

conceptualization of intimacy for use in future research and clinical practice.

Methods: In Study 1, women and men nominated over 2,700 items that “elicited feelings of intimacy” for them. Examples of nominations included: trust, communication, touch, attraction, and sex. Trained raters condensed duplicate items and created a final list of unique nominations for use in Study 2. Study 2 identified the factor structure of the nominated items by having a new sample of participants rate the extent each item elicited intimacy for them.

Results: Data collection is ongoing but will be completed by December 2021. Results will be updated with an addendum after data analysis.

Conclusions: will focus on gender differences in the factor structure of intimacy, how future research can avoid conflating this important construct with other relational aspects, and how a deeper understanding of intimacy can benefit treatment in clinical contexts and strengthen relationships more broadly.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sex; relationship; Intimacy; well-being

EPV1458

Mental Health Professionals' attitudes towards trans people

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Introduction: Since the emergence of the term “transsexualism” in the Ninth International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), disciplines related to mental health have contributed to the perpetuation of stereotypical attitudes towards trans people. Recent years have shown the significant prevalence of mental pathology suffered by this group, and the need for specialized training to improve access to the health system.

Objectives: The main objectives of this research are: (a) to find and analyse the scientific evidence published which assesses the attitudes of mental health professionals towards the trans community; b) to establish the main variables that modify these attitudes, paying special attention to gender, ideology, sexual orientation and previous training or experience

Methods: A systematic review of the literature was conducted following the PRISMA recommendations.

Results: Tendency towards more positive and liberal attitudes among professionals than in the general population.

Higher values for extreme prejudice among those professionals who attributed gender diversity to a psychological, ethico-moral or religious cause.

Association of depathologising practices with belief in the psychosocial nature of diversity, clinical training and interpersonal contact with LGBT people. The following socio-demographic variables were related: being a woman, clinical psychologists, progressive political ideology, professionals who strive to know their own limitations and biases.

Conclusions: More positive attitudes than the general population but still insufficient Specific training in gender diversity and minority issues would be a key element in improving care for transgender

people. The attitudes of professionals depend, in part, on the personal characteristics of the therapists.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: trans mental health; attitudes; trans

EPV1460

Chemsex, G&T, and The Club Drugs Clinic Ireland

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Introduction: Chemsex refers to the intentional consumption of specific substances, Gamma Hydroxybutyrate/Gamma Butyrolactone (GHB/GBL), Crystal Methamphetamine and/or Cocaine to facilitate or enhance the sexual experience. However, there was a plethora of associated problems ranging in severity to complex, life-threatening situations. Since its inception in 2014, The Club Drugs Clinic Ireland, the first outpatient-based clinic for GHB/GBL Detoxification in Ireland, had evolved to include managing problematic chemsex.

Objectives: The Chemsex Working Group Ireland is a collaborative response from governmental and non-governmental agencies. Details of current medical and psychiatric management along with preliminary outcome findings on detoxification, relapse risk and associated factors will be presented.

Methods: Data collected include socio-demographic variables, gender and sexuality, detoxification setting, relapse history and attendance for counselling or aftercare. Descriptive analyses were conducted on referral counts, drug trends, success of first treatment episode, subsequent relapse rate, and uptake of counselling and aftercare.

Results: There have been over 200 referrals to the Club Drugs Clinic Ireland. A number of predisposing and precipitating factors, contributed to the relapse rate (up to 70%) both in Ireland and internationally. The salutogenic, biopsychosocial-based model of addiction recovery produced the best outcomes. This integrated Dual Diagnosis Psychiatry, Sexual Health Medicine, Emergency Medicine and external services for a more comprehensive care.

Conclusions: The pattern of referrals reflects population trends in chemsex, despite the COVID-19 restrictions. While detoxification is largely successful, the high relapse rate highlights the challenge of maintaining abstinence. In order to competently address problematic chemsex, service coordination across various medical professions and ongoing monitoring of the substances consumed is quintessential.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gamma Hydroxybutyrate; chemsex; Crystal Methamphetamine; harm reduction

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Assessment of sexuality among women in Morocco

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