

Sexual medicine and mental health

EPV0653

Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs of women admitted to eileen skellern ward (ES1) psychiatric intensive care unit (PICU)

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Introduction: PICU inpatients are likely to be at increased risk of having unmet SRH needs due to barriers to accessing services. Since May 2018, an in-reach SRH assessment has been available to all psychiatric inpatients on ES1 ward, if referred. Analysis of referrals over 15 months identified only 24 had been made during this time.

Objectives: To assess the SRH needs of women admitted to ES1 PICU, the feasibility of providing a SRH in-reach clinic, and the acceptability of delivering a nurse lead referral programme.

Methods: A bi-monthly SRH in-reach clinic and a nurse led SRH referral pathway were implemented on ES1 over a seven-month period. A staff training needs assessment was performed followed by training, a protocol was developed, staff attitudes were explored, and patient engagement was sought.

Results: A total of 41% (32/77) of patients were referred, which was a 29% increase. 53.1% (17/32) of the total referrals had a true SRH need, equating to a 10% increase and 22% (17/77) of all PICU admissions. 90% of referrals were made by nursing staff. A staff focus group (n15) highlighted the acceptability and perceived importance of offering SRH care in PICU, if interventions were appropriately timed and the patient's individual risk profile was considered.

Conclusions: Results identify that SRH needs for PICU admissions are greater than previously realised. Providing a nurse led referral pathway for an SRH in-reach clinic is acceptable, feasible and beneficial for PICU patients. This project has resulted in service improvements including offering asymptomatic STI testing to all PICU admissions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: PSYCHIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT; WOMEN'S MENTAL HEALTH; SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, SEXUAL MEDICINE AND MENTAL HEALTH

EPV0654

Homosexuality in the eastern socieity

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Introduction: Everybody Knows the murmurs about homosexuality that make harm to those humans especially in the Eastern Society.

Objectives: We (as Mental Health Professionals) should struggle against Stigma of Homosexuality as well as psychoeducate others about their human rights.

Methods: As a psychiatrist as well as EMDR Clinician Practitioner, i interviewed and still interview many clients who are homosexual. The first sessions, they are afraid to talk about their situation because of the Stigma as well as i am a Muslim, and their bad expeirence when they went to some psychiatrists who tortured them verbally. Withregard many of them tell me (i pray, fast, etc.), but their families and religious leaders say to them (you are not faithful) as judgement for them. Even me, i was attacked by some others (for example : Religious Leaders ...) because i say homosexuality is normal.

Results: Homosexuals till now are tortured (Verbally, Physically and Sexually) in general, and especially in the Eastern Sosciety.

Conclusions: We should work more and more to psychoeducate others about homosexuality especially the religious leadrers that those are humans and we should respect their human rights. And this Stigma should be DELETED from the MIND.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0657

Deviations in psycho-sexual development of teenage girls and its legal consequences in modern society

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Introduction: When studying the multiple aspects of the problem of criminal offences of a sexual character committed by adult males towards teenage girls, the role of digital communication technologies is not taking into account.

Objectives: To reveal the negative aspects of social and family connections and the influence of digital communications on the formation of deviations in psycho-sexual development of teenage girls who had become victims of sexual delicts of a non-violent character.

Methods: We have studied the specifics of psycho-sexual behavior of seventeen teenage girls, aged 12-16 and their Internet and SMS correspondence with adult males by analysis of semantics and pathos-psychological markers.

Results: Intellectually, all the teenage girls are within normal age limits. They were bringing up in full, materially well-off families. Most of the girls' parents experience a formal attitude towards them. The disrupted emotional ties of the teenage girls with mother or both parents leads to deviations in the development of normal teenage reactions, sexual attitudes. Their feeling of loneliness within the family, forces them to turn towards support to Internet-society or other adults of the opposite sex to their parents' acquaintances. The desire to ascertain perfectionist expectations and self-assertion leads the teenagers to the realization of various forms of auto-destructive sexual behavior. They actively demonstrate in the Internet obscene photos of their genitals. While trying out their sexual importance, they persistently urge adult males towards sexual contacts.

Conclusions: Thus, the negative aspects of psycho-sexual development of teenage girls can disrupt their sexual behavior in adulthood.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0658

Social representations of different generations about everyday life of homosexuals in modern Russia

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Introduction: The problem of homosexuality is constantly in the spotlight of the mass media, social media and politicians. At the same time, the cultural and national specificity of attitudes towards the phenomenon of homosexuality seems obvious, as well as a significant polarization of opinions within Russian society itself. With significant attention to this issue, there are not many attempts to analyze the socio-psychological basis of representations about homosexuality. At the same time, in a number of foreign studies it was revealed that the modern Z Gen is distinguished by greater tolerance and freedom of views in terms of attitude towards traditionally segregated social groups.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify representations about homosexuality among different generations of modern Russians.

Methods: The methodological basis of the research was the study of the structure of social representations (Vergesse methodique). The research methods implied the author's questionnaire aimed at identifying representations about homosexuality and a modified version of the RAHI questionnaire. The sample was N = 444 (residents of Russia, age 16-65).

Results: There was shown a significant difference between the Z Gen in terms of tolerance of representations about homosexuality. So called 'double standards' were identified in terms of attitudes towards male and female homosexuality. The rooted concept of homosexuality as a relationship based, rather, on a sexual rather than a romantic-spiritual level of relationships, was stated.

Conclusions: Main hypothesis was confirmed: an inverse relationship between age and perceptions of homosexuality as normative was revealed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Social representations; homosexuals; everyday life; Generations

EPV0659

Gender incongruence: A longitudinal perspective from childhood throughout adolescence

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Introduction: Gender identity is each person's internal and individual experience of gender. Gender expression is how a person publicly expresses their gender. Gender incongruence (GI) is defined as a condition in which a person has a marked incongruence between the expressed or experienced gender and the biological sex at birth. Adolescence is a crucial period for the persistence or development of GI, due hormonal changes, peer relations and first romantic experiences.

Objectives: To make a revision of the literature about GI along childhood throughout adolescence.

Methods: Research in the literature with the words "gender identity", "gender incongruence", "gender dysphoria", "childhood" and "adolescence" in scientific databases.

Results: GI is present in a small percentage of children, often provoking psychopathological distress. There is a high prevalence of autism spectrum disorders in these children, compared with the general population. In most cases the dysphoria does not persist until adolescence. There has been an increasing number of adolescents seeking for treatment at gender identity services. The studies show that after the onset of puberty, the probability of persistent GI is high and that adolescents submitted to hormonal suppression tend to continue the medical treatment.

Conclusions: Epidemiological formal studies about gender incongruence in children and adolescents are very few. Studies of prevalence in these populations are community studies and don't reflect the true prevalence of GI, so it would be necessary to investigate its prevalence and persistence in different world populations. It's also necessary to make more prospective studies about the long-term effects of the medical treatment of GI.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: childhood; adolescence; gender incongruence; gender dysphoria

EPV0661

Overcommitment to work as a mediator of the association between effort-reward imbalance and insomnia among shift working nurses

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Introduction: Today, approximately one fifth of employees in the European Union works in the shift system. Insomnia is one of the most common consequences of occupational stress and shift work. Identifying factors contributing to poor sleep quality among shift workers, especially in healthcare professions, is important because insomnia increases the risks for numerous health disorders and impacts work ability.

Objectives: The aim of this research was to investigate to what extend does an inability to withdraw from work influences the link between occupational stress and insomnia among shift workers. We operationalized occupational stress within the Effort-Reward Imbalance Model (ERI). An imbalance between individual effort