

and sense of coherence beliefs and reported subclinical tendencies of obsessive-compulsive behaviours.

Conclusions: Resilience does not require awareness of adversity. Our case report shows that resilience may present itself fairly normally and may go unrecognised in daily life. Hardship should not be limited to traumatic events but also include brain abnormality.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neuroimaging; Corpus callosum agenesis; resilience; Brain abnormality

EPV1724

Mental disorders among sexual and gender minorities

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2286

Introduction: The term “Sexual and Gender Minorities” includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and/or asexual populations. It was introduced in the MeSH Database in 2018. Mental health research on sexual and gender minority populations is gaining momentum.

Objectives: To describe mental disorders among sexual and gender minorities.

Methods: This is a review of the literature via Medline. The database was searched using the keyword combination “sexual gender minorities” OR “homosexuality” OR “bisexuality” OR “transgender persons” OR “intersex persons” AND “mental disorders”. The filters applied were Full text, Meta-Analysis, Systematic Review and in the last 5 years.

Results: A total of 59 articles were included. The lowest rates of depression and anxiety were reported among heterosexual people. Depressive symptoms, suicidality, interpersonal trauma exposure, substance use disorders, anxiety, and general distress have been consistently elevated among transgender and gender non-conforming people. Among transgender people, the prevalence of binge drinking ranged from 7%-61%. Depression was the most frequent mental disorder among sexual minority men (43.2%) followed by anxiety (32.2%), suicidal ideation (21.2%), suicide plans (6.2%) and suicide attempts (7.3%). Eating disorders were more frequent among sexual minority women compared with heterosexual peers. Compared with heterosexual youth, sexual minority youth had 123% to 623% higher odds of lifetime substance use, 82% to 317% higher odds of depressive symptoms and suicidality and 20% to 280% higher odds of violence victimization.

Conclusions: The prevalence of mental disorders is high among sexual and gender minorities for whom mental health prevention and treatment programs are needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual Minorities; Mental Disorders; Bisexuality; Homosexuality

EPV1725

Oral health attitudes and behavior among undergraduate students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2287

Introduction: Oral health behavior is based on an acquired experience and cultural traditions. University education may smooth out cultural differences in oral health practice.

Objectives: Our goal is to study self-reported oral health attitudes and behavior of university students and the cultural basis for it.

Methods: We used the English version of the Hiroshima University Dental Behavioral Inventory to carry out an online survey of 136 university students of Morocco and Russia.

Results: Over half of the students (60.3%) do not feel anxious when visiting a dentist. Most of them take care of their gums (41.2%), teeth color (49.3%) and the degree of their cleanness (38.2%). The overwhelming majority of the students brush their each tooth very thoroughly (62.5%), they regularly examine their teeth in the mirror after brushing them (90.4%). They are well aware that tooth brushing alone cannot prevent a gum disease (63.2%), and they feel concerned about the possibility of having bad breath (73.6%). At the same time, over half of the students (61.7%) put off their visit to a dentist until they have a toothache, which is a negative behavioral factor. We did not reveal any gender or cultural differences between the students of the two countries, which can be regarded as a universalization factor of oral health behavior in young people who get higher education in universities.

Conclusions: The majority of the surveyed Russian and Moroccan university students have similar patterns of oral health attitudes and behavior. This assumption needs verification on a larger sample of students.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Oral behavior; Undergraduate students; health attitudes; oral health

EPV1727

«The Application of the New Law of Adoption and the Psychological Preparation of Prospective Stepparents»

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2288

Introduction: The new adoption law, which was introduced in Greece in 2018, brought radical changes in adoption.

Objectives: This presentation aimed to investigate the emotions of the prospective stepparents, based on the changes which were effectuated by the new law of adoption.

Methods: This survey was conducted through mixed methodology. Quantitative research was addressed to investigate the emotions of the prospective stepparents. Qualitative research was addressed to social workers and its goal was to depict their opinion about the new law and the prospective stepparents' expressed emotions.

Results: The findings of the survey have demonstrated that the stepparents had a variety of emotions that changed throughout the