

Hierarchical multiple regressions were computed in order to test the hypotheses. Also, moderating effects of physical condition or gender between independent and dependent variables were explored.

Results: Results showed that, after controlling for age, ageing beliefs predicted a decreased sexual and relationship satisfaction, regardless of the existence of physical disability. Sexual inhibition related to performance failure also predicted decreased sexual satisfaction, and sexual excitation was associated with less sexual and relationship satisfaction. No moderating effects were found.

Conclusion & Recommendations: Findings suggest that dysfunctional beliefs about the ageing body, and an individual tendency for sexual inhibition when anticipating performance failure, may act as

vulnerability factors of sexual adjustment in the face of physical disability and/or negative sexual events. Interestingly, sexual excitation proneness may entail a regulatory role of expectations about sexual encounters. This study brings implications for clinical practice and paves the way to understand the mechanisms in which psychosexual factors may interfere in the sexual health of people with physical disabilities.

Keywords: physical disabilities, sexual cognitions, sexual satisfaction

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The Influence of Mindfulness, Self-Compassion and Acceptance on Sexual and Relationship Satisfaction of People with Physical Disabilities

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Introduction & Objectives: Research on Third Wave Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy has shown the role of variables such as mindfulness and self-compassion in promoting resilience while living with a disabling condition. However, little is known on the influence of these variables on sexual and relationship satisfaction of people with physical disabilities. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the contribution of mindfulness, self-compassion and acceptance in explaining perceived sexual and relationship satisfaction, in people with and without physical disabilities.

Method(s) & Sample: A sample of 479 participants, aged between 18 and 55 years old, participated in the study (61% were women). Of these, 189 participants had a self-reported physical disability, the majority (70.1%) being related to motor or neuromuscular health conditions (e.g. spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, amputation). Participants took part in a survey about psychological, sexual and relationship information, as well as sociodemographic and disability-related data. A series of hierarchical multiple regressions were computed in order to test the hypotheses. Moreover, possible moderating effects of physical

condition or gender between independent and dependent variables were examined.

Results: After controlling for age, results showed that higher levels of mindfulness, self-compassion and acceptance significantly predicted higher sexual and relationship satisfaction, above and beyond the physical condition of the participants. Additionally, results indicated that gender was a moderator for the relationship between the non-judge facet of mindfulness and sexual satisfaction, as this association was only significant for women. Likewise, the association between the self-judgment dimension of self-compassion and sexual satisfaction was stronger for women than for men.

Conclusion & Recommendations: Findings suggest that Third Wave Cognitive-Behavioural dimensions may help to understand sexual and relationship satisfaction in individuals with and without physical disabilities. Interventions based on mindfulness and self-compassion techniques might be helpful to improve sexual adjustment in people with physical disabilities.

Keywords: physical disabilities, sexual satisfaction, third-wave CBT

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The Big O: Discovering the Differences Between Multi-Orgasmic, Single-Orgasmic and Anorgasmic Women

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Introduction & Objectives: As science has demonstrated, sexuality has a significant impact on human lives, as it influences the level of comfort with oneself and with a partner. Experiencing orgasms for women is considered a sexual peak experience, and is of significant importance as achieving the climax is associated to more positive affect during sexual activities, more satisfaction with mental health, and more marital happiness. There are different types of female orgasm but there is a lack of scientific research concerning the comparison of these.

Method & Sample: The present study aims to explore the differences between women that experience either singular orgasms, multiple ones or suffer from anorgasmia. More specifically, we will investigate differences between women that experience one of these three types of orgasm on mindfulness, body image, sexual sensation seeking, communication with partner and sexual satisfaction. In order to conduct this study, an online survey, using various questionnaires will be performed, using 300 participants of the female gender, equally divided between groups of different climax experiences.

Results: It is expected that the three categories of women will show significant differences on the several variables, while it is assumed that the multiorgasmic group will show the highest level of sexual sensation seeking compared to the other two groups, as well as a more positive body image, better-partnered communication, higher levels of mindfulness and better sexual satisfaction. On the other hand, anorgasmic women are expected to score the lowest on these elements. As the collection of data is still in progress, results will be available in the Congress.

Conclusions: The present study will contribute to the conceptualization of female orgasm and will contribute to a better understanding of the difficulties related to this phenomenon. The results may have specific implications for the assessment and treatment of orgasmic disorders.

Keywords: orgasm, mindfulness, sexual sensation seeking

Conflict of Interest and Disclosure Statement: None

Preliminary Study on the Incidence of Sexual Difficulties and Urinary Incontinence in Patients Undergoing Radical Prostatectomy

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Introduction & Objectives: Radical prostatectomy is considered the treatment of choice for localized prostate cancer but postoperative complications, including urinary incontinence and the loss of sexual function, are frequently reported by men undergoing surgery. In order to further develop more comprehensive and

effective treatments as a means of assisting men undergoing radical prostatectomy in the recovery of sexual and urinary function, it is crucial to determine the extent to which sexual and urinary problems are present after surgery. The objective of the present study is to