

lives of people suffering such disorder, so that is why it is associated with other psychiatric disorders. Even though it has been described and discussed for years in literature, it is difficult to classify within psychiatric nosology and nowadays its categorization is still a challenge within the mental health.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2204>

EV1220

Sexology population characterization – a two years' experience at a Lisbon specialized centre

M.I. Varregoso^{1,*}, G. Borges¹, R. Xavier²

¹ Hospital Garcia de Orta, Psychiatry, Almada, Portugal

² Hospital Santa Maria, Psychiatry, Lisbon, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Within psychiatry, sexology is a very particular area of expertise both by the nature and specificity of its diagnosis, as by the various difficulties and challenges their patients place. Sexology is a sub-specialty niche, but also a vast universe that covers such diverse conditions as paraphilia, gender dysphoria or sexual dysfunction. The sexology consultation of Santa Maria Hospital (HSM) is one of the biggest centers specialized in sexual disorders in the country. Consultations depend on the collaboration of a sexologist psychiatrist and psychiatry residents in close connection with endocrinology, urology and plastic surgery services.

Objective We intend to conduct a characterization of the population observed in the HSM sexology consultation, in a period of 2 years, from the analyses of different general and diagnosis-specific relevant variables.

Methods We intend to make a descriptive analysis of the population that attended the sexology consultation over the last 2 years. The sample study refers to all patients who have been specifically referred to sexology department or that directly requested access to this consultation. Data will be collected from medical computer records.

Results Through systematic evaluation of different variables we can possibly conclude by some putative associations. A comprehensive characterization of this particular population is a possible method for a better and deeper insight on the diagnosis itself.

Conclusions The purpose of this work is to increase peers' sensitivity both to sexology and to the patients sexology serves.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2205>

EV1221

From hero to zero: The manifestation of addictive problematic sexual behaviour

R. Vella Baldacchino*, J. Vella Baldacchino

Mount Carmel Hospital, Psychiatry, Attard, Malta

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Addiction refers to a pattern of:

- loss of control, as shown by unsuccessful efforts to stop the behaviour;
- continuation of the behaviour despite adverse consequences – such as marriage breakdown;
- an obsession with obtaining, using or recovering from the behaviour.

To date, DSM-5 does not recognize sex addiction as a disorder, however when problematic sexual behaviours fulfil these same three criteria, the process is considered to be an addiction.

This case report describes the development of problematic addictive sexual behaviour, possibly as a result of other psychiatric comorbidities including obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), alvinophilia, and obsessional fetishism. The presence of the Madonna-Puttana syndrome is also explored.

Aims To use the biopsychosocial model to investigate the aetiology of addictive problematic sexual behaviour. To explore the role of psychiatric comorbidities in the expression of such behaviour. To examine the holistic impact of sexual addictions. To examine the treatment modalities of addictive problematic sexual behaviour.

Methods A 25 year old happily-married nurse who confessed to serial extramarital affairs was interviewed. Underlying psychiatric comorbidities were identified. Family members were also interviewed for a collateral history. The above objectives were explored and the response to various treatment modalities were evaluated. Literature reviews were carried out.

Conclusions This case illustrates a form of OCD which manifested as addictive problematic sexual behaviour. The message portrayed is that hope exists for such couples once various treatment modalities are put into action.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2206>

Sexual medicine and mental health

EV1223

Sexuality in mental health: Brazilian science production review (2001–2014)

R. Boaes^{1,*}, M.B.B. Silva², J.A. Russi²

¹ Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Health Sciences Centre, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

² Rio de Janeiro State University, Institute of Social Medicine, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Aiming at analyzing mental health and sexuality studies, specifically in papers published in Brazil, this dissertation brings a review of the literature carried out in two databases. It can be noticed that studies on sex, gender and sexuality show the complexity of the understanding of human sexual life going from essentialist to constructivist perspectives, conceiving sexuality in several manners. However, studies on madness, mental health and psychosocial care point to different conceptions of mental sickening process, mental health being at the same time a science field and a psychological well-being value to be achieved. Surveys in nursery homes show that institution agents represent the sexuality of a mentally suffering person (MSP) as abnormal or non-existing. The review of academic production on the subject, has put together 685 publications, 43 of them in both, with only 109 from Brazil, these ones having been systematized by title and abstract, only eleven were selected and studied thoroughly. Results show that the analyzed science production is scarce, being the theme just at its beginning in collective health, with the predominance of biomedical approaches focusing in on sexual behavior, with special attention to the vulnerability to IST/HIV/AIDS, the absence of sexual education and gaps in the training to work with sexuality. The conclusion is that the studied Brazilian science production on sexuality in the field of mental health is not centered on sexual and reproductive rights of MSP, while user sexual practices and the representations of professionals come to the fore in the analyses.