

## EV1358

**The importance of psychosexual variables in the sexual functioning in sexually active adults**

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**Introduction** Sexuality is a very important human dimension which contributes to psychosocial well-being and psychosexual variables, such as sexual self-esteem, sexual anxiety and sexual depression, can affect sexual functioning; however, there are few studies that demonstrate this relationship.

**Objectives** To assess the psychosexual variables and sexual performance levels in a sample of adults, and verify and determine the degree of association between sexual functioning and self-esteem, anxiety and sexual depression.

**Methods** The study included 422 adults that were sexually active (who had sex in the previous month); 265 (62.8%) were women and 149 (35.3%) were men, who filled out a sociodemographic questionnaire and scales related to sexuality and sexual functioning, Sexuality Scale and Sexual Functioning Questionnaire Short Form (CSFQ 14), broadcast over the internet.

**Results** The results obtained allowed to know the relationships between the variables and psychosexual sexual functioning, and was statistically significant correlation between the two dimensions and significant differences between the correlation when comparing gender and sexual orientation.

**Discussion and conclusions** This study allows us to highlight the importance of psychosexual variables in sexual functionality expression, in the sense that those working in the area of sexuality should be aware of how the human psyche interferes with sexual manifestation.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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## EV1359

**Sexual dysfunction in obese women**R. Sellami<sup>1</sup>, M. Moalla<sup>1</sup>, L. Affes<sup>2</sup>, I. Feki<sup>1</sup>, F. Mnif<sup>2</sup>, M. Abid<sup>2</sup>, J. Masmoudi<sup>1,\*</sup><sup>1</sup> Hedi chaker Hospital, psychiatry A, Sfax, Tunisia<sup>2</sup> Hedi chaker Hospital, endocrinology, Sfax, Tunisia

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**Introduction** The increasing prevalence of obesity represents a major public health problem, with can effect on physical and emotional well-being and psychosocial function. Somatic and psychological dysfunctions, such as infertility, osteoarthritis, social disabilities caused by stigmatization, sleeping problems or apnea, are also known to follow obesity. Sexual dysfunction (SD) may also be related to obesity, but is rarely mentioned, and may cause concern for the affected individual and partner, constituting a great problem.

**Objectives** The aim of this study was to identify the frequency of SD among obese women.

**Methods** Our study concerned 42 obese married women consulting in endocrinology department. Obesity was defined by body mass index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . All participants assessed a sociodemographic data and the "Female Sexual Function Index" (FSFI). FSFI is a 19-item multidimensional self-reporting measure that quantifies six domains of female sexual dysfunction (FSD), including desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction, and pain. Score  $\leq 26$  indicate the presence of FSD.

**Results** The mean age was 33.6 years (20  $\rightarrow$  47 years). The mean total score of FSFI was 22.5 (3.2  $\rightarrow$  32.6). The percentage of SD among obese women was 68.2%. FSFI score was correlated to ancient obesity ( $P=0.026$ ;  $r=0.347$ ) and waist circumference

( $P=0.007$ ;  $r=0.412$ ). High socio-economic level was correlated to desire and satisfaction ( $P=0.021$  and  $P=0.048$  respectively). Women with high educational level have better blurbification ( $P=0.005$ ). FSFI score was not correlated to BMI or obesity class.

**Conclusion** Almost two-thirds of obese women have sexual dysfunctions. Women with ancient obesity and higher waist circumference seemed to have better sexual functions.

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

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## EV1360

**Rethinking classification of zoophilia**D. Sendler<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Lew-Starowicz<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> University of Lublin Medical School, Department of Psychiatry and Sexual Consultation Clinic, Lublin, Poland<sup>2</sup> Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, III Department of Psychiatry, Warsaw, Poland

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**Introduction** In 2011, Anil Aggrawal proposed ten-point classification system of zoophilia, based on forensic literature review.

**Objectives** (1) Allow for conceptualization and improved management of zoophilic patients in clinical practice or forensic examinations, (2) describe identity of modern-day zoophiles, including demographics and psycho-social profile, and (3) determine normative and pathologic traits and behaviours.

**Methods** A qualitative observational study of user activity ( $n=958$ ) on discussion forums, combined with brief demographic survey. Data were analyzed according to principles of grounded theory. Surveys of own design (demographic, discreet + open ended questions) were answered by 350 participants. Presented data show aggregate conclusions from mixed methods qualitative and quantitative analysis.

**Results** Proposed classification system categorizes zoos as either classic, sexual, romantic, or platonic. Relationship goals of classic and romantic zoos are reminiscent of those typical of human partnership, differentiated by the commitment and psychological distress level (romantic zoos, affectionate relationship goals outweigh sexual pursuit; classic zoos, romantic and sexual urges cause distress rather than pleasure). Sexual zoos show high prevalence of hypersexuality traits. Platonic zoos are typically confused about the roots of their sexuality. Contrary to common perceptions, prevalence of sexual sadism is extremely low (<1% in our study). Sociopathic traits determine propensity for animal cruelty, which is not synonymous with typical zoophilia. Half of respondents were in committed relationship with human partner, whom they frequently attempted to "convert" into practicing zoophile.

**Conclusions** We can categorize zoophiles into four sub-types. Emotional attachment and sexual urges play equal role in bonding with animal partner.

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

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## EV1361

**Digital communities of people with paraphilia: A study of zoophiles**D. Sendler<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Lew-Starowicz<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> University of Lublin Medical School, Department of Psychiatry and Sexual Consultation Clinic, Lublin, Poland<sup>2</sup> Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, III Department of Psychiatry, Warsaw, Poland

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**Introduction** Accessibility of the Internet allows people to connect anonymously and without boundaries – features particularly

important for people with relatively rare sexual preference such as paraphilia.

**Objectives** To (1) allow for conceptualization and improved management of zoophilic patients in clinical practice or forensic examinations, (2) analyze how zoophiles network using online discussion forums, and (3) describe main goals of digital networking.

**Methods** A qualitative observational study of user activity ( $n=958$ ) on discussion forums, combined with brief demographic survey. Data were analyzed according to principles of grounded theory. Next, surveys of own design (demographic, discreet + open ended questions) were answered by 350 participants. Presented data show aggregate conclusions from mixed methods qualitative and quantitative analysis.

**Results** Zoophiles (or, zoos) use Internet to connect with other zoophiles (26.6% to have casual sex, 17.7% for dating, and 17% to exchange pornography). Connections are easiest to be established in countryside, where zoophilia clusters. In fact, there are village communities of zoos where explicit sharing of animal sexual partner(s) (28%) and/or voyeurism (30%) serve as bonding ritual. Over 40% of zoophiles are reluctant to meet other zoos in person, since they view them as “weird”, pointing to phenomenon of internalized stigmatization due to having non-normative sexuality. Online forums are also used by zoophiles to exchange information about which districts are at risk of becoming a target of social ostracism.

**Conclusions** People with zoophilia use digital communities to network, meet for sex, find dating partners and for own safety reasons.

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

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#### EV1362

### Motivation of sexual relationship with animal—Study of a multinational group of 345 zoophiles

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**Introduction** We explore relationship-seeking behaviour of zoophiles (zoos), using Francoeur's (1991) definition of sexual orientation (as consisting of affection orientation, sexual fantasy orientation, and erotic orientation).

**Objectives** This study intends to be the largest in recent decades' comprehensive analysis of self-identified zoophiles, living on all five continents. It describes similarities and differences between normative sexual orientations (hetero- and homo-) and zoophilic sexuality, using Francoeur's (1991) framework.

**Method** A qualitative observational study of user activity ( $n=958$ ) on discussion forums, combined with brief demographic survey. Data were analyzed according to principles of grounded theory. Next, surveys of own design (demographic, discreet + open ended questions) were received by  $n=350$  participants. Presented data show aggregate conclusions from mixed methods qualitative and quantitative analysis.

**Results** Trend analysis yielded four main discussions among zoophiles – worldview, personal space, sex life, and online space. Within worldview category, zoos overwhelmingly discuss bad press (55%), as well as social (41%) and legal (22%) ostracism. In personal space, the primary concern is coming at easy with own sexuality (>60%) and forming lasting relationship with either human, animal, or both partners simultaneously. In terms of sex life, zoos are concerned with improving sex play (>40%) and figuring out legality of sexual encounters with animals (22%). Concerning online

space, the biggest concern here is networking (40%) and meeting other zoos for dating (15%).

**Conclusions** Modern zoophiles have a wide array of personal, social, legal, and sex life challenges that can be approximated using qualitative studies.

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

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#### EV1363

### Sexual and mental health of patients with cardiovascular disease: A review

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More than 4,000,000 people die from cardiovascular diseases in Europe every year. Even though a significant reduction in mortality of patients suffering from heart and blood vessels disorders can be observed across the continent, a number of hospitalizations in this group constantly increase. Large disparities in the assessment of population's health awareness, prevention activities and the availability of specialized treatment between different regions of Europe are still recognized with the highest incidence rates in Central Europe, Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Both researchers and clinicians pay increasingly more attention to the cardiac patients' quality of life. It determines not only the daily physical, mental and social functioning, but also a general response to the further treatment conducted in outpatients clinic. Sexuality is an integral part of the human personality. Disorders appearing in the area make it difficult to fully achieve the comprehensive well-being from the individual, interpersonal and social dimension. Reduction of satisfaction and decrease in sexual activity are commonly observed in cardiac patients and frequently associated with depression and anxiety disorders. Older age, pharmacological treatment, and variety of cardiovascular risk factors (diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, physical inactivity, smoking) also negatively influence sexual functioning. Thus, cardiac rehabilitation programs must be designed in a way to include recommendations regarding clinical management of sexual dysfunction, improving functional capacity, quality of life, morbidity and mortality of the patients with cardiovascular disease across Europe. Psychiatric assessment and general psychological well-being appraisal seem to be inseparable in these regards.

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#### EV1364

### Evaluation of self-esteem and childhood trauma in patients with sexual disorders

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**Introduction** Sexual dysfunction (SD) is defined as the deterioration of sexual response cycles caused by anatomic, physiologic or psychological reasons.

**Objectives** We believe that SD is closely related to self-esteem and childhood trauma (CT).