

Results: The mean±standard deviation age of mothers with GD children and controls was 53.95±9.44 and 53.00±7.28 years, respectively. 20 of the GD children were born with the female sex. Overall, TCI scores were statistically different between the two groups ($p=0.03$); however, this difference was only observed among Character scores ($p=0.01$) and was not significant in Temperament scores ($p=0.33$). We found significantly higher mean Cooperativeness (CO) and Self-Transcendence (ST) scores in the case group ($p=0.007$ and 0.031 , respectively). We also identified significantly more individuals with a high CO score amongst mothers of GD individuals (Odds Ratio: 5.0, 95% Confidence Interval 1.2-21.0, $p=0.028$).

characteristics	Group	Mean	Std. Deviation	P-value
CO	GD	20.2963	2.28397	0.007
	Control	17.6786	4.29516	
SD	GD	16.7407	3.49277	0.474
	Control	15.7500	6.25167	
ST	GD	9.7407	2.98190	0.031
	Control	8.0000	2.84149	
HA	GD	7.7778	4.50071	0.386
	Control	6.7143	4.51218	
NS	GD	7.0370	2.99334	0.839
	Control	7.2143	3.40324	
P	GD	3.5926	1.11835	0.499
	Control	3.2857	2.07020	
RD	GD	8.8519	2.56760	0.087
	Control	7.7857	1.93136	

Conclusions: By showing more mature, understanding, and kind personalities, the mothers of GD cases who have obtained licenses for gender affirmation surgery, have likely provided a positive atmosphere for the gender identity development and transition of their children. Additionally, their personalities were possibly better suited to deal with their child's condition through having better compensatory adaptive traits.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP1063

Sexual dysfunction among pregnant Tunisian women

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Introduction: Sexual life is affected by physiological, psychological and social changes during pregnancy. Therefore, pregnancy is considered as a stressor affecting sexual lives of women and as a period when sexual dysfunctions can easily appear.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to explore the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions among pregnant women.

Methods: we conducted a cross-sectional and descriptive study among Tunisian pregnant women. The questionnaire used was

performed with Google Forms and posted on social media. It contained questions concerning personal and sociodemographic aspects and questions concerning obstetrical data such as parity, gestational age and complications during the current pregnancy. We used the Female Sexual Function Index to examine Sexual dysfunction. Total scores of 26.55 or less characterize deficiency of female sexual function.

Results: Fifteen women (44.1%) were primiparous and 19 (55.9%) were multiparous with 29% being in the first trimester, 27% in the second, and 44% in the third. Half had at least one child. Most of participants reported better satisfaction with their sexuality before pregnancy than during pregnancy (76.5% vs. 26.5%). This difference in satisfaction was statistically significant ($p=0.004$). A sexual dysfunction was found in 70.6% of cases and we did not identify any correlations between the presence of sexual dysfunction and socio-demographic or clinical data of the current pregnancy.

Conclusions: The prevalence of sexual dysfunction among Tunisian pregnant women was high and not related to socio-demographic characteristics.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP1064

Common beliefs about sexuality: a Tunisian survey among pregnant women

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Introduction: Sexual relationship is affected by the emotional factors, changes in women's body, sexual dysfunctions and also common beliefs about sex in pregnancy. Couples might tend to avoid sexual intercourse in pregnancy due to different beliefs.

Objectives: Our objective was the evaluation of sexual related and common beliefs among pregnant women.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional and descriptive study. We targeted Tunisian pregnant women whatever the term of pregnancy. We collected data using a self-questionnaire performed with Google Forms and posted regularly on social networks over a period of six months. In order to assess the most common beliefs, we used a panel of questions inspired by the literature.

Results: 34 pregnant women participated to the study. Mean age was 31,56 years (SD =3,25). All the participants had a secondary or university education (5.9% and 94.1% respectively). Nineteen women (55.9%) were multiparous with 44% in the third trimester. Among participants, 20.6% believe that sexual intercourse can be harmful to the baby, 41.2% believe that the number of intercourse should be limited during pregnancy and 17.6% thought that sexual intercourse should be stopped in the first three months.

In relation to body image, 11.8% of women approve that pregnancy takes women's all beauty and 8.8% thought that their bodies weren't attractive as before for spouses. About a quarter of our population (23.5%) agreed that pregnant women lose sexual desires and 14.7% approved that intercourse satisfies only men. Only one woman (2.9%) reported that intercourse during pregnancy is considered a sin.