EPP1281

Sexual dysfunctions and sexual behaviors of normal weight, overweight and obese sexual minority men

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Introduction: With the growing recognition of overweightness and obesity as significant, international public health concerns, the body of research investigating the relationship between body mass index (BMI), sexual health and sexual functioning in sexual minority men is still scarce.
Objectives: The purpose of this study is to assess sexual health determinants (sexual behavior and sexual functioning) in relation to normal weight, overweightness and obesity among gay and bisexual men.
Methods: The survey included four categories of questions/measurements, encompassing sociodemographic information, protected/unprotected sexual behaviors, sexual functioning, and BMI. The survey was conducted online, and recruitment consisted of online notifications (emails and electronic messages), and advertisements sent to LGBT community organizations, mailing lists, and social networks.
Results: The study sample was composed of 741 gay and bisexual men, ranging in age from 21 to 75 years old (M_{age}=43.30, SD_{age}=11.37), 62.5% of men self-identified as gay and 37.5% as bisexual. Prevalence of normal weight was 50.3%, of overweight 33.3% and of obesity 16.4%. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis to assess the effects of BMI on sexual health showed that being younger in age, self-identifying as gay, being in a relationship, having longer penises, adopting insertive position in sex and being normal weight were significant predictors of anal receptive sex without condoms, explaining 24.2% of the total variance. Yet, BMI was not predictive of sexual functioning.
Conclusions: These findings highlight the importance of including BMI in sexual behavior models of sexual minority men to better understand BMI's role in influencing sexual risk.

Keywords: sexual dysfunctions; Sexual Behavior; obesity; Gay

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Sexual functioning and high sensory processing sensitivity

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Introduction: The concept of Sensory Processing Sensitivity (SPS) was initially introduced by Aron in 1997 and involves complex processing of sensorial information and internal and external sensory stimuli, that is represented as an individual innate difference, as a temperamental property that concerns not only this deep sensorial processing but also to sharper general responsiveness to the environment. Its association with sexual functioning is still to be deeply determined.
Objectives: Through this research we aim to evaluate the levels of High Sensory Processing Sensitivity (HSPS) and to what extent these are related to sexual functioning, in addition to assessing the mediating role of gender in this relationship.
Methods: A total of 1,054 subjects between the ages of 18 and 80 (M age = 29.4; SD age = 11.9) participated in this study. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire, the Portuguese version of The Highly Sensitive Person Scale, and the Portuguese version of the Massachusetts General Hospital – Sexual Functioning Scale. The recruitment of the sample was internet-based.
Results: showed that the Sensitivity Sensory Processing and Sexual Functioning variables are negatively correlated and that there are statistically significant differences in sexual functioning according to gender (t(df)=7.042; p=<.05), males scoring higher; and participants with lower levels of HSPS presented higher levels of sexual functioning (t(df)=3.599; p<.05). Finally, logistic regression showed that Gender is responsible for 6.2% of the total variance of sexual functioning.
Conclusions: When working with highly sensitive people mental health professionals should take into account problems related to their sexual functioning in clinical practice.

Keywords: sexual functioning; High Sensory Processing Sensitivity; Gender

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Sexual dysfunction in infertile couples

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Introduction: Interactions between infertility and sexuality are numerous and complex. Recently more attention is being paid to the impact of infertility on the marital sexuality.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the effects of infertility on sexual functions.
Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study, the obstetric gynecology department Basic demographic information was collected. Respondents were surveyed regarding sexual impact and perception of their infertility etiology.
Results: Our patients had an average age of 33.2. The average number of years of infertility was 3.9 years.. The most common cause of female infertility was an ovulat disorder (36%), that of male infertility was sperm production defect. The confrontation with a diagnosis of infertility marks a difference in the way couples organize their sexual life. In our study, sexual problems after this diagnosis were experienced by 38% of women. Sexual dysfunction was detected as a pain problem (24%), a desire problem (10%), an arousal problem (4%), and an orgasm problem in 6% and. Faced with this situation, women felt guilty (46%), angry (72%) and anxious (82%). Infertility was perceived as the worst experience of life by 78% of our patients.

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