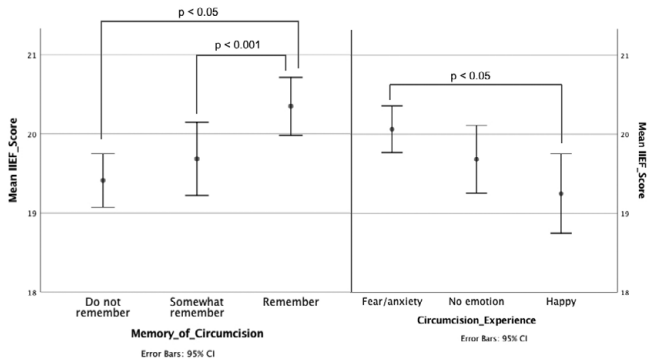
Graph-3. Simple Error Bar of Mean IIEF Scores When Participants Are Grouped According Memory of Circumcision Experience And Perception of Circumcision Experience



Conclusions: The age of circumcision does not affect the risk of PE. This is one of the very few studies that challenges psychoanalytic theory with a scientific method. Remembering the circumcision experience with fear or anxiety did not increase the risk of sexual dysfunctions.

Keywords: Circumcision; Premature Ejaculation; Sexual Dysfunction

EPP1263

Homophobia: Is it a heterosexual "privilege"?

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Introduction: The context of stigma, in which many homosexuals live, exposes them to discrimination/stigmatization and promotes the internalization of negative attitudes about sexuality. Battle feelings of rejection and isolation may lead to the development of internalized homophobia (IH).
Objectives: To elucidate the risk factors of IH and how the latter affects mental health.
Methods: Literature review (PubMed).
Results: IH has been associated with lower levels of emotional stability, rejection sensitivity, impairments in emotion regulation and a tendency to turn against the self. Studies have connected IH to depression, poor self/relationship wellbeing, sexual discrimination, addictions, shame, body dissatisfaction, suicidal ideation, binge eating/drinking, partner violence and victimization. Higher levels of attachment anxiety and avoidance, outness, religiosity and internalized stigma were correlated with higher IH levels. The key factors relating to suicide include lack of acceptance by family and/or self, negative feelings about sexuality/gender and appearance dissatisfaction. In traditional/religious societies, heterosexual orientation is a strong norm and homosexuality is considered unacceptable leading LGBT individuals to report higher depressive symptoms and increased levels of IH. Due to heterosexist ideals, IH is a predictor for heterosexual marital intention, protests against LGBT and use of masculinity as a compensatory strategy.
Conclusions: Policies in support of individuals who have recently come out should be improved to reduce the development/effects of IH and take the social and sexual environments of rural gay men into account considering ways to increase service accessibility (e.g internet). Future research is needed to further understand the association between IH and mental health, social and cognitive mechanisms.

Keywords: LGBT; stigmatization; discrimination; internalized homophobia

EPP1264

Impact of male infertility on self-esteem

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Introduction: Infertile males experience considerable psychological distress, with feelings of inadequacy, marginalization, guilt and loss ofself-esteem.
Objectives: Our study aims to investigate the impact of male infertility on men's self-esteem and to study risk factorsfor low self-esteem.
Methods: We conducted a cross sectional, descriptive and analytical study, including 108 infertile men who presented to the laboratory of reproductive biology and the unit of assisted medical procreation of Military Hospital of Tunis between June and September 2019. For each patient, we collected sociodemographic and clinical data. We used Rosenberg scale to assess self-esteem.
Results: The average age of participants was 36.8 years. Eleven patients had a history of varicocele (10.18%) and six of them sufferedfrom associated erectile dysfunction (5.55%). Infertility was primary in most of patients (77.8%) with an average duration of 3.32 years. 25% of patients had at least one previous failed assisted reproductive attempt. Spermogram abnormalities were found in 78.7% of patients. The mean score of Rosenberg scale was 30.68±4.35. Low self-esteem was associated with older age (p=0.006), lower educational level (p=0.019) and longer duration of infertility (p=0.022). Men who had children had better self-esteem (p=0.022). No associations were found between self-esteem and erectile dysfunction or previous failed assisted reproductive technique attempt.
Conclusions: Our results show that infertility reduces men's self-esteem, especially of patients with lower educational level and longer duration of infertility. Physician dealing with infertility should be aware of these psychosocial aspects and offer help when needed.

Keywords: infertility; self-esteem; men

EPP1265

Third generation cognitive-behavioral therapies and genital pain

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