

Introduction: Pregnancy is a period of important physical, psychological and hormonal changes. All these changes affect daily life, relationships with others, the relationship with the body and particularly the intimate and sexual aspect within the couple.

Objectives: to describe the sociodemographic and clinical profile of pregnant women, explore their perceptions and practices regarding sexuality during an uncomplicated pregnancy and to assess the impact of pregnancy on the couple's sexuality.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive study conducted among pregnant women followed at the outpatient prenatal and women in immediate postpartum who gave birth in the obstetrics department of EPS Tahar Sfar Mahdia, during a period of 6 months from 01 September 2019 to 28 February 2020. The evaluation of women's sex life during pregnancy was conducted using a predefined questionnaire and the validated scale translated into Arabic "Arabic Female Sexual Function Index (ArFSFI)".

Results: A total of 110 patients were included. The average age of the patients was 30.2 +/- 4.98 years. In 60 % of the cases, the patients were from rural areas. More than half (55%) of our patients had a primary education and were housewives (64%). They were married for love in 59% and the marriage was arranged for 41% of the women. More than 2/3 of our patients (71%) reported a good marital relationship. In relation to the current pregnancy: the majority of patients (70%) were in immediate post partum, the pregnancy was desired (98.1%), well experienced (62%).

For most of the patients (58,2%), sexual intercourse was possible and without risk during the whole pregnancy, but some women thought about the risk of abortion or premature delivery (37.3%), the risk of metrorrhagia (10%) and the risk of infection (6.4%). Most patients (87.2%) reported a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse during pregnancy. Most women reported a decrease in desire (51.8%), and sexual satisfaction (55.6%) during their pregnancies. For partner sexuality, desire was stationary for 89% and sexual satisfaction was decreased in 61.1% of cases. Almost half of our patients (42.7%) talked about sexuality : to the husband in 74% of cases, followed by social networks in 58% of cases. The motivation for talking about sexuality was in the majority of cases (61.7%) secondary to a complication (metrorrhagia/ Threatned premature labor..).The mean FSFI total score was 25.3 ± 2.8. More than 2/3 of the patients (70%) had a score <26.55 indicating female sexual dysfunction.

Conclusions: Performing sexual acts during pregnancy has very low risk, contraindications are rare and specific. It is therefore important that patients be informed and reassured on this subject. Information on sexuality during pregnancy should be systematically provided to women during their pregnancy follow-up.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1043

Sexual dysfunction in chemsex users - research report

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Introduction: Epidemiology and etiology of sexual disorders and problems have been described in detail for heterosexual men. In the

case of MSM, scientific studies are much more limited, and the presented frequencies depend largely on the methodology of the study and the population covered by the study (socio-cultural differences, influence of minority stress). For chemsex users, the data is even more enigmatic; the subchapter presents data from the research currently conducted in Poland that has not yet been published. Most studies in the recent past have focused on assessing the risk of HIV transmission, sexual dysfunction associated with diagnosis, and the use of antiretroviral drugs. Only recently have been published papers, though still few, assessing the frequency of specific sexual dysfunctions among MSM, which are included as a whole group. It should be emphasized that there is currently no conclusive evidence to suggest a different diagnostic or therapeutic approach for sexual dysfunction in MSM patients.

Objectives: Most studies in the recent past have focused on assessing the risk of HIV transmission, sexual dysfunction associated with diagnosis, and the use of antiretroviral drugs. Only recently have been published papers, though still few, assessing the frequency of specific sexual dysfunctions among MSM, which are included as a whole group. It should be emphasized that there is currently no conclusive evidence to suggest a different diagnostic or therapeutic approach for sexual dysfunction in MSM patients. The aim of the presented report is to supplement the knowledge about the MSM population of Chemsex users.

Methods: A focus group of 60 men aged 18-50 split was assembled into four groups depending on the type of sexual contact (ChemSex non-ChemSex) and HIV +/- . The focus data was supplemented with research tools: a questionnaire containing 75 questions - elements of medical and sexological interview, and a standardized scale: The quality of life questionnaire in relation to sex - Male (Polish version of the SQoL-M), Premature ejaculation questionnaire and the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF).

Results: The results are being analyzed. The full report will be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: The aim of the project is to assess the quality of sexual life and to examine the frequency of sexual dysfunction in the MSM population, active Chemsex users and the frequency of sexual contacts, the number of sexual partners, perceived sexual needs and satisfaction, as well as to determine the psychosocial / medical factors influencing the occurrence of sexual dysfunction.

Supplementing knowledge in this field will allow for more effective therapeutic effects.

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A case report on the implications of unexpressed homosexuality.

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Introduction: Sexual orientation is one's romantic preference of attraction, may it be towards the same gender or the opposite. Since ages, lot of communities have considered orientation other than heterosexuality as a taboo. Possession Trance disorder is a trance