total NIH-CPSI. When comparing both groups, a statistically significant difference in favor of tadalafil group was reported in the pain domain (p <0.05), urinary symptom domain (p <0.05), total NIH-CPSI score(p <0.01) and IIEF-5 score (p <0.01) but not in quality of life domain(p >0.05). In tadalafil group the mean % reduction from baseline to 4 weeks was significant in all the three domains and the total NIH-CPSI scores (-54.86%- p <0.001). However there was a mean increase in IIEF-5 score (9.95 % - p <0.001). The only significant treatment-related adverse effect in tadalafil group was flushing (7.4%). Other adverse effects were infrequent and no patients discontinued treatment due to adverse events.

Conclusion: Low dose Tadalafil (5 mg) added to antimicrobial treatment is well tolerated and significantly improved Chronic prostatitis/Chronic pelvic pain syndrome related symptoms.

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DETECTION OF NEUROGENIC ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH UROFLOWMETRY
Nale, D.1
1Serbia and Montenegro

Objectives: Aim was to estimate which of uroflowmetric parameters significantly correlate with neurogenic detrusor insufficiency and neurogenic erectile dysfunction in diabetics.

Design and Methods: 94 pts with diabetes mellitus (DM) were included in study (cross sectional study). Mean age of the pts were 53±13yrs, SD (range:23-77). The average duration of DM was 9,88± 6,95yrs, SD (range:0,2-31). The patients were divided due to severity of diabetic cystopathy (DC) and lower urinary tract symptoms. 43 pts suffered from incipient DC and had subclinical presentation of autonomic neuropathy, while 51 pts were with prominent DC( RU over 20% of bladder capacity, severely damaged sensibility, hypo or acontractile detrusor) and clinical presentation of autonomic neuropathy. All uroflowmetric parameters were determined during spontaneous uroflowmetry and pressure-flow-EMG study. As for ED the thorough interview with the pts was carried out, as well as laboratory analysis, penodynamic test, Duplex Doppler ultrasonography, EMG of lower extremities, Ewing-Clark test.

Results: Out of 43 pts in the first group 23 (53,47%) had neurogenic and/or neurogenic-vasculogenic ED, while in the second group out of 51 pts, 49 (96,08%) had neurogenic and neurogenic/vasculogenic ED (p=0.002). In the second group periferic neuropathy was more often recorded (p=0.008), also earlier onset of DM(0.001), as well as longer duration of DM (p=0.009). Voiding time and time to Qmax was significantly longer in the group of pts with more prominent DC (p=0.03). Voiding volume and PVR was significantly bigger in second group.

Conclusions: Uroflowmetry is simple, non-invasive method of urine flow testing i.e. establishing the existence of detrusor insufficiency or subvesical obstruction, but as well, secondary way, of autonomous penile neuropathy.

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DEFINING POLYAMORY: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF LAY PEOPLE’S DEFINITIONS
Cardoso, D.1; Matoichi, F.2; Pascoal, P.M.1
1Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Portugal

Objective(s): Polyamorous relationships have been attracting attention from scholars and media, and many definitions for polyamory have been created by activists and researchers, but how this definitions reach the general population has not been understood. We seek to analyze lay definitions of polyamory in a Portuguese general population sample.

Material and Method(s): Data on the definitions of polyamory was gathered from a web form survey publicized on social media, including the question “What does polyamory mean?”. Thematic analysis was conducted on the collected data, with themes informed by patterns found in people’s written descriptions.

Results: Over 600 responses where gathered. The participants ranged from 18 to 66 years of age (M= 32.84; SD = 10.54), and were mostly heterosexual (69.7%). The most common type of relationship the respondents were in was a monogamous relationship (58.8%), followed by no relationship (18%), and non-monogamous relationship (12.7%). Preliminary analysis shows the prevalence of definitions of polyamory that contain specific behavior such as having multiple relationships, to define polyamory, over definitions that include feelings, intent or desire to have these relationships.

Conclusion(s): These preliminary findings suggest that the current sample regards polyamory as something that is “done” by people and not something that people “are”. Results regarding the emergence of other aspects of the definitions and themes present will be presented, as will comparisons between the themes in the monogamous relationship group with those that are in non-monogamous relationships, and comparisons between heterosexual and homosexual subsets too, which might illuminate differences in how the definitions of polyamory are constructed in these groups. This information may help sexual health professionals to better understand the way lay people perceived different relationship orientations and experiences and shape their practice considering these perspectives.

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DIMINISHED FRONTO-LIMBIC CONNECTIVITY IN NON-PEDOPHILIC CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS
Kneer, J.1; Sinke, C.1; Kaegep, C.2; Borchardt, V.3; Gibbels, C.1; Engel, J.1; Veit, M.1; Walter, M.3; Krueger, T.H.C.1
1Hannover Medical School, Germany; 2University Duisburg-Essen, Germany; 3Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg, Germany