Syndrome by proxy has been mentioned. In view of the total history, Münchhausen was likely for the two children. Besides, several other incidents have been happening repeatedly while caring for the other hospitalized children, a mother-child relapses (0.1g/l) and neurological complications. As the mother by her mother) in the pediatric department at the Hédi Chaker Hospital, her youngest daughter was hospitalized (accompanied to our ward under constraint for aggressiveness towards her one-year-old child, hospitalized in the CHU Hédi Chaker Sfax pediatric ward. The study involved 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years (M = 26.9; SD = 13.7) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo. Participants were asked to evaluate their emotional state at the present time, choosing one of the following answers: “excellent”, “very good”, “average”, “good”, “very poor”, “poor”. The same pattern of the answer frequency distribution was established for men and women. “Good” was the most frequent answer (40% in men and 40% in women), followed by “average” (32% and 36%), “excellent” (18% and 12%), “poor” (9% and 11%), and “very poor” (1% and 2%). Statistical analysis on a rank scale with t-test for independent samples showed that the differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women are significant (t = 2.132; p = 0.033). The study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

**Conclusions:** Munchausen syndrome by proxy is a complex form of child abuse by the mother, representing a major diagnostic and therapeutic challenge for both somaticians and psychiatrists.

**Keywords:** children abuse; maltreatment; Munchhausen syndrome

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**EPP1456**

Severe hypoglycemia revealing a münchhausen syndrome by proxy: A case report

L. Arbi1, E. Mhiri2, N. Messedi2, F. Charfeddine2, D. Gdoura1 and J. Aloulou2
1Psychiatry (b), Hedi Chaker University hospital, Sfax, Tunisia and 2Psychiatry (b), Hedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia

**Introduction:** Munchausen syndrome by proxy, is a very rare form of abuse, lying on the border between pediatric, psychiatric and legal fields.

**Objectives:** To describe a case of Munchausen syndrome by proxy in a mother after the discovery of severe hypoglycemia in her 14-month-old child, hospitalized in the CHU Hédi Chaker Sfax pediatric ward.

**Methods:** This is a presentation of a clinical case and review of the literature via pubmed using the following keywords: "children, abuse, maltreatment, Munchhausen syndrome".

**Results:** This is a 23-year-old woman, mother of two daughters, with a psychiatric history, married to a 43-year-old man known to have diabetes on insulin for several years. The patient was admitted to our ward under constraint for aggressiveness towards her one-and-a-half-year-old daughter. Indeed, one month before her hospitalization, her youngest daughter was hospitalized (accompanied by her mother) in the pediatric department at the Hédi Chaker Sfax University Hospital for severe hypoglycemia (0.3g/l). During hospitalization, the girl presented a more severe hypoglycaemia relapses (0.1g/l) and neurological complications. As the mother was indifferent to her daughter’s troubles and was neglectful of her while caring for the other hospitalized children, a mother-child separation was decided and then the blood sugar levels was stabilized. Besides, several other incidents have been happening repeatedly for the two children. In view of the total history, Münchhausen syndrome by proxy has been mentioned.

**Conclusions:** Munchausen syndrome by proxy is a complex form of child abuse by the mother, representing a major diagnostic and therapeutic challenge for both somaticians and psychiatrists.

**Keywords:** children abuse; maltreatment; Munchhausen syndrome

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**EPP1457**

Gender differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in Russians

R. Shilko, L. Shaigerova*, A. Dolgikh, O. Almazova and M. Rabeson
Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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**Introduction:** Research into sociocultural mediation of mental health engages the factor of gender differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state.

**Objectives:** The current study aims to identify the features of the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women.

**Methods:** The study involved 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years (M = 26.9; SD = 13.7) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo. Participants were asked to evaluate their emotional state at the present time, choosing one of the following answers: “excellent”, “very good”, “average”, “good”, “very poor”, “poor”. The study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

**Results:** The same pattern of the answer frequency distribution was established for men and women. “Good” was the most frequent answer (40% in men and 40% in women), followed by “average” (32% and 36%), “excellent” (18% and 12%), “poor” (9% and 11%), and “very poor” (1% and 2%). Statistical analysis on a rank scale with t-test for independent samples showed that the differences in the subjective assessment of emotional state in men and women are significant (t = 2.132; p = 0.033).

**Conclusions:** Thus, both men and women rarely choose the extreme answers to assess their emotional state. Despite this similarity, there are statistically significant gender differences in the subjective assessments of emotional state: men are more likely to choose the answer “excellent” and use the answers “average”, “poor” and “very poor” less frequently. The study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

**Keywords:** mental health; Gender; emotional state; subjective assessment

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**EPP1458**

Abnormal sensory sensitivity during pregnancy, peripartum and post-partum in mothers with high functioning autism spectrum disorder: A preliminary study.

V. Nisticò1,2, S. Limonta1, R. Faggioni3, P. Turriziani1, L. Gianbanco1, F. Calistro4, A. Priori1,2,6, B. Demartini1,2,7 and O. Gambini1,2
1Dipartimento Di Scienze Della Salute, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy; 2Unità Di Psichiatria Di, ASST Santi Paolo e Carlo, Presidio San Paolo, Milano, Italy; 3Dipartimento Di Neurotechnology And Experimental Brain Therapeutics, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy; 4Dipartimento Di
Introduction: Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder without intellectual disabilities (High Functioning ASD, HF-ASD) present atypical sensory sensitivity, due to the hyper-reactivity to sensory inputs.

Objectives: To retrospectively evaluate the sensory sensitivity in a sample of mothers with HF-ASD during pregnancy (pre-partum), delivery and childbirth (peri-partum) and during the three months after delivery (post-partum).

Methods: 19 HF-ASD and 13 neurotypical (NT) mothers were asked to complete an ad-hoc questionnaire designed for the study, named Maternity Questionnaire, assessing sensory perception during pre-, peri- and post-partum. Moreover, they underwent the following assessment: the Autism Quotient (AQ), the Empathy Quotient (EQ), the Ritvo Autism Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised (RAADS-R), the Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), the Sensory Perception Quotient (SPQ) and the Post Partum Bonding Questionnaire (PBQ).

Results: At the Maternity Questionnaire, HF-ASD mothers showed higher sensitivity scores than NT mothers overall. Moreover, HF-ASD mothers presented lower sensitivity during the peri-partum, compared to pre- and post-partum periods, while NT mothers showed a linear decrease from pre- to post-partum. The two groups significantly differed at the AQ, the EQ, the RAADS-R, the SPQ and Factor 3 of the PBQ. Sensitivity during pre- and post-partum positively correlated with EPDS scores.

Conclusions: Mothers with HFA tend to experience pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period differently from neurotypical mothers, particularly in terms of hypersensitivity, although during the peri-partum the hypersensitivity decreases. Further studies investigating these aspects might give fundamental hints to provide proper help to HF-ASD mothers during pregnancy and motherhood overall.

Keywords: Sensory perception; pregnancy; post-partum; High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder

EPP1460

Negative attitude towards the appearance: Connection with eating behavior and social anxiety

E. Sedova*, S. Kalina and Z. Gardanova
Psychological-social Department, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: A negative attitude towards the body supposed to lead to eating disorders and to increase the level of social anxiety.

Objectives: The research aim is to study the characteristics of eating behavior and social anxiety in women who have negative attitude towards their body.

Methods: The following methods have been used: Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ); Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26); Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation (BFNE); Iowa–Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure (INCOM), Social avoidance and distress scale (SADS). The sample consists of 98 women in the age from 18 to 60 years belonged to three age groups: Group 1: N=41, mean age 21.0+3.1; Group 2: N=29, mean age 29.5+4.9; Group 3: N=28, mean age 47.5+12.5.

Results: We have found out a statistically significant correlation between the negative attitude towards the body and the social anxiety. The more a woman dislike her appearance the higher is the level of social anxiety and the higher is the risk of eating disorders. It should be mentioned that all the negative tendencies are more pronounced in the youngest age group.

Conclusions: The research results can be implemented when designing prevention programs. Such programs are extremely important for young women in the age from 18 to 24 years as they have the highest risk of forming an eating disorder as well as the social anxiety disorder.

Keywords: social anxiety; appearance; eating behavior