

Methods: The participants of the study consisted of 225 men serving sentences of imprisonment in a dozen of Polish prisons. Two clinical populations were compared: of perpetrators diagnosed and not diagnosed with sexual preference disorders. The control group consisted of offenders of crimes other than against sexual freedom.

Results: no personality and psychosocial variables were identified that would significantly differentiate offenders diagnosed and not diagnosed with paraphilic disorder.

Conclusions: The results of this study justify the use of selected tools to complement the clinical diagnosis, allowing for obtaining additional data, independent from case files and interview, that would increase the probability of sexual preference disorders.

Disclosure: The study was approved by the ethical committee at the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw and the Director General of the Prison Service. Scientific work was financed from the budget for science in the years 2017-2021, as a research project D
Keywords: sexual preference disorders; paraphilic disorders; personality

EPV1452

Factors associated with changes in sexual behavior during Ramadan

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Introduction: Previous studies have shown that the month of Ramadan has a negative impact on the sexual life of fasters. Sexuality during Ramadan seems monotonous, rather poor, leaving little room for foreplay, sensuality and diversification of the sexual repertoire.

Objectives: To examine the socio-demographic and religious factors associated with the change in the sexual lives of fasters

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among married Muslim volunteers in Tunisia. The data was collected with an anonymous self-completed questionnaire, one week before Ramadan (W-1) and the fourth week of Ramadan (W4).

Results: We included 100 participants in this survey. The analytical study found a negative correlation between age and the frequency of coitus during Ramadan ($r = -0.2$, $p = 0.04$). The length of the marriage was associated with less communication about sexual satisfaction during Ramadan ($P = 0.01$). Rural origin was associated with less tenderness ($p = 0.03$) and shorter foreplay ($p = 0.03$). Wearing the veil was associated with sexual abstinence in women during Ramadan ($p = 0.038$) and not wearing it was associated with the cessation of oral sex ($p = 0.04$). The practice of prayer was correlated to a lesser diversification of sexual positions ($p = 0.01$) and to the withdrawal of certain sexual positions: posterior vaginal ($p = 0.01$), lateral ($p = 0.02$), Andromache ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusions: Changes in the expression of sexuality during Ramadan are not consistent with religious dictates. These findings suggest that the perception of sexuality and its practices are motivated by tradition and culture much more than religion.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual behaviour; fasting; sexuality; Ramadan

EPV1453

Attachment style, ways of coping with stress and life attitudes by MSM who are active chemsex users

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Introduction: The research was carried out in Poland between 7-19 March 2021 with the help of online questionnaire on a group of 183 male aged 18-20. The subjects were divided into two age groups: 18-29 and 30-40. The second division are chemsex and non chemsex users.

Objectives: Objective of this research was to test whether attachment styles, ways of coping with stress and feeling of sense of life influence the risk of overusing chemsex in MSM groups aged 18-29 and 30-40.

Methods: Online questionnaire composed of demographics and 3 psychological tests: Ways of Attachment Questionnaire (Polpa 2008) Ways of Coping Questionnaire (polish adaptation by P. Szczepaniak, J. Strelau, K. Wrześniewski) Life Attitude Profile - Revised (polish adaptation by R. Klamut)

Results: Examined chemsex users, based on life attitudes analysis, tend to lead a strongly oriented life, are convinced of having clear and well-defined goals. In terms of dealing with stress they are presenting focused-on-task style, they exhibit lowered levels of avoidant style than normally characteristic for addicts. The research did not reveal any connection between chemsex users and attachment styles.

Conclusions: The research did not allow to clearly point out any connections between risk factors and chemsex usage. During data analysis some weak links occurred, nevertheless too weak to state any risk factors. As results of carried out research it was possible to determine some models, which marked some specific values, obtained on given scales, and following connections between heightening and lowering chance of chemsex usage.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: stigma; drugs; chemsex

EPV1456

A Multidimensional Evaluation of Intimacy

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Introduction: Supportive, nurturing relationships facilitate good health, well-being, and life satisfaction. Intimacy is crucial for developing successful relationships as it strengthens bonds between partners through the exchange of personal details, love, and affection. Despite the importance of intimacy in developing strong relationships, the extant research often conflates affection, trust, and sexual acts with intimacy or only considers one aspect of an intimate relationship (i.e., physical or sexual touch).

Objectives: The current study aimed to clarify what elicits feelings of intimacy in men and women in order to develop a more nuanced

conceptualization of intimacy for use in future research and clinical practice.

Methods: In Study 1, women and men nominated over 2,700 items that “elicited feelings of intimacy” for them. Examples of nominations included: trust, communication, touch, attraction, and sex. Trained raters condensed duplicate items and created a final list of unique nominations for use in Study 2. Study 2 identified the factor structure of the nominated items by having a new sample of participants rate the extent each item elicited intimacy for them.

Results: Data collection is ongoing but will be completed by December 2021. Results will be updated with an addendum after data analysis.

Conclusions: will focus on gender differences in the factor structure of intimacy, how future research can avoid conflating this important construct with other relational aspects, and how a deeper understanding of intimacy can benefit treatment in clinical contexts and strengthen relationships more broadly.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sex; relationship; Intimacy; well-being

EPV1458

Mental Health Professionals' attitudes towards trans people

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Introduction: Since the emergence of the term “transsexualism” in the Ninth International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), disciplines related to mental health have contributed to the perpetuation of stereotypical attitudes towards trans people. Recent years have shown the significant prevalence of mental pathology suffered by this group, and the need for specialized training to improve access to the health system.

Objectives: The main objectives of this research are: (a) to find and analyse the scientific evidence published which assesses the attitudes of mental health professionals towards the trans community; b) to establish the main variables that modify these attitudes, paying special attention to gender, ideology, sexual orientation and previous training or experience

Methods: A systematic review of the literature was conducted following the PRISMA recommendations.

Results: Tendency towards more positive and liberal attitudes among professionals than in the general population.

Higher values for extreme prejudice among those professionals who attributed gender diversity to a psychological, ethico-moral or religious cause.

Association of depathologising practices with belief in the psychosocial nature of diversity, clinical training and interpersonal contact with LGBT people. The following socio-demographic variables were related: being a woman, clinical psychologists, progressive political ideology, professionals who strive to know their own limitations and biases.

Conclusions: More positive attitudes than the general population but still insufficient Specific training in gender diversity and minority issues would be a key element in improving care for transgender

people. The attitudes of professionals depend, in part, on the personal characteristics of the therapists.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: trans mental health; attitudes; trans

EPV1460

Chemsex, G&T, and The Club Drugs Clinic Ireland

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Introduction: Chemsex refers to the intentional consumption of specific substances, Gamma Hydroxybutyrate/Gamma Butyrolactone (GHB/GBL), Crystal Methamphetamine and/or Cocaine to facilitate or enhance the sexual experience. However, there was a plethora of associated problems ranging in severity to complex, life-threatening situations. Since its inception in 2014, The Club Drugs Clinic Ireland, the first outpatient-based clinic for GHB/GBL Detoxification in Ireland, had evolved to include managing problematic chemsex.

Objectives: The Chemsex Working Group Ireland is a collaborative response from governmental and non-governmental agencies. Details of current medical and psychiatric management along with preliminary outcome findings on detoxification, relapse risk and associated factors will be presented.

Methods: Data collected include socio-demographic variables, gender and sexuality, detoxification setting, relapse history and attendance for counselling or aftercare. Descriptive analyses were conducted on referral counts, drug trends, success of first treatment episode, subsequent relapse rate, and uptake of counselling and aftercare.

Results: There have been over 200 referrals to the Club Drugs Clinic Ireland. A number of predisposing and precipitating factors, contributed to the relapse rate (up to 70%) both in Ireland and internationally. The salutogenic, biopsychosocial-based model of addiction recovery produced the best outcomes. This integrated Dual Diagnosis Psychiatry, Sexual Health Medicine, Emergency Medicine and external services for a more comprehensive care.

Conclusions: The pattern of referrals reflects population trends in chemsex, despite the COVID-19 restrictions. While detoxification is largely successful, the high relapse rate highlights the challenge of maintaining abstinence. In order to competently address problematic chemsex, service coordination across various medical professions and ongoing monitoring of the substances consumed is quintessential.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gamma Hydroxybutyrate; chemsex; Crystal Methamphetamine; harm reduction

EPV1461

Assessment of sexuality among women in Morocco

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