

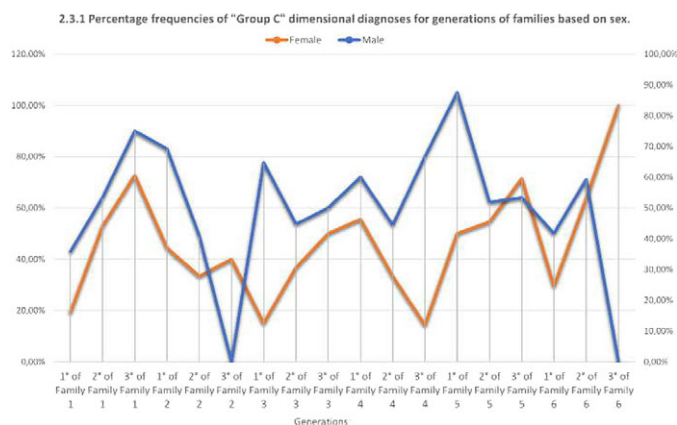
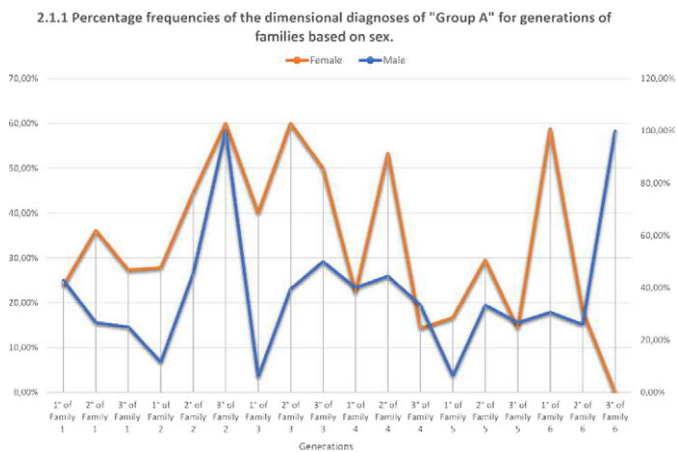
3.0 χ^2 Two-way Test.

Families	A Group	Other Grups	
A	35	77	112
B	34	59	93
C	48	68	116
D	20	28	48
E	46	137	183
F	34	68	102
	217	437	

$\chi^2 = 11.085$ $df = 5$ $p\text{-value} = 0.049$

By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be very statistically significant.

Conclusions: The genetics, and above all the epigenetics, of the phenotypes are periodically transmitted in group “A” and group “C” in the female and male sex. (Graphs 2.1.1 and 2.3.1) Different phenotypes indicate that the complexity of the interactions of the regulatory mechanisms of genes with the environment is extremely significant for the group with the most severe psychiatric pathology.



Keywords: Phenotype; genetics; epigenetics; Psychopathological

EPP0496

Vaginismus: Sociodemographic profile and cultural aspects

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.859

Introduction: Vaginismus is the most common reason for unconsolidated marriages in Tunisia.

Objectives: To describe the socio-demographic profile and to explore the clinical and cultural aspects of sexual functioning of women with vaginismus.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study established over a period of 3 months from the November 1st, 2019 to January 31st, 2020. This study focused on a population of women with vaginismus recruited from outpatient consultations of the hospital’s gynecology and psychiatry departments at the regional hospital of Gabes. We used a pre-established sheet exploring socio-demographic data, medical and gynecological history and informations concerning the partner, the marital relationship and the woman’s sexual activity.

Results: 35 women were included. They had a mean age of 30 years, jobless (54.5%) and with a secondary or university education (91.1%). The mean duration of marriage was 2.4 years. Partner had mean age of 36 and suffering from sexual dysfunction (21.3%). Among women, 12.5% had been sexually abused, 51.6% had suffered “Tasfilh”, 70% had attended discussions about painful defloration. Vaginismus was primary in 85.7% and total in 50% of the cases. About the received thoughts of the women, 40% thought that vaginismus requires medical treatment, 13 of them (40%) thought that the disorder could be resolved spontaneously and 20% believed in a story of witchcraft. 85% consulted a physician and 24.2% a traditional therapist.

Conclusions: Vaginismus seems to be influenced by psychological and sociocultural factors so that a good psychoeducation of brides could reduce the incidence of this sexual disorder.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0497

Migration history, first episode psychosis and child abuse: Results from the EU-GEI study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.860

Introduction: Child abuse is associated with a wide range of mental disease including psychotic disorders. Few studies have investigated