

are more likely to be involved in legal problems and 20% receive some form of psychiatric treatment.

The aetiology and pathogenesis of this disorder requires consideration of developmental disturbances, personal history and current life stressors.

**Objectives:** A case of a patient with PF is presented followed by a theoretical review on the topic.

**Methods:** A case is presented with a bibliographic review.

**Results:** We admitted a 47-year-old man to the Acute Hospitalisation Unit for a suspected “psychotic episode with clinical mania”.

He presented manic and psychotic symptoms, with delusional ideation of months of evolution, megalomaniacal and fantastic discourse, centred on his work with high-ranking government officials and other implausible events. Multiple academic, work and personal life failures, with a diagnosis of depression 15 years earlier.

During admission, he constantly confirms his history. He tends to present a rationalising discourse and a minimising attitude towards behavioural alterations. He appears cooperative and docile at certain times, while at others he is irritable, complaining and threatening.

As for medication, olanzapine was initially prescribed at a dose of 20 mg per day, which was reduced to 10 mg given the psychopathological improvement and the difficulties of adherence.

On discharge, the presumptive diagnosis was “delusional disorder and probable personality disorder with narcissistic traits, with a history of PF, which in recent months has presented a manic episode with psychotic symptoms”.

**Conclusions:** Their management poses challenges in terms of engaging with treatment and building a therapeutic alliance. It is important to assess the social and legal implications. Ensuring that they have stable relationships and adequate social supports is essential for successful treatment. Further exploration and research into this disorder is needed to better understand its manifestations and psychiatric consequences.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Sexual Medicine and Mental Health

### EPV1010

#### Neurodevelopmental outcomes in children conceived by assisted reproductive treatment

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**Introduction:** Impact of assisted reproductive treatment (ART) techniques on the child’s mental development is the focus of numerous studies. Whereas several studies have found potential negative effects on ART children’s psychosocial health, others recognized that the data on the cognitive and psychosocial development of ART children are comforting.

**Objectives:** Here, we aim to state the current findings concerning psychological outcomes in children conceived by ART.

**Methods:** Using as key words “assisted reproductive” and as filter “meta-analysis”, we comprehensively reviewed the scientific literature through new meta-analysis during the five last-years resuming the main conclusions of these studies to define principal through psychological conditions in children conceived by diverse ART techniques and approaches.

**Results:** Our review showed that since 1978, the date of the first birth using in vitro fertilization technology (IVF), more than 10 million children are conceived by ART. Our research revealed 441 meta-analysis. After a comprehensive analysis of abstracts, only four meta-analysis were selected. Chronologically from 2019 to 2023, the first studies showed that the risk of intellectual disability and autism spectrum diseases (ASD) were higher in intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) children compared to conventional IVF children. The differences in the risk of neurodevelopmental disorders in children born after frozen and fresh embryo transfers were not significant. Analysis of potential cofounder effects such as multiple and preterm birth having a significant correlation with neurodevelopmental disorders suggested that ART is unlikely to cause negative impacts on children’s neurodevelopment. The findings of the most recent meta-analysis showed that the use of ART did not associate with the risk of ASD.

**Conclusions:** Given the multitude of factors modulating ART, from the indication and parental background to the type of used technique and approach, the results of the studies that investigated the association between ART and neurodevelopmental outcomes remain yet contradictory.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV1011

#### Do attachment styles influence the sexual function of an individual?

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**Introduction:** Attachment theory, first proposed by John Bowlby and later extended by Mary Ainsworth and others, outlines how experiences of early childhood attachment with caregivers can affect one’s emotional and interpersonal relationships throughout adulthood. Typically, attachment styles are categorised into four main types: secure, anxious-ambivalent, avoidant and disorganised. Conversely, it is recognised that various biological, psychological, relational, social and iatrogenic factors elements can impact an individual’s sexual function.

**Objectives:** Our aim with this research was to present the most current literature on whether there is a correlation between attachment styles and sexual function.

**Methods:** We conducted a non-systematic review on the topic using PubMed and PsycInfo.

**Results:** There is evidence indicating a link between attachment styles and sexual function.

People with secure attachment styles tend to experience more positive and fulfilling sexual relationships. Such individuals

typically have a more positive self-image, they feel at ease with emotional intimacy, and are therefore able to openly communicate their needs and desires. They exhibit a healthy balance between seeking closeness and maintaining independence.

Individuals with anxious attachment styles may experience heightened levels of sexual anxiety and insecurity. Concerns regarding rejection or abandonment within sexual relationships may impact their sexual function and satisfaction. These individuals usually have a negative self-image and may be more prone to seek reassurance and validation through sexual activities.

People with avoidant attachment styles may encounter obstacles in developing emotional intimacy and closeness, which can negatively affect their sexual relationships. Such individuals might experience commitment anxiety and prioritise physical aspects of sexual activity over emotional bonding, ultimately decreasing sexual satisfaction for both them and their partners.

Disorganised attachment styles are linked with challenges in regulating their emotions and behaviours in intimate situations, which can have a negative impact on sexual function and satisfaction.

**Conclusions:** While the literature proposes attachment styles may impact sexual function, it is important to acknowledge other factors that contribute to sexual function. In addition to biological and iatrogenic factors, individual personality, relationship dynamics, past experiences, and cultural influences all have a significant role in shaping one's sexual behaviour and satisfaction. All of these should be addressed in order to alleviate sexual difficulties.

Moreover, attachment styles may develop and change over time through positive relationships and therapeutic interventions, potentially leading to changes in one's sexual functioning and relationship dynamics.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1012

### Breaking the Taboo: Unveiling the Prevalence and Predictors of Female Sexual Dysfunction in Tunisia

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**Introduction:** Female sexuality is a complex and multifactorial domain that can be influenced by a variety of psychological, biological, relational, and sociocultural factors. However, sexual dysfunctions in women remain a taboo subject in many cultures and are often underestimated, underdiagnosed, and undertreated. In Tunisia, few studies have been conducted to assess the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in women and their predictive factors.

**Objectives:** to determine the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in a group of Tunisian women and to identify the predictive factors of these dysfunctions.

**Methods:** This is a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study, over a period of three months, from September to December 2022, conducted online via a pre-established questionnaire to collect various sociodemographic data, personal history, psychoactive substance consumption, weight, and height. We used the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) scale to evaluate sexual

functioning in participants. We recruited sexually active Tunisian women over 18 years of age who agreed to anonymously respond to the questionnaire. The form was disseminated on social networks, in groups that focus on women, with a rate of three publications per week.

**Results:** We collected data from 90 women with a mean age of  $35 \pm 12.84$  years.

More than half of our population (60%,  $n=54$ ) had at least one sexual dysfunction.

The most common sexual dysfunctions reported were arousal disorders (31.3%), followed by desire disorders (26.8%) orgasm disorders (12.4%).

We found that several factors were significantly associated with sexual dysfunctions: Women over 45 years of age ( $p < 10^{-3}$ ), who are divorced ( $p=0.02$ ), have a low socioeconomic status ( $p=0.04$ ), and report having experienced traumatic romantic/sexual experiences ( $p < 10^{-3}$ ) were found to have a higher prevalence of sexual dysfunctions.

According to our results, cannabis consumption had a negative impact on lubrication ( $p < 10^{-3}$ ) and orgasm ( $p=0.003$ ) among our study respondents. Personal psychiatric history also had a negative influence on arousal ( $p=0.02$ ) and sexual satisfaction ( $p=0.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** By identifying sexual dysfunctions early and treating them effectively, we can improve the quality of life of those affected and avoid serious consequences on their physical and mental health. It is therefore crucial to promote a proactive approach to sexual health and encourage healthcare professionals to approach sexuality openly and comprehensively.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1013

### Relationship between sleep and sexual functioning in Indian females

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**Introduction:** Sexual dysfunction is a taboo. It is a subject in many countries that negatively affects quality of life and may often be responsible for psychopathological disturbances. There is a little research on effect of sleep on female sexual response and behaviour.

**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to assess prevalence of sexual dysfunction and sleep problems in adult females visiting OBGY OPD in a tertiary health care institution in a developing country and to observe the correlation between both.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional observational study was conducted in a tertiary health care center in India. Female Patients presenting to Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics for any complaints were assessed for their sexual functioning and sleep profile

**Results:** The mean age of the sample was 33.5 (6.2) years. All the female participants were married. Most of the participants were housewife and were living in a joint family. Almost 27 percent of the sample reported having sleep problems. The median sleep latency