

EV1348

Multidisciplinary approach about contraception in a day hospital of mental health

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Background Women with mental illness are a disadvantaged group both in terms of their gender and because of their mental disorders, and they experience serious problems related to reproductive health.

The high rates of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies among women with schizophrenia underscore the importance of understanding their attitudes and practices related to family planning. Different studies reveal that even though many sexually active women with serious mental illnesses do not want to become pregnant, they do not use birth control.

Objectives Release last data about contraception methods among patients with severe mental illness after doing a bibliographical review. Also reflect present setup in Motril day hospital women patients and their relationship with sexuality and contraception. At the same time we intend to clarify and unify the proceedings on ethical problems respecting subject's autonomy, beneficence, qualification and minors' protection.

Methods Data were collected through face-to-face interviews and a questionnaire based on the literature and prepared by the researchers which was designed to determine the kinds of reproductive health issues the patients were experiencing.

Results It was found that female patients with psychiatric disorders had more negative attributes with regard to contraception approach and sexuality compared with a corresponding healthy population.

Conclusions We reached an agreement about future contraception approaches in Motril day hospital users as part of the global treatment offered in our section.

Motril Hospital gynaecology service has facilitated the proceedings for contraceptive subcutaneous implants insertion in those indicated women.

Day hospital patients were instructed individually and through group work about healthy sexuality.

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

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EV1349

Sperm donation and surrogacy from a male perspective

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Introduction Societal changes in the last decades led to the arise of new paradigms on gender equity. Studies addressing fertility/infertility issues have been conducted mainly in women and in this research area, male partners have deserved less attention. More recently there has been a major focus on the idea that fertility/infertility aspects have to be conceptualized from a couples' perspective.

Goals The current study sought to explore attitudes towards gamete donation and surrogacy in a sample of young men in reproductive age.

Methods A total of 111 males with ages ranging from 18 to 40 years old and without children completed an online questionnaire addressing attitudes towards gamete donation and surrogacy.

Results The majority of participants (77.3%) would be willing to donate their sperm, and their main motivation for doing that would be to feel "happy to help a couple struggling to have a child". Participants stated that the likelihood of donating would increase if they were able to attend counseling, to complete the procedure in an IVF center located in their residence area, and being provided with more information about infertility. Regarding surrogacy 82% are in favor of this procedure legalization and 49.5% would be willing to use it if they needed.

Conclusion Men showed a positive attitude towards sperm donation and surrogacy, emphasizing the importance of counseling and information availability on these topics. This may suggest that they are willing to get involved when fertility issues are addressed.

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Sexual minorities: The terminology

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Introduction The term "sexual minority" includes a variety of gender and sexual identities and expressions that differ from cultural norms. Usually, sexual minorities are comprised of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals.

Objectives/aims Definition of the correct terminology for sexual orientation, sexual behaviors, gender identity, gender expression and gender dysphoria.

Methods Literature review concerning researched articles published in Pubmed/Medline as well as related bibliography.

Results Human sexuality is a broad concept that embodies interaction among anatomy, hormones, physiology, psychology, interpersonal relationships and sociocultural influences.

Healthcare providers can support sexual minorities by normalizing sexuality throughout childhood, early identification of gender or sexual orientation nonconformity and associated psychosocial and health concerns, helping parents support their child, assisting with decisions about disclosure and providing educational resources to the community.

Conclusions This work focuses on providing more awareness about this topic and reducing stigma associated with sexual minorities.

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EV1351

Sexual functioning in male patients suffering from depression and anxiety disorders

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Introduction Sexual dysfunctions are frequent in patients with mental illnesses. In particular, anxious and depressive symptomatology often impacts on sexual functioning.