

and arousal to orgasm and pain. Psychological factors, such as dysfunctional beliefs about sexuality, play a significant role in the development and perpetuation of sexual dysfunctions (Nobre, Pinto-Gouveia, 2006; Nobre, Pinto-Gouveia, 2008). Additionally, personality traits, particularly those associated with the Dark Triad (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy), have been suggested as potential protective factors to sexual problems, probably in interaction with sexual assertiveness and a wider experience in sexual behavior (Pilch, Smolorz, 2019).

Objectives: This study investigates the interplay between sexual dysfunctions, sexual dysfunctional beliefs, and Dark Triad personality traits, and compares the differences and similarities in the two different cultural (Hungarian and Spanish) samples.

Methods: Both samples were collected online by sharing the questionnaires on various platforms. Apart from the demographic and sexuality related background questions (age, sex, gender, sexual orientation, sexual lifestyle, etc.) our set of questionnaires included the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX), Sexual Dysfunctional Beliefs Questionnaire (SDBQ, Male and Female Version) and The Short Dark Triad Questionnaire (SD3).

Results: The Hungarian sample consists of 465 participants, the Spanish of 215. However, the processing of the data is still underway, our preliminary results show, that there is a connection between the number of dysfunctional beliefs and occurrence of sexual dysfunctions. Just like Dark Triad traits seem to have negative correlation with dysfunctions.

Conclusions: Our research gives an opportunity to a better understanding of the psychological background of sexual dysfunctions. By taking in consideration the relationship between dysfunctional beliefs and said disorders, professionals can optimize sexual education to aid the prevention of them. Nevertheless, our findings can help the practice of psychotherapy in finding more advanced treatments, thus improving individuals' overall sexual, and general well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0692

Tunisian parents' expectations and approaches regarding sex education of their children according to their age: a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Adolescents often lack vital information for making wise sexual and reproductive decisions, leading to risks like abuse, unwanted pregnancies, and infections. Comprehensive, early, and age-appropriate sex education is crucial. While parents should play a significant role, many underestimate their responsibility. The perception of sex education is changing, with younger parents being more open to participating in their children's education.

Objectives: This study compares the approaches of Tunisian parents with adolescent and pre-adolescent children towards sex education.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design to collect data from Tunisian parents of children between the ages of 1 to 18 using an online survey. Two groups were recruited based on the age of their children, one group had parents of children younger than 10 years old, and the other had parents of adolescents. The survey included questions about the participants' demographics, approach to sex education, reasons for their approach, and opinions on sex-related education in public schools. The survey was anonymous and confidential, and data were collected from January to March 2023 through various social media platforms.

Results: This study surveyed 232 Tunisian parents with children between the ages of 1 and 18, divided into two groups based on the age of their children. The majority of participants were female (62.1%) and married (81.9%). The majority of participants in both groups agreed that sex education is important and indispensable, but only 54.7% of parents in the older children group responded positively to teaching sexual education as an independent subject. There was a significant difference between the two groups regarding their opinions about the appropriate age of sexual education for their children, and who they think should discuss sexual and reproductive health with young people. Most participants indicated that the human body and its development, sexual and reproductive health, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and infections, contraception as well as puberty are the most important subjects to be addressed. Sexuality and sexual behaviors, the concepts of violence and safety, interpersonal relationships, consent, insults, harassment, and sexist cyberbullying were less frequently mentioned.

Conclusions: In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of sex education in Tunisia. Parents in both groups support it but differ on timing and integration. Barriers like communication challenges and religious beliefs exist. These insights can guide tailored sex education programs for Tunisian parents, promoting youth sexual and reproductive health.

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Electroencephalogram monitoring during ketamine antidepressant treatment: a pilot study

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Introduction: Depression is a major cause of disability world-wide. Up to a third of patients have a treatment-resistant form (TRD), presenting a major challenge. Ketamine has been introduced as a novel rapid-acting antidepressant effective in this population. However, at present, ketamine treatment is not routinely informed by any objective neural markers. Basic research has shown promising electroencephalogram (EEG) changes including a decrease in alpha power. However, clinical translation is lacking.