

thresholds for submissives. Additionally, pain thresholds in dominants will be dependent upon their fear of pain and tendency to catastrophize pain and submissives will experience less fear of pain than the control group.

Conclusions: This study helps shed further light on the biological processes behind a BDSM interaction through pain threshold measurements. By enhancing our understanding of the mechanisms behind a BDSM interaction in this way, we aspire to relieve the stigma these practitioners still endure.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: BDSM; pain thresholds; sexuality; pain cognitions

EPP0473

Attitudes and beliefs towards transgender individuals among residents of Mashhad in 2020

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Introduction: Transgender people are more vulnerable to psychiatric morbidities compared to cisgender people. This increased vulnerability can be partly due to the discrimination and stigma transgender people experience.

Objectives: Several studies have tried to assess the stigma by studying the public attitudes and beliefs about transgender people. This study aims to explore the attitudes of a large sample of Iranian citizens toward transgender people.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, attitudes and beliefs towards transgender individuals were evaluated using the GTS among citizens of the Mashhad city of Iran. Participants were interviewed, and demographic data and socio-economic status of participants were also obtained.

Results: A total of 1202 participants with a mean age of 41.57 ± 13.41 , including 27.4% males and 72.6% females, participated in the study. In our sample, the GTS mean score indicated a moderately positive attitude toward transgender individuals. Our results pointed out the significant difference between sex ($p=0.002$), marital status ($p<0.001$), educational and economic levels ($p<0.001$) in GTS. Furthermore, people who knew a Transgender individual indicated higher GTS ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: In Iran, with religious culture and a closed community, the situation for transgender people can be more challenging compared to that of Western countries. Although intolerant views toward transgender people have faded in recent years, society's attitude is still negative. This investigation revealed that educational level accounted for much of the variance in transgender attitudes. Therefore, we can say that increasing informative trans-related content in social media can educate the general population and reduce anti-trans attitudes and behaviors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Transgender; transphobia; attitude; beliefs

EPP0474

Sexual Assault in the Mahdia Region: Medico Legal Aspects

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Introduction: Despite recent legislative changes through the enactment of 2017-58 law on the elimination of violence against women and children, sexual violence remains fairly frequent and is often underestimated.

Objectives: to describe the epidemiological peculiarities of victims of sexual assault in the Mahdia region and to discuss their medico legal implications.

Methods: this is retrospective study of 110 cases of victims of sexual assault examined at the legal medicine department of the TAHER SFAR University Hospital in Mahdia. This work was carried out over the period from January 2016 to August 2018.

Results: the majority of victims were female (80%) and the main vulnerability factor was an age under 15 (26%). The perpetrator was generally unique (74%). Sexual assault by penetration was mostly reported (51% of cases), and was almost exclusively penile (98,2 of cases). The gynecological examination revealed a torn hymn in 43 victims, a compliant hymen without traumatic lesions in 7 victims (8%) and recent vulvar traumatic lesions without hymenal crossing in 5 victims (5,6%). Recent anal penetration was diagnosed in 6 male victims (6,8%). Among female victims, recent anal penetration was diagnosed in 5 victims (22,7%). One in four victims reported a market psychological impact with female predominance in 85% of cases. Complications of the most reported sexual assaults were pregnancy in 7% of cases. In total, only 57,3% of the certificates issued made it possible to conclude that the injuries.

Conclusions: The care of victims of sexual assault requires a multi-disciplinary approach; medical, psychiatric, social and legal.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: SEXUAL ASSAULT; Epidemiology; MEDICO LEGAL ASPECTS

EPP0475

The sexual function of women with epilepsy: a comparative study

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Introduction: Epilepsy is a neurological disease that interferes negatively with many areas of the patient's life. Sexual dysfunction is a frequent comorbidity in epileptic patients. Quality of life is particularly affected in women, who are also culturally stigmatized because of their illness.

Objectives: To assess the sexual function of women with epilepsy compared to healthy women.

Methods: This was a case-control study of female patients with generalized epilepsy, carried out at the national institute of neurology in Tunisia in 2018. The controls were the patients' companions in the department. They were matched by age with the cases. Sexual function was assessed by the female sexual function index (FSFI).

Results: We included 40 cases and 40 controls. Their average age was 30.45 years. In comparison to the controls, the women with epilepsy had less kids ($p=0.04$) and more miscarriages ($p=0.032$). On the other hand, women with epilepsy presented more sexual dysfunctions ($p=0.03$) and had a lower total score on the FSFI ($p=0.015$) as well as significantly lower scores in the domains "desire" ($p=0.009$), "orgasm" ($p=0.026$), "satisfaction" ($p=0.001$) and pain ($p=0.015$).

Conclusions: The findings of this study are consistent with the literature, the women with epilepsy in this survey had impaired sexual function. More attention should be paid to these sexual disorders, previously considered secondary or even neglected.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual function; sexuality; epilepsy; neurology

EPP0476

Mental health care needs of transgender people living in Russia

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Introduction: The majority of researchers agree that transgender people have an increased burden of mental disorders compared to the general population. However, it is strongly suggested that transgender people still do not receive mental health care that they need.

Objectives: To assess the mental health care needs of transgender people living in Russia.

Methods: An anonymous online survey was conducted throughout November 2019. 588 transgender adults living in all Federal Districts of Russia (mean age 24.0 ± 6.7) were included in the final analysis.

Results: It was found that 308 respondents (52.4%) had visited mental health professional prior to gender transition. 150 people (25.5%) reported to have been diagnosed with a mental disorder before gender transition, and a further 77 respondents (13.1%) indicated that they had been diagnosed with a mental disorder after transition began. 157 people (26.7%) received treatment from a mental health professional. 222 respondents (37.8%) had experi-

ence of taking medication off-prescription to improve mental well-being. 464 people (78.9%) reported being in need of psychological care. 289 people (49.1%) indicated that they were experiencing barriers in obtaining psychiatric (psychotherapeutic, psychological) care, which was associated with a perceived need for psychological support (OR=4.33 [95% CI: 2.49;7.80], $p<0.001$), being diagnosed with a mental disorder prior to gender transition (OR=2.19 [95% CI: 1.30;3.77], $p=0.004$), poorer housing conditions (OR=0.86 [95% CI: 0.79;0.93], $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Our research shows that there is a high perceived need for qualified mental health care for transgender people in Russia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Transgender; mental health care needs; gender transition; Russia

EPP0477

Premature ejaculation and stress

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Introduction: Recent findings indicate that men with premature ejaculation report more frequent sexual problems associated with increased anxiety and interpersonal difficulties. Also the neuroendocrine changes were examined and compared to other indicators of stressful experiences.

Objectives: Premature Ejaculation (PE) is defined as an ejaculation occurring within one minute after the start of sexual intercourse and occurs in 20-30% of men. They report frequent problems with partnerships and increased anxiety, irritability and orgasmic dysfunction. Premature ejaculation is likely to be associated with decreased serotonergic neurotransmission and higher levels of leptin. Also the role of hyperactive thyroid and prostate disease was investigated. On the other hand there is no evidence as to how previous stressful experience and disturbed partnership might contribute PE.

Methods: Our study comprised 60 male outpatients diagnosed as having secondary premature ejaculation. Clinical examinations were focused on biochemical analysis of cortisol and psychometric scoring using a diagnostic tool for premature ejaculation, traumatic stress and somatoform dissociation. The control group consisted of a 60 healthy men.

Results: The results showed significant Spearman correlations of the Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool score with Trauma symptoms checklist score ($R=0.86$), cortisol level ($R=0.47$) and Somatoform dissociation questionnaire score ($R=0.61$). In the control group, the results did not reach statistical significance. Spearman correlations of the Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool score with Trauma symptoms checklist score was ($R=0.21$), cortisol ($R=0.27$) and with Somatoform dissociation questionnaire score ($R=0.25$).

Conclusions: These results represent the first reported findings documenting the relationship of traumatic stress indicators with the experience of secondary premature ejaculation and cortisol levels.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: premature ejaculation; Stress; Cortisol