

of Andromache ( $P=0.002$ ), posterior vaginal ( $P<0.001$ ) and lateral ( $P=0.001$ ). The participants used less pornography ( $p=0.007$ ).

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrated the deleterious impact of the lifestyles changes in Ramadan on the sexual life. Better sexual and religious education is recommended to prevent sexual dysfunctions.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Ramadan; sexual behaviour; fasting; sexuality

## EPV1448

### Voices change my name

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**Introduction:** We present the clinical case of a patient where the psychotic clinic coexists with gender dysphoria. This scenario can be the result of a change in gender identity derived from the psychotic process or appear independently of it.

**Objectives:** We want to explain the importance of knowing how to act with a patient in whom these two processes coexist.

**Methods:** 20-year-old woman, with no history of mental health. She comes to the emergency department for behavioral alteration. The family observes strange behaviors, unmotivated laughter, soliloquies and aggressive episodes. Abandonment of studies, hobbies and radical physical change. Delusions of prejudice and self-referential delusions. Possible phenomena of echo and diffusion of the thought. Auditory hallucinations talking to her in male gender, since then she presents doubts about her sexual identity and manifests her desire to change sex. Altered judgment of reality.

**Results:** During admission, we started treatment with an antipsychotic with good tolerance and she was referred to mental health team, where psychopharmacological treatment was adjusted with good response. In the following medical appointments the psychotic clinic disappeared at the same time that sexual identification was completely restored and made a critique of the behavior and experiences.

**Conclusions:** This case highlights the importance of assessing the chronology of symptoms, the patient's criticality, the response to antipsychotic treatment and the need to exclude the psychotic background of the desire for gender reassignment before making a therapeutic decision.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Gender Dysphoria; schizofrénia; Transgender; Psychosis

## EPV1449

### Painful ejaculation induced by venlafaxine: a case report

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**Introduction:** Sexual dysfunction is a quite common side effect of antidepressant treatment. Sexual side effects may affect the person's adherence to treatment, quality of life, and relations. Premature ejaculation is rarely seen as an adverse effect of antidepressant drugs.

**Objectives:** We aimed to present a clinical case of a 53-year-old man who developed painful ejaculation with the use of venlafaxine.

**Methods:** We made a narrative literature search in Pubmed and Google scholar with the terms of painful ejaculation induced by venlafaxine and antidepressant treatment.

**Results:** A 53-year-old man was admitted to the psychiatric outpatient unit with symptoms of anhedonia, decreased sleep, decreased self-esteem for the last month. The patient was diagnosed with depression and he started to take 37,5 mg venlafaxine per day. After one month, when venlafaxine dose was increased to 75mg and the patient started to complain of painful ejaculation. The pain continued from the beginning to the end of the ejaculation. The pain increased more when the venlafaxine dose increased to 150mg per day. The patient was consulted at the urology clinic. The urological examination, laboratory tests (direct microscopic examination of the urethral discharge and urethral culture), and serum prostate-specific antigen levels were normal. No pathology was found in uroflowmetry and ultrasonography of the urinary system. The dose of venlafaxine decreased and the patient started to take 20 mg of fluoxetine per day. His symptoms disappeared after venlafaxine was discontinued.

**Conclusions:** To literature, this is the second presentation of painful ejaculation observed during the use of venlafaxine.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** painful ejaculation; sexual medicine; antidepressant treatment; venlafaxine

## EPV1451

### Psychological Characteristics of Sex Offenders

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**Introduction:** A significant problem for clinical judicial experts when issuing court opinions is the possibility that the assessed person may be simulating, as well as lack of examination tools that would increase the objectivity and reliability of the assessment. This presentation covers studies on psychological characteristics of perpetrators of crimes against sexual freedom.

**Objectives:** The participants were asked to complete psychological tools - Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale, Emotion Understanding Test, Revised NEO Personality Inventory, Attachment Style Questionnaire.

**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