

Introduction: Sexual dysfunction is a frequent adverse drug reaction (ADR) of antidepressants that considerably affects quality of life and adherence to therapy. We previously investigated the potential underlying neurofunctional mechanisms by neuroimaging methods and revealed a dampening of the dopaminergic mesolimbic-mesocortical reward system along with decreased sexual functioning under serotonergic antidepressants compared to placebo.

Objectives: Within a combined pharmacoepidemiologic and pharmacodynamic approach, we examined the association between serotonin transporter (SERT) affinity of various antidepressants and corresponding alterations in sexual desire as ADR.

Methods: Using disproportionality analyses, reporting odds ratios (RORs) were calculated for reports indicating decreased sexual desire as ADR under the antidepressants. The data were extracted from the WHO global database of individual case safety reports Vigibase and several MedDRA terms were grouped for "Sexual Desire Disorders". For the pharmacodynamic assessment, we calculated Pearson correlation coefficients between SERT affinity and corresponding RORs

Results: 16 signals were detected for "Sexual Desire Disorders". We observed a statistically significant ($r(20) = .65$, $p = 0.001$) association between SERT affinity and decreased sexual desire. Higher SERT affinity was associated with higher risk of sexual desire.

Conclusions: While sexual dysfunctions under serotonergic medication were previously described, we now elaborated that in particular attenuated sexual desire as ADR is associated with SERT affinity of the antidepressant. These results strengthen our previously described neurofunctional model regarding sexual dysfunction under antidepressant medication and indicate that the specific SERT affinity of the antidepressant drug should be considered in clinical practice to minimize the risk of this ADR.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual disorder; libido disorder; adverse drug reaction; pharmacovigilance

EPP0470

Interpersonal autonomic synchrony and sexual satisfaction: A preliminary examination

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Introduction: A growing body of literature has increased our understanding of interpersonal autonomic synchrony (IAS), or exchanges across biological systems resulting in physiological covariation. While research suggests that IAS is more likely in relationships characterized by emotional intimacy, no research to date has examined the connection between IAS and the quality of sexual relationships.

Objectives: The current study seeks to elucidate the relationship between IAS and sexual satisfaction (SS) using tasks that have previously been used to assess synchrony (i.e., gazing, mirroring), as well as several conversation-based tasks (i.e., neutral and sex-related conversation tasks).

Methods: Couples ($n=28$) completed procedures in a laboratory-based setting where they completed survey measures of SS before connecting to an electrocardiogram. Subsequently, heart rate (HR) data for each dyad were analyzed using a moderated multi-level modeling approach.

Results: IAS was detected, with men reliably predicting the HR of female partners, and women reliably predicting the HR of male partners (respectively, $\beta=0.383$, $p<0.001$; $\beta=0.222$, $p<0.001$). AIC values indicate a better fitting model for men predicting female HR. As such, moderation analyses were conducted for that model by study task, finding a significant interaction between SS and observed IAS during the mirroring task ($\beta=0.004$, $p=0.009$) and neutral-conversation task ($\beta=0.016$, $p=0.009$).

Conclusions: These findings reflect evidence that IAS may be relevant to SS at the couple-level. The ability of couples to coregulate while attempting to synchronize (as in the mirroring task) or exchange information (as in the neutral-conversation task) may meaningfully change how they experience their sexual relationship.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: physiological synchrony; psychophysiology; Sexual Satisfaction

EPP0471

Beyond pain: a study on the variance of pain thresholds within BDSM interactions in dominants and submissives

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Introduction: BDSM is an acronym describing bondage & discipline, dominance & submission and sadism & masochism. Afflicting or receiving pain is usually an important part of the BDSM interaction.

Objectives: This research focuses on better understanding the aspect of pain within a BDSM interaction by investigating the differences in 1) baseline pain thresholds, 2) the impact of a BDSM interaction on those thresholds and 3) threshold moderating factors like pain cognition between submissive and dominant BDSM participants and control individuals.

Methods: Submissive and dominant counterparts of 35 couples were recruited to participate in a BDSM interaction, of which 34 dominants and 33 submissives were included in analyses. A non-BDSM interested control group ($n=27$) was included to control for social interaction, of which 24 were included in analyses. Pain threshold measurements were measured at three points in time and pain cognitions scales were taken.

Results: BDSM practitioners have a higher pain threshold overall and a BDSM interaction will result in a temporary elevation of pain

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.