

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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Introduction: Having a healthy active sex life is essential to maintain good physical health and offer the possibility of establishing moments of mental well-being. Until now, not many studies have addressed this health aspect in our context, while problems related to intimate relationships remain one of the most frequent causes of consultation in psychiatry.

Objectives: The objectives of our study are: to assess sexuality among Moroccan women, analyze their sexual behavior with an epidemiological description, determine their sources of information, and identify the potential causes that could lead to lower their libido.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study with around hundreds of women in the general population using the female sexual function index (FSFI), associated with a questionnaire that includes age, place of residence, origin, marital status, number of children, profession, social status, age of first sexual experience, details of different sexual practices, sources of information related to genital life, the means of contraception and the presence of comorbidities.

Results: Preliminary results show a limited understanding of sexuality among women of low socioeconomic status. Women with a high level of education are more fulfilled and this is due to the ease of access to information and care. Depression contributes greatly to lower libido and marital conflict.

Conclusions: Sexuality remains today one of the most taboo subjects in our country and more among the female population. Hence the need for sex education begins with self-knowledge, understanding of different practices, and psychological support for all women from a young age toward enduring a healthy flourishing sex life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: women; Assessment; sexuality; Morocco

EPV1462

The psychology of kink: A survey study investigating stigma and psychological mechanisms in BDSM

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Introduction: The past years BDSM (an acronym for bondage and discipline, dominance and submission, and sadism and masochism) has gained a significant amount of attention and popularity in the general population, portraying an inaccurate image of BDSM and the people who share these interests. Yet despite this increasing popularity, only little empirical research has focused on this subject and it's possible driving mechanisms so far, sustaining the existing

misconceptions and stigma towards BDSM in general and BDSM practitioners in specific.

Objectives: We aimed to gain more insights on understanding the underlying psychological mechanisms, such as sensation seeking and coping, in people who participate in BDSM-related activities, as well as into the factors which contribute to the existing stigma and discrimination

Methods: In a national survey study 256 Dutch-speaking BDSM-practitioners were compared to a matched sample of people from the general Belgian population (N = 300) who lack any interest in BDSM in two separate studies.

Results: About 86% of the general population maintained stigmatizing beliefs about these sexual interests and practices. In regard to sensation seeking and coping, compared to controls, BDSM practitioners reported significantly higher levels of sensation seeking for all dimensions, as well as the use of more active coping skills.

Conclusions: People who do not conform to the current social standards of our society often seem to remain the subject of stigmatization and discrimination. Further research is needed to explore the psychological processes that drive BDSM interests in order to destigmatize and normalize consensual BDSM-related activities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: BDSM; Sensation seeking; stigma; coping

EPV1464

Sexual functioning in patients with cancer

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Introduction: Sexuality is a growing field in the context of the management of chronic diseases and cancer in particular. Cancer treatments and the traumatic nature of the cancer experience frequently elicit considerable sexual difficulties.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of sexual dysfunction (SD) in patients with cancer, and to determine the associated factors.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, conducted over 1 month, involving 100 cancer patients followed in the oncology department at the Habib Bourguiba University Hospital in Sfax (Tunisia). General, clinical and therapeutic data were collected using a pre-established questionnaire. Sexual function was assessed with the "Female sexual Function Index" and the "International Index of Erectile Function".

Results: These results showed that half of the patients were female, and 70% of them were married. Their mean age was 51.96, and 68% of them were unemployed. Unemployment in men and treatment with chemotherapy were statistically associated with erectile dysfunction ($p=0.049$ and $p=0.001$ respectively). treatment with radiotherapy was statistically associated with decreased desire in men ($p=0.048$). Depression correlated with a decreased orgasm ($p=0.032$) and erectile dysfunction ($p=0.043$) in men, mean score of IIEF ($p=0.019$) and with a decreased sexual arousal ($p=0.006$) in women.

Conclusions: Sexual dysfunction is common in cancer patients. They can be of iatrogenic or psychological origin and can depend on the dynamics of the couple relationship. Training to raise awareness of the importance of sexuality first among cancer