

Moreover, expression of sexuality in elderly can be misinterpreted as disinhibition, leading to unnecessary use of psychotropics to cease these behaviors. Additionally, legal barriers regarding consent arise when a partner loses the ability to consent sexual activity, questioning agreement and mutual desire. The Lichtenberg and Strzepek Decision Tree for Capacity to Participate in Intimate Relationships can be helpful to address this issue.

Conclusions: Sexuality in older people remains neglected in clinical intervention. Besides the urgent need to deconstruct stereotypes, families and staff must be sensitized to understand the changes in expression and perception of sexuality among people with dementia, rather than being indifferent or medicate what can be perceived as disinhibited/distorted expressions of normal needs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dementia; sexuality

EPV1471

sexual offenders : Epidemiological and Criminological Profile

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Introduction: Sexual assault is a major problem in Tunisian society. There is no definitive typology of the characteristics of those who sexually assault. A great diversity of sexual aggression behaviors and different motivations can be described.

Objectives: It is about a retrospective survey, achieved from data of Medical Expertise of the sexual offenders achieved in psychiatric departement of hospital of mahdia. This study revealed 18 cases during the period from January 2010 to December 2020.

Methods: The objective of the work was to describe the epidemiological and criminological profile of the sexual assaults.

Results: Mean age of the sample was 40 years [30-61]. Aggressors were almost exclusively males, have medium socioeconomic status and without a regular job. Fifty percent of the perpetrators had a psychiatric diagnosis: bipolar disorder (27.7%), schizophrenia (11.1%), antisocial personality disorder (5.5%) and intellectual disability (5.5%). Indecent assault (27.7%) was the most frequent aggression then the rape (22.2%). Thirty three per cent of the victims were minor. Among these expertised patients, 72% were considered responsible for their actions and only one was considered irresponsible.

Conclusions: Studies on the characteristics of sexual offenders have concluded to the profile of the young, single and unemployed male, but it can't be a commun profile.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual offender; sexual aggression

EPV1472

Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs Assessment & Interventions in a Female Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit

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Introduction: This quality improvement project was a collaboration between an adult, inpatient female psychiatric intensive care unit (PICU) in South London and the Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, Inclusion and Empowerment (SHRINE) programme. SHRINE is a London-based programme delivering SRH care to any individual with serious mental illness, substance misuse and/or learning disability.

Objectives: The primary aim of this quality improvement project was to assess patients' sexual and reproductive (SRH) needs, and the acceptability of providing SRH assessments in a female PICU setting. Secondary aims were to explore the barriers to access and the feasibility of providing SRH assessments and SHRINE interventions in the PICU.

Methods: A bi-monthly SRH in-reach clinic and a nurse led SRH referral pathway were implemented on the PICU over a seven-month period. Within a quality improvement framework, a staff training needs assessment was performed, training delivered, a protocol developed, staff attitudes explored, and patient and carer engagement sought.

Results: 30% of women were identified as having unmet SRH needs and proceeded to a specialist appointment, representing a 2.5-fold increase in unmet need detection. 42% of women were assessed, representing a 3.5-fold increase in uptake. 21% of women initiated SRH interventions of which 14% had all their SRH needs met.

Conclusions: Results identified SRH needs for PICU admissions are greater than realised. Staff highlighted the acceptability and importance of SRH care, if interventions are appropriately timed and the patient's individual risk profile considered. Providing a nurse-led referral pathway for an SRH in-reach clinic is acceptable, feasible and beneficial for PICU patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual health; mental health; psychiatric intensive care; women's health

Sleep Disorders & Stress

EPV1473

Minority stress and sleep disturbance: How does anxiety mediate the relationship between stress and sleep for a sample of sexual minority men?

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Introduction: There is growing evidence that sexual minority men (e.g., gay, bisexual) experience lower sleep quality when compared