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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

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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