

Disclosure of Interest: H. Mutwalli Grant / Research support from: The Saudi Arabian Government Educational Sponsorship for PhD, J. Keeler Grant / Research support from: The Medical Research Council, S. Bektas Grant / Research support from: The Turkish Ministry of National Education for PhD training, N. Dhopatkar Employee of: South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM), J. Treasure Grant / Research support from: The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre (BRC) at the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM), Employee of: King's College London, H. Himmerich Grant / Research support from: The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre (BRC) at the South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM), Employee of: King's College London.

O0031

Analyzing life narratives of transsexual people from a developmental point of view

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.238

Introduction: Transsexuality is a form of gender identity, where persons experience a strong dysphoria or dissatisfaction with the original sexual organs and body they are born with, and believe that they belong to the opposite sex -- so many of such persons undertake sex reassignment surgery. Correlates of transsexuality do not suggest causality but they make it possible to better understand transsexuality and its etiology.

Objectives: It has been shown by previous studies that some signs of transsexuality begin to emerge well before puberty. In our study we wanted to track how transsexual individuals develop from early childhood through adolescence and young adulthood regarding their preferred childhood games and toys, dressing and activities, later sexual partners and social responses to their trans identity.

Methods: 59 persons participated as volunteers, who have applied to sex-reassignment surgery and the psychiatric evaluation necessary for the surgery, completed a spontaneously written life narrative as an argument for receiving psychiatric approval for the surgery at the Clinique of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy at Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary. Narratives were content-analyzed and coded regarding signs of transsexuality occurring in early childhood, elementary school-age, and puberty, conflict with friends, and family, sexual life, and love-life. All participants have signed the informed-consent form, and agreed to the scientific use of their data. The study has been approved by the local ethical committee.

Results: Our results show that there were 24 female-to male, and 35 male-to female transsexual participants in our sample. 45.7% wanted to dress in clothes of the opposite sex in early childhood, whereas only 1.4% said that he/she did not. 41.4% befriended

children who were members of the opposite sex, rather than befriending members of the same sex (4.3%), both (7.1%) or none (4.3%). As a young child 55.7% claimed that they preferred toys and games of the opposite sex, whereas 7.1% claimed they did not. The reaction of their families to signs of transsexuality or unusual behavior was supportive, rejecting, indifferent, or mixed in about equal proportion. In elementary school they befriended members of the opposite sex in 37.1% of the time, whereas they befriended members of the same sex in 1.4% of the time, and did not have friends in 22.9%. In elementary school they preferred activities included those of the opposite sex in 45.7%, and they wanted to dress in clothes of the opposite sex in 54.3% of the cases. In adolescence 10% rejected their biological sex, 40% not merely rejected, but desired the body of the opposite sex, and 25.7% was thinking about body/sex alteration procedures.

Conclusions: We can conclude that signs of gender dysphoria emerge in early childhood, and transsexuality may be characterized and anticipated based on such early signs by parents and care takers.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0032

Sexual disorders and psychotropic drugs :about 250 cases

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.239

Introduction: The effect of psychotropic drugs on sexuality is difficult to evaluate because psychiatric disorders are frequently accompanied by sexual dysfunction, independently of any drug intake. However, the iatrogenic aspects of psychotropic drugs linked to their side effects should not be underestimated since they are an important cause of treatment discontinuation.

Objectives: The aim is to show the type of sexual impairment observed according to the different psychotropic drugs used and the means to remedy it. Psychiatric disorders are accompanied by sexual dysfunctions which can be aggravated by psychotropic drugs, and the associated risk factors can be sought or aggravate this undesirable effect.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, concerning patients followed at ArRazi hospital under antipsychotic treatment. We used the "International Index of Erectile Dysfunction" scale, and the data were analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: 68% are men, Age: 71% are between 20 and 50 years old. Marital status: 43% are single, 24% are married, 34% are divorced. 83% have a low socioeconomic level, 45% have a family history of a psychiatric disorder.

58% of patients have a substance use disorder.

38% of patients consulted for a psychotic syndrome, 23% for a depressive syndrome, 17% for a manic syndrome, 11% for a behavioral disorder, 6% for a suicide attempt.

46% of the medications are antipsychotics, 18% are antidepressants, 15% are mood regulators.

83% of the sexual disorder appeared in the first 5 years.