

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.

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Sexual dysfunction in obese womenR. Sellami¹, M. Moalla¹, L. Affes², I. Feki¹, F. Mnif², M. Abid², J. Masmoudi^{1,*}¹ Hedi chaker Hospital, psychiatry A, Sfax, Tunisia² 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) ≥ 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 ≤ 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 zoophiliaD. Sendler^{1,*}, M. Lew-Starowicz²¹ University of Lublin Medical School, Department of Psychiatry and Sexual Consultation Clinic, Lublin, Poland² 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.

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Digital communities of people with paraphilia: A study of zoophilesD. Sendler^{1,*}, M. Lew-Starowicz²¹ University of Lublin Medical School, Department of Psychiatry and Sexual Consultation Clinic, Lublin, Poland² 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