

EPP0480

Sexual dysfunctions among men with paroxysmal or persistent atrial fibrillation - a two-center study in the Polish population

A. Szczegielnik^{1*}, J. Smolarczyk- Kosowska¹, M. Wybraniec² and M. Krzystanek³

¹Medical University of Silesia, Department Of Psychoprophylaxis, Katowice, Poland; ²Medical University of Silesia, First Department Of Cardiology, Katowice, Poland and ³Medical University of Silesia, Department And Clinic Of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Katowice, Poland

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.724

Introduction: There are no comprehensive studies on sexual dysfunctions among people with paroxysmal and persistent atrial fibrillation after excluding concomitant somatic and mental disorders, even though their presence has a significant impact on observed changes in sexual activity and behaviour. Most of the available studies among males are focused on erectile dysfunction due to well established relationship of it with the occurrence of cardiovascular disorders in the future.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of sexual disorders among male patients treated for paroxysmal and persistent atrial fibrillation.

Methods: The study group included 54 men diagnosed with paroxysmal and persistent atrial fibrillation, qualified for electrical cardioversion and/or ablation of circumferential pulmonary vein, not burdened with additional somatic diseases. The control group consisted of 55 men matched in terms of sex, age and health condition. The study used standard CSFQ-14 sexuality assessment questionnaires, and the WHOQoL-BREF quality of life survey. Mental status examination was performed to exclude those with mental disorders, currently or in the past receiving psychiatric and/or addiction treatment.

Results: The analysis of the survey studies showed that among the surveyed men with paroxysmal and persistent atrial fibrillation, the prevalence of sexual problems is high (61.1% study group vs 47.3% control group). There were significant differences between the study group with lower sexual function scores in pleasure, desire/interest, arousal/erection, orgasm/ejaculation, and in the overall CSFQ-14's score. The desire/frequency ratio did not differ between the groups.

Conclusions: Comprehensive care requires the assessment of sexual satisfaction and the presence of possible dysfunctions using standardized tools.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual dysfunction; atrial fibrillation; CSFQ-14

EPP0479

Sexuality in ADHD: empirical data concerning hypersexual and paraphilic fantasies and behaviors in adults with ADHD

P. Gregório Hertz*, D. Turner and W. Retz

University Medical Center Mainz, Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, Mainz, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.725

Introduction: ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder displaying inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity as core symptoms. It can affect several areas of life including sexual health. Clinicians have often made assumptions concerning the bound of specific ADHD symptoms affecting sexual desire by increasing its frequency and intensity. Yet, there is still a lack of knowledge about the comorbidity between ADHD, hypersexuality, and paraphilias. A recent literature review could show that some individuals who suffer from ADHD report about hypersexual and paraphilic fantasies and behaviors, but as far as we know, no clear empirical data has emerged supporting the idea that hypersexuality and paraphilias are more frequent in individuals with ADHD.

Objectives: The present investigation aimed to compare several sexuality related aspects between individuals with and without ADHD.

Methods: Therefore, we designed an extensive online survey based on established questionnaires, such as the Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (HBI). The survey was implemented in a outpatient sample, ADHD specific fora as well as other general online channels.

Results: In total, N = 238 individuals participated in the survey (n = 160 with ADHD). Thereby, individuals with ADHD reported significantly more often about a wide range of hypersexual fantasies and behaviors in comparison to individuals without ADHD. Furthermore, individuals with ADHD reported significantly more often about paraphilic fantasies and behaviors including fetishistic and sadistic sexual fantasies. No differences were found concerning other paraphilias. Further results regarding other facets of sexuality, such as sexual orientation, are to be presented and discussed.

Conclusions: The present study contributes to closing the knowledge gap regarding sexuality in individuals with an ADHD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; hypersexuality; paraphilia

EPP0480

Effects of paramedical counselling on anxio-depressive symptoms, perceived stress and self-esteem in male factor infertility

A. Szatmári¹, K. Helembai¹, J. Zádori² and I. Kovács^{3*}

¹Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Studies, University of Szeged, Department Of Health Sciences, Szeged, Hungary; ²Center for Assisted Reproduction, Albert Szent-györgyi Clinical Center, Faculty Of Medicine, University Of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary and ³Szent-Györgyi Albert Medical School, University of Szeged, Department Of Psychiatry, Szeged, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.726

Introduction: Elevated levels of anxio-depressive symptoms and perceived stress are widely researched in case of female factor infertility; however, there is scant information on their emergence in case of male factor infertility.

Objectives: The aim of the present study is to assess whether a 5-course paramedical counselling accompanying infertility treatment would have a decreasing impact on anxio-depressive symptom severity and perceived stress and would increase the level of self-esteem in infertile men.

Methods: 108 patients were divided into control (n = 51) and experimental (n = 57) groups, where the latter participated in the