

Introduction: Sexual dysfunction is a frequent adverse drug reaction (ADR) of antidepressants that considerably affects quality of life and adherence to therapy. We previously investigated the potential underlying neurofunctional mechanisms by neuroimaging methods and revealed a dampening of the dopaminergic mesolimbic-mesocortical reward system along with decreased sexual functioning under serotonergic antidepressants compared to placebo.

Objectives: Within a combined pharmacoepidemiologic and pharmacodynamic approach, we examined the association between serotonin transporter (SERT) affinity of various antidepressants and corresponding alterations in sexual desire as ADR.

Methods: Using disproportionality analyses, reporting odds ratios (RORs) were calculated for reports indicating decreased sexual desire as ADR under the antidepressants. The data were extracted from the WHO global database of individual case safety reports Vigibase and several MedDRA terms were grouped for "Sexual Desire Disorders". For the pharmacodynamic assessment, we calculated Pearson correlation coefficients between SERT affinity and corresponding RORs

Results: 16 signals were detected for "Sexual Desire Disorders". We observed a statistically significant ($r(20) = .65, p = 0.001$) association between SERT affinity and decreased sexual desire. Higher SERT affinity was associated with higher risk of sexual desire.

Conclusions: While sexual dysfunctions under serotonergic medication were previously described, we now elaborated that in particular attenuated sexual desire as ADR is associated with SERT affinity of the antidepressant. These results strengthen our previously described neurofunctional model regarding sexual dysfunction under antidepressant medication and indicate that the specific SERT affinity of the antidepressant drug should be considered in clinical practice to minimize the risk of this ADR.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sexual disorder; libido disorder; adverse drug reaction; pharmacovigilance

EPP0470

Interpersonal autonomic synchrony and sexual satisfaction: A preliminary examination

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Introduction: A growing body of literature has increased our understanding of interpersonal autonomic synchrony (IAS), or exchanges across biological systems resulting in physiological covariation. While research suggests that IAS is more likely in relationships characterized by emotional intimacy, no research to date has examined the connection between IAS and the quality of sexual relationships.

Objectives: The current study seeks to elucidate the relationship between IAS and sexual satisfaction (SS) using tasks that have previously been used to assess synchrony (i.e., gazing, mirroring), as well as several conversation-based tasks (i.e., neutral and sex-related conversation tasks).

Methods: Couples ($n=28$) completed procedures in a laboratory-based setting where they completed survey measures of SS before connecting to an electrocardiogram. Subsequently, heart rate (HR) data for each dyad were analyzed using a moderated multi-level modeling approach.

Results: IAS was detected, with men reliably predicting the HR of female partners, and women reliably predicting the HR of male partners (respectively, $\beta=0.383, p<0.001$; $\beta=0.222, p<0.001$). AIC values indicate a better fitting model for men predicting female HR. As such, moderation analyses were conducted for that model by study task, finding a significant interaction between SS and observed IAS during the mirroring task ($\beta=0.004, p=0.009$) and neutral-conversation task ($\beta=0.016, p=0.009$).

Conclusions: These findings reflect evidence that IAS may be relevant to SS at the couple-level. The ability of couples to coregulate while attempting to synchronize (as in the mirroring task) or exchange information (as in the neutral-conversation task) may meaningfully change how they experience their sexual relationship.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: physiological synchrony; psychophysiology; Sexual Satisfaction

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Beyond pain: a study on the variance of pain thresholds within BDSM interactions in dominants and submissives

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Introduction: BDSM is an acronym describing bondage & discipline, dominance & submission and sadism & masochism. Afflicting or receiving pain is usually an important part of the BDSM interaction.

Objectives: This research focuses on better understanding the aspect of pain within a BDSM interaction by investigating the differences in 1) baseline pain thresholds, 2) the impact of a BDSM interaction on those thresholds and 3) threshold moderating factors like pain cognition between submissive and dominant BDSM participants and control individuals.

Methods: Submissive and dominant counterparts of 35 couples were recruited to participate in a BDSM interaction, of which 34 dominants and 33 submissives were included in analyses. A non-BDSM interested control group ($n=27$) was included to control for social interaction, of which 24 were included in analyses. Pain threshold measurements were measured at three points in time and pain cognitions scales were taken.

Results: BDSM practitioners have a higher pain threshold overall and a BDSM interaction will result in a temporary elevation of pain