

was 30 (15,60) minutes. The subjective total sleep time was 356.5 (60.3) minutes. The mean PSQI score was 4(2,6). The mean FSFI score was 26 (3.2). More than 50 percent of the females reported mild sexual problems and 10 percent reported mild to moderate problems. Most of the females didn't have any symptoms suggestive of depression. Only two females reported moderate depression.

Conclusions: Depression and anxiety have more effect on sexual functioning.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1014

The Impact of Psychotropics on Sexuality: A Literature Review

B. Abassi*, F. Fekih-Romdhane, F. Baccar, M. Cheour, E. Sana and R. Damak

Ibn Omrane, Razi Hospital, Mannouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Sexual dysfunctions related to psychotropic drugs are among the most distressing adverse effects and can lead to non-adherence to treatment.

Objectives: To elucidate the mechanisms of psychotropic-induced sexual dysfunctions and to suggest strategies for their management.

Methods: Literature review based on the keywords “psychotropics,” “sexuality,” and “sexual dysfunction”.

Results: Psychotropic medications can impact sexuality either directly or indirectly. The direct effect is primarily due to a decrease in the mesocortical dopaminergic atmosphere, either by blocking D2 receptors or by stimulating 5HT2A receptors. D2 receptor blockade in the tubero-infundibular pathway triggers an increase in prolactin secretion, which can subsequently lead to erection problems, decreased libido, and difficulties achieving orgasm. Action in the nigrostriatal pathway may result in an extrapyramidal syndrome, which can, in turn, hinder intimate physical relations. The indirect effect can also be caused by metabolic complications, which are significant risk factors for sexual dysfunction, as they can lead to male hypogonadism and a negative self-image.

Therapeutic strategies suggest either reducing doses (if the patient's condition allows), changing the drug, or adding an adjunctive medication. Aripiprazole, being a partial agonist of D2 and 5-HT1A receptors and an antagonist of D3 and 5-HT2A receptors, appears to cause fewer sexual dysfunctions and can reduce hyperprolactinemia when added to other antipsychotics.

Conclusions: Healthcare professionals must proactively gather information on sexuality given its impact on quality of life and treatment adherence. Prioritizing this dimension of well-being demonstrates a respectful approach toward the patient and establishes the foundation for a strong therapeutic alliance.

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EPV1015

Perspectives on Sexual Health Management among Tunisian Primary Care Physicians

F. Baccar¹, B. Abassi^{1*} and B. Amamou²

¹Ibn Omrane, Razi Hospital, Manouba and ²Psychiatry, Fattouma Bourguiba, Monastir, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Sexual health significantly influences individual well-being. It is thus crucial for primary care physicians to address these concerns effectively.

Objectives: To evaluate the perspectives and approaches of primary care practitioners towards sexual health.

Methods: A descriptive survey was disseminated to 350 primary care physicians via Google Forms in August 2022.

Results: Of the respondents, 53.1% were female. The majority (71.4%) were affiliated with the public health sector, and over 75% were based in urban areas. All acknowledged the importance of addressing sexuality in their patients' health. In this context, 62% spontaneously initiated discussions on the subject with their patients. Also, 72% noted that patients anticipate a regular dialogue about sexual health with their primary care provider. Over 90% believed in the value of addressing sexual dysfunctions more proactively, with 56% comfortable in leading such discussions. Additionally, 64% were inclined to include targeted questions on sexual health in their consultations. Notably, 77.6% expressed interest in creating specialized sexual health consultations in their practice. However, 54% felt unease in discussing sexual health with opposite-gender patients, and 82% lacked referrals to sexologists.

Conclusions: Sexual health issues are not uncommon in general practice. Primary care providers play a vital role in counseling, screening, and educating patients on these concerns, necessitating specialized training to enhance patient management.

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EPV1016

Knowledge, perceptions and attitudes of medical doctors toward elderly sexuality in Tunisia

H. jemli¹, A. aissa², U. ouali¹ and R. Ezzaibi Jemli^{2*}

¹faculty of medicine of tunis and ²razi hospital, tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The sexual health of the elderly presents certain particularities to be taken into consideration in the doctor-patient rapport. The aim of our study was to assess physicians' knowledge and attitudes towards sexuality in the elderly in Tunisia and to determine variables associated with the level of knowledge and the nature of attitudes in this population.