

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.719

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.720

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.721

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.