

in the high-risk category; and half of all LTOs scored in the moderate-risk category. More DOs had a juvenile arrest for a sexual offence and were convicted as an adult for a separate sexual offence. DOs had more prior sentencing occasions for sexual offences, while more LTOs had post-index convictions of breach and/or charges or convictions for a sexual or violent offence. Non-significant differences were found across other variables, demonstrating that DOs and LTOs are less dissimilar than hypothesized, and instead are more alike. This study centres on a sample more focused and clinical in nature; demonstrates congruency with previous studies; more thoroughly examines unique variables; and examines paraphilic and other psychiatric

disorders, providing more psychological perspective on a mostly criminological topic.

**Recommendations:** This study may provide more comprehensive understanding for assessment and treatment of this unique population; help identify other high-risk offenders; and provide information about factors influencing judicial decisions concerning DOs and LTOs. Future studies should consider increasing sample size by broadening inclusion criteria and identifying differences between determinate and indeterminate DOs.

**Keywords:** dangerous offender, long-term offender, Static-2002R

**Conflict of Interest and Disclosure Statement:** None

## Gender Dysphoria: Lifetime Prejudice without Inflammatory Impact. A Case-Control Study

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**Introduction:** Transsexual individuals present a higher prevalence of psychiatric disorders when compared to non-transsexual populations, and it has been proposed that *Minority Stress* has a relevant impact on these outcomes. Transsexuals also have increased chances of having experienced maltreatment during childhood. IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- $\alpha$  are examples of inflammatory cytokines which act as messengers regulating our immune system. Imbalanced levels in such cytokines are associated with psychiatric disorders.

**Objectives:** To evaluate differences in IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- $\alpha$  levels and exposure to traumatic events in childhood and adulthood, we compared a group of transsexual women (DSM-5) to a group of non-transsexual men (respectively,  $n = 31$  and  $n = 34$ ).

**Methods:** Both groups underwent a structured interview protocol, where sociodemographic information, mood and anxiety symptoms (DASS-21 scale), childhood maltreatment (28-item Childhood Trauma Questionnaire), explicit discrimination (Brazilian

Explicit Discrimination Scale) and suicidal ideation (Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale) were evaluated. After the interview, participants were invited to have blood samples drawn for IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- $\alpha$  levels analysis.

**Results:** Transsexual women were more exposed to prejudice and discrimination (mean= 6.81 S.D.= 3.57) than were non-transsexual men (mean= 4.00 S.D.= 3.23) ( $p = .002$ ). Likewise, people diagnosed with GD (mean= 43.03, S.D.= 14.04) experienced significantly more childhood maltreatment ( $p = .046$ ) than did non-transsexual men (mean= 36.61, S.D.= 11.13), especially emotional and sexual abuse (respectively,  $p = .001$  and  $p = .040$ ). However, no differences in any cytokine levels were observed.

**Conclusion:** Gender Dysphoria alone does not seem to play a role in inflammatory markers. However, the impact of hormone therapy in inflammatory cytokines in transsexual women is not clear. Our results suggest that transsexuals are more exposed to stressful events

from childhood to adulthood than are non-transsexual men, indicating that gender-variant behavior in childhood could lead to maltreatment experiences.

**Keywords:** Gender Dysphoria, traumatic events, inflammatory cytokines

## Putting Instrumental Sex on the Couch

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**Introduction & objectives:** Presented results are the part of a broader study on the mainstream and marginalized sexological approaches in the Polish practice of diagnosing and treating sexual problems. In the presentation we will focus on the therapists' attitudes towards the instrumental use of the body.

**Method(s) & Sample:** 46 in-depth interviews with Polish sex therapists representing various therapeutic approaches were carried out to elucidate the influence of diverse concepts of healthy sexuality on the sexological practice.

**Findings & discussion:** We have observed a great variety of norms regarding sexual health. The topic of instrumental use of one's own or partner's body emerged as one of the most controversial and important for defining a sexual norm. Within this topic we identified three threads: body use for mercantile purposes (sexual surrogates and workers), for purposes resulting from internalized social expectations as to the role of the spouse, and for satisfying the needs of one partner only (e.g. instrumental use of other's body for one's own pleasure).

Limits in the acceptance of these various forms of body use were strongly conditioned by therapist's

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leading moral values, adopted psychological theories or medical norms, and personal attachment to cultural precepts regarding sexual activity in marriage.

**Recommendations:** The goal of sexological treatment is regarded by various therapists as unambiguous: the client's well-being. Despite this ostensible consensus, our research shows that the client's well-being may be interpreted in very different ways. The phenomena perceived by some sexologists as pathological and requiring treatments, by the others are treated as normative and even worthy of affirmation. The chosen topic of instrumental body use spotlights these essential differences and reveals that there is no common set of sexual norms on which all sex therapists would agree.

**Keywords:** sex therapy, instrumental sex, sexual norm

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## Violencia Sexual, Tabaco y Alcohol: Encuesta Nacional de Adicciones, México

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**Introducción & objetivos:** La violencia de pareja tiene consecuencias negativas para la salud física, sexual, reproductiva, mental y social de las personas. Existe evidencia que relaciona la violencia de pareja con algunos comportamientos de riesgo como el consumo de tabaco y alcohol. El objetivo de nuestro estudio fue

evaluar la asociación entre la violencia de pareja de tipo sexual y el consumo de tabaco y alcohol en población adulta de México.

**Método(s) & muestra:** Se realizó el análisis transversal de 2,315 hombres y mujeres mexicanos de 18 a 65 años de edad, de la *Encuesta Nacional de Adicciones*