

Methods: The participants of the study consisted of 225 men serving sentences of imprisonment in a dozen of Polish prisons. Two clinical populations were compared: of perpetrators diagnosed and not diagnosed with sexual preference disorders. The control group consisted of offenders of crimes other than against sexual freedom.

Results: no personality and psychosocial variables were identified that would significantly differentiate offenders diagnosed and not diagnosed with paraphilic disorder.

Conclusions: The results of this study justify the use of selected tools to complement the clinical diagnosis, allowing for obtaining additional data, independent from case files and interview, that would increase the probability of sexual preference disorders.

Disclosure: The study was approved by the ethical committee at the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw and the Director General of the Prison Service. Scientific work was financed from the budget for science in the years 2017-2021, as a research project D
Keywords: sexual preference disorders; paraphilic disorders; personality

EPV1452

Factors associated with changes in sexual behavior during Ramadan

N. Sayari*, A. Maamri, A. Hajri, R. Haoua and H. Zalila

Razi Hospital, Emergency And Outpatient Departement, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Previous studies have shown that the month of Ramadan has a negative impact on the sexual life of fasters. Sexuality during Ramadan seems monotonous, rather poor, leaving little room for foreplay, sensuality and diversification of the sexual repertoire.

Objectives: To examine the socio-demographic and religious factors associated with the change in the sexual lives of fasters

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among married Muslim volunteers in Tunisia. The data was collected with an anonymous self-completed questionnaire, one week before Ramadan (W-1) and the fourth week of Ramadan (W4).

Results: We included 100 participants in this survey. The analytical study found a negative correlation between age and the frequency of coitus during Ramadan ($r = -0.2$, $p = 0.04$). The length of the marriage was associated with less communication about sexual satisfaction during Ramadan ($P = 0.01$). Rural origin was associated with less tenderness ($p = 0.03$) and shorter foreplay ($p = 0.03$). Wearing the veil was associated with sexual abstinence in women during Ramadan ($p = 0.038$) and not wearing it was associated with the cessation of oral sex ($p = 0.04$). The practice of prayer was correlated to a lesser diversification of sexual positions ($p = 0.01$) and to the withdrawal of certain sexual positions: posterior vaginal ($p = 0.01$), lateral ($p = 0.02$), Andromache ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusions: Changes in the expression of sexuality during Ramadan are not consistent with religious dictates. These findings suggest that the perception of sexuality and its practices are motivated by tradition and culture much more than religion.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual behaviour; fasting; sexuality; Ramadan

EPV1453

Attachment style, ways of coping with stress and life attitudes by MSM who are active chemsex users

P. Kaluzny and R. Kowalczyk*

Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Psychology, Krakow, Poland

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The research was carried out in Poland between 7-19 March 2021 with the help of online questionnaire on a group of 183 male aged 18-20. The subjects were divided into two age groups: 18-29 and 30-40. The second division are chemsex and non chemsex users.

Objectives: Objective of this research was to test whether attachment styles, ways of coping with stress and feeling of sense of life influence the risk of overusing chemsex in MSM groups aged 18-29 and 30-40.

Methods: Online questionnaire composed of demographics and 3 psychological tests: Ways of Attachment Questionnaire (Polpa 2008) Ways of Coping Questionnaire (polish adaptation by P. Szczepaniak, J. Strelau, K. Wrześniewski) Life Attitude Profile - Revised (polish adaptation by R. Klamut)

Results: Examined chemsex users, based on life attitudes analysis, tend to lead a strongly oriented life, are convinced of having clear and well-defined goals. In terms of dealing with stress they are presenting focused-on-task style, they exhibit lowered levels of avoidant style than normally characteristic for addicts. The research did not reveal any connection between chemsex users and attachment styles.

Conclusions: The research did not allow to clearly point out any connections between risk factors and chemsex usage. During data analysis some weak links occurred, nevertheless too weak to state any risk factors. As results of carried out research it was possible to determine some models, which marked some specific values, obtained on given scales, and following connections between heightening and lowering chance of chemsex usage.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: stigma; drugs; chemsex

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A Multidimensional Evaluation of Intimacy

M. Sears*, L. McMahon, C. Crosby, B. Freihart and C. Meston

The University of Texas at Austin, Psychology, Austin, United States of America

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Supportive, nurturing relationships facilitate good health, well-being, and life satisfaction. Intimacy is crucial for developing successful relationships as it strengthens bonds between partners through the exchange of personal details, love, and affection. Despite the importance of intimacy in developing strong relationships, the extant research often conflates affection, trust, and sexual acts with intimacy or only considers one aspect of an intimate relationship (i.e., physical or sexual touch).

Objectives: The current study aimed to clarify what elicits feelings of intimacy in men and women in order to develop a more nuanced