

was 3592.5 ± 596 Tunisian Dinars. The results of the ASEX showed that 23,8 % (n=19) of participants, 23,6 % (n=13) of male participants and 24 % of female (n=6) participants had sexual dysfunction. Ten per cent of individuals (n=8) have previously consulted a sexologist. Longer working hours, lower monthly income, less physical exercise were significantly associated with increased risk for sexual dysfunction.

Conclusions: Sexual dysfunctions seem to be common among Tunisian doctors. Knowledge about their sexual functioning is important to promote their physical and mental health and to improve the care delivered.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1892

Sleep Health Disparities in Depression: The Role of Sexual Orientation, Education, and Ethnicity

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Introduction: This study explores sleep health disparities among adults with depressive episodes, focusing specifically on sexual and gender minorities (SGM). Given the high prevalence of sleep disturbances in this population, we aim to understand the influence of sexual orientation, alongside sociodemographic factors, on sleep health.

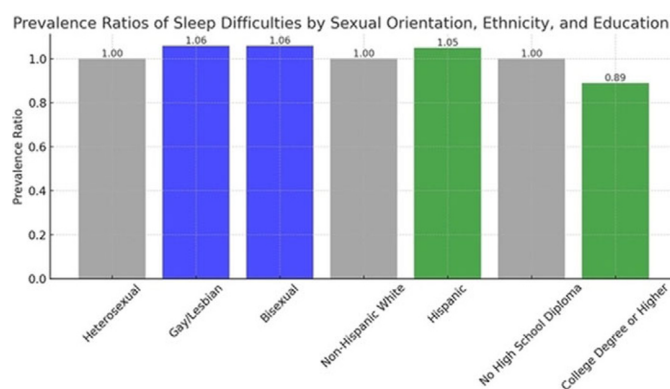
Objectives:

- To determine the prevalence of sleep difficulties among sexual minorities with depressive episodes.
- To assess how sociodemographic factors, including education and ethnicity, relate to sleep health in this population.

Methods: Using data from the 2020-2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), we analyzed a sample of 15,244 individuals who experienced depressive episodes. The study employed weighted estimates to accommodate the survey's multistage sampling design. Descriptive statistics were used to assess the prevalence of various factors, including tobacco and nicotine use, age, gender, ethnicity, income, marital status, and education. To evaluate the relationships between these factors and sleep difficulties, we utilized generalized linear models with Poisson distribution and log-link function to estimate adjusted prevalence ratios for each covariate.

Results: The study identified notable disparities in sleep health among individuals with depressive episodes based on sexual orientation and sociodemographic factors. Gay/lesbian individuals and bisexual individuals were both found to have a higher likelihood of reporting sleep difficulties compared to heterosexuals, with an increased prevalence of 1.06 times ($p = 0.038$ for gay/lesbian and $p = 0.009$ for bisexual). Educational attainment appeared to play a significant protective role; those with a college degree or higher were 0.89 times less likely to report sleep difficulties than individuals without a high school diploma ($p < 0.001$). Additionally, ethnicity influenced sleep health, with Hispanic individuals being 1.05 times more likely to report sleep issues than non-Hispanic Whites ($p = 0.015$).

Image 1:



Conclusions: The findings emphasize the presence of sleep health disparities among sexual and gender minorities experiencing depressive episodes. Gay/lesbian and bisexual individuals face a higher risk of sleep difficulties, highlighting the need for mental health interventions that are sensitive to sexual orientation. The protective effect of higher educational attainment suggests that enhancing access to education and related resources may improve sleep health outcomes. The increased prevalence of sleep difficulties among Hispanic individuals points to the need for culturally tailored approaches in mental health care. Addressing these disparities through individualized and culturally sensitive therapeutic strategies can contribute to better sleep health and overall well-being for these populations, underlining the importance of integrated, comprehensive care in managing depressive disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1893

Antiepileptic drugs and sexual dysfunction in patients with epilepsy

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Introduction: Epilepsy is a common disease that is mostly treated with antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). The sexual dysfunction (SD) side effects related to the use of AEDs have not received sufficient attention.

Objectives: The aims of this study were to assess the prevalence of SD and to study the role played by the AEDs among patients with epilepsy.

Methods: A cross-sectional and analytic study was conducted from September to December 2023, among patients with epilepsy follow up in the neurology outpatients of the University Hospital in Gabes (Tunisia), received AEDs, married for at least six months and sexually active. We collected the therapeutics data including type and number of prescribed AEDs and medication adherence, using pre-established form. SD was measured using the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX) questionnaire.