

EPV1040

What's new on the treatment of pedophilia and hebephilia?

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Introduction: Paraphilias constitute a set of psychiatric conditions that are often chronic and require a combination of treatment approaches, such as pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy. Sexual interest toward prepubescent and pubescent (pedophilia and hebephilia) is frequently identified in criminal settings, within numerous child sexual abuse and child pornography offenses. The high prevalence rates and negative consequences of these acts, causing distress in multiple important areas of health and functioning, reveal the importance of preventing these offenses as a clinical and social matter. Secondary prevention programs, which provide treatment and support for those with paraphilia disorders before sexually abusive behaviors and legal system involvement, show as ethically and socially necessary.

Objectives: We aim to discuss and bring insights into the knowledge on pedophilia and hebephilia treatments and prevention programs, in the fields of psychotherapy as well as pharmacologic strategies.

Methods: We present a non-systematic review of the updated literature on this subject from the data found on the *PubMed* and *PsycInfo* databases.

Results: Preliminary results of recent works show that at-risk individuals with paraphilia disorders are often willing to seek treatment without external pressure from the legal system, and report benefits from early treatments. Most studies found that gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists reduce the risk of child sexual abuse in men with pedophilia. An injectable form has shown to lower this risk 2 weeks after the initial injection, suggesting its use as a rapid-onset treatment option. Cyproterone acetate and medroxyprogesterone acetate are other anti-androgen drugs that inhibit hypersexual behavior, with important side effects to be considered. The combination of androgen deprivation treatment and psychotherapy has a greater effect on preventing fantasies, urges, and behaviours in paraphilic patients. Cognitive-behavioural psychotherapy shows the best results and should soon be initiated in all patients. Biomolecular studies revealed that serotonin and prolactin inhibit sexual arousal, being SSRIs used as first treatment in younger patients, particularly in less severe cases.

Conclusions: Evidence-based treatments from randomized clinical trials for paedophilic and hebephilic disorders are lacking. These current numbers reveal the need for widespread implementation of primary and secondary prevention initiatives, that go beyond the prevention of a repeated offense. There is a need for further research using controlled, randomized trials to examine the effectiveness of sexual offender treatment including psychotherapeutic and pharmacologic interventions. The development of more specific, more effective, and better-tolerated medications for these disorders should be recognized as a program worthy of greater support from government and pharmaceutical industry sources.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1041

Quality of life and psychological concerns of adult patients with disorders of sex development

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Introduction: Disorders of sex development (DSD) are characterized by an atypical development of chromosomal, gonadal, and anatomic gender. DSD are divided to three classes with male normal, female normal and abnormal karyotypes and have an incidence at birth of approximately 1 in 5000. DSD patients are exposed during their long-term follow-up to severe psychological stress.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to determine the behavioral concerns of adults with DSD and to identify the major factors that may influence their emotional and psychological well-being.

Methods: We explored, through our genetic counselling reports at the medical University of Sfax, the quality of life and the psychological concerns of all adults patients assessed for DSD with and without chromosomal and/or molecular genetic abnormalities. We also assessed their need of psychological support.

Results: During the last two decades of our genetic counselling experience, 46 adult patients (age superior to 18 years) were selected for this study. The analysis of data revealed that the major psychological concern in our DSD patients was related to their reproductive capacity. In contrast, they have poor subjective norms of communicating sexual and reproductive issues with their partners. Patients who presented non-corrected ambiguous genitalia were in the majority anxious and depressed with a constant feeling of social shame.

Conclusions: Sex development plays a fundamental role in determining the physical attributes of the body, the structure of the brain, behavioral tendencies, and the self-concept. The clinical and social approaches of DSD conditions in our society need to be improved. Genetic and psychological counselling should thorough a deep medical education regarding reproductive and sexual health in each particular case of DSD. We emphasize, that early genetic diagnosis, involvement of patients and families in a patient-centered decision-making process, and consideration of long-term health-related quality-of-life outcomes should be considered in DSD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1042

Exploring women's sexuality during pregnancy : sociodemographic, culturel and relational characteristics

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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 pre-defined 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.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1044

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