

Results: Forty-five patients were enrolled (68.9% male and 31.1% female). The average age was 46.76 years (SD=12.39). The majority of patients had a low socio-economic status (64.4%). Carbamazepine and phenobarbital were the most commonly AEDs prescribed (57.8% and 53.3% respectively), especially as monotherapy (62.3%). Poor medication adherence was observed in 13 patients (28.9%). The frequency of SD among patients, based on ASEX questionnaire, was 44.4%. The factors associated with SD included carbamazepine and phenobarbital prescription ($p=0.036$ and $p=0.045$ respectively), double or multiple drug therapies ($p=0.006$) and poor medication adherence ($p=0.033$).

Conclusions: SD is very common in patients with epilepsy. This seems to be related to AEDs such as using of carbamazepine and phenobarbital, polytherapy and poor medication adherence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1894

The sexual behavior of Tunisian adults during Ramadan: an opinion survey

H. Ktari^{1*}, B. Amamou¹, K. Abdessatar², H. Mami², M. Oumaya² and R. Bouzid²

¹Psychiatry, Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Monastir and ²Psychiatry, Taher Maamouri Hospital, Nabeul, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The month of Ramadan, a sacred period in the Islamic calendar, is a time of fasting, prayer, and reflection for millions of Muslims worldwide. While the effects of fasting on physical and mental health have been extensively studied, there has been little focus on its specific impact on sexual life, particularly in the Tunisian context.

Objectives: The aim of our research was to study the opinions of Tunisians regarding their sexual behavior during the month of Ramadan.

Methods: This was a retrospective, descriptive, and comparative study conducted through an online survey among Tunisian adults. Data collection was carried out via a self-administered online questionnaire during Ramadan 2024, from March 21 to April 4, 2024. Two reminders were sent and the anonymity of the responses was guaranteed.

Results: Our study included 130 Tunisian adults with a mean age of 28.69 years. The majority of our population resided in urban areas (98.5%), 43.8% were single where 29.2% were in a relationship and both genders were equally represented (53.1% female, 46.9% male). The majority of participants identified as heterosexual (89.2%). During Ramadan, 78.5% of participants fasted, and 77.7% believed sexual activity was permissible during this period. Overall, 44.6% of participants felt that fasting had a negative impact on sexual behavior, 30.7% on sexual desire, and 26% on sexual performance. More than 70% reported that fasting influenced their sexual behavior, primarily in a negative way (44.6%). Among those who perceived an impact ($n=93$), changes were mostly noted in the timing (77.7%) and frequency of sexual activities (75.5%). Furthermore, 72.3% of participants reported that fasting influenced their sexual desire, with 40.9% perceiving this influence positively. Behavioral factors were identified as the most common cause of these changes (52.1%), followed by religious reasons (27.7%) and societal factors (11.7%). Significant gender differences were observed, with women

being more affected by religious factors ($p=0.02$), while men were more influenced by behavioral factors ($p=0.03$). Women also reported a significantly greater impact on the frequency of sexual activity compared to men ($p=0.012$) and perceived a more significant negative impact of fasting on sexual performance compared to men ($p=0.06$).

Conclusions: Our study indicates that Ramadan fasting significantly affects the sexual lives of Tunisians, driven by sociocultural, religious, and physiological factors. This highlights the need for culturally sensitive sexual education and targeted health policies to ensure accessible and inclusive care during Ramadan.

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Prevalence and knowledge of gender dysphoria among young medical trainees

N. Regaieg^{1*}, F. Guermazi¹, D. Mnif¹, A. Jmal², M. Ben Jemaa³, F. Cherif¹, I. Baati¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

¹Psychiatry A department, Hedi Chaker University Hospital; ²Family medicine department, University of Sfax, Faculty of medicine of Sfax and ³Community Health and Epidemiology Department, Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Gender dysphoria (GD) is a rare entity which involves significant distress experienced by an individual due to a perceived discrepancy between his gender identity and his sex assigned at birth. In the current literature, there is little research on medical students' knowledge and attitudes towards this entity.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to estimate the prevalence of gender dysphoria within young medical trainees and to explore their knowledge and beliefs about this entity.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional and descriptive study, carried out on GOOGLE FORMS in the period of time from October 1, 2023, to January 31, 2024, and relating to a population of Tunisian young medical trainees. We used a questionnaire including an information sheet and the gender identity/gender dysphoria questionnaire for adolescents and adults (GIDYQ-AA).

Results: Our study involved 111 participants with a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.56. Their median age was 28 years.

The overall prevalence of gender dysphoria was 0.9%. It was 2.5% among participants assigned male at birth (95% CI=[0.06%–13.2%]) and 0% among those assigned female at birth.

Among the participants, 21.6% had received training on GD or sexual identity disorders during their medical education while 3.6% of reported being aware of specialized services for the management and support of GD.

Four-fifths of the participants (80.2%) believed that the development of GD would be due to organic factors, while 70.3% described the contribution of socio-cultural factors and 58.6% attributed it to early family interactions.

More than a third of the participants (40.6%) considered GD as an entity related to sexual development disorders, 28.8% equated it with a symptom of a more general mental pathology, while 30.6% regarded it as a distinct entity.

Regarding the suffering associated with GD, it was attributed to the internal experience of gender incongruence by 42.3% of the participants, social stigma in 29.8% of cases, and to psychiatric