domination in partner's sexual practices and the sexual functioning in the partner. In general, there is an unfavorable body image and disturbed sexual health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual health; menopause

EPV1633

The Moderator Role Of Gender In The Relationship Between Behavioral Inhibition And Parental Behaviour In Preschool Children

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Introduction: Preschool Behavioural Inhibition (BI) was found to be a temperamental risk factor of anxiety disorders in later life; especially in women. Similarly, previous research revealed that parental behaviour plays a major role in the development and maintenance of anxiety disorders. Gender differences in parental responses to child's temperament may contribute to the stronger association between BI and anxiety disorders in females.

Objectives: We aimed to examine the moderating effect of child's gender in the association between child's BI and parenting behaviour in a non-clinical sample of parents of preschool children.

Methods: A cross-sectional sample of parents (N=94) of preschool children (girls 47.4%) filled out the Behavioural Inhibition Questionnaire (BIQ) and the Multidimensional Assessment of Parenting Scale (MAPS).

Results: Child's gender was found to moderate the relationships between BIQ scores and MAPS Supportive Parenting ($F(3,90)=4.350$, $p=.007$, $R^2=.127$), as well as Hostile Parenting ($F(3,89)=3.478$, $p=.019$, $R^2=.105$). In boys, higher BIQ scores were associated with higher levels of Supporting Parenting ($b=.005$, $p=.027$), while in girls this association was reversed ($b=-.004$, $p=.037$). Furthermore, in boys, no association was found between BIQ scores and Hostile Parenting