

women's health has been ignored in the quality of life of them. This study was conducted with the aim of exploring the expectations and perception of women with SLE regarding for supportive needs.

Materials and Methods: This qualitative research was conducted using 27 semi-structured deep interviews with 19 married women suffering from SLE (15-49 years old) selected through purposive sampling in the referral Rheumatology Center in Iran. Data analysis was performed with a content analysis approach using the conventional method proposed by the Zhang and Wildemuth (2016) by 10 MAXQDA.

Results: The women's perceptions about need for support were categorized in three subcategories included; 1. support from the spouse (most participants stated that women with lupus could cope with the disease challenges if they had a sympathetic spouse and received the required emotional support from their spouses as the only support); 2. support from the family and acquaintances (They can cope with the disease challenges more easily if they have the necessary family support, support and understanding from their husband's family, positive influence of friends and acquaintances, and by setting the friends' spirit), and 3. lack of occupational and social support (They can tolerate their disease by having occupational and social support to escape the thoughts of the disease by working and undertaking different activities, and having financial support to afford the costs of the disease).

Conclusion: It is hoped this research can take a step to enhance the awareness of care providers about these women supportive requires.

Keywords: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Women, Qualitative Study

Pnm-16: Ethical Considerations of Sex Selection

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Background: Male gender preference is as a cultural characteristic in Iran, especially in some provinces. The health system provides conditions to parents with the means to achieve this. This study was conducted with the aim of surveying ethical considerations of sex selection.

Materials and Methods: The study was performed by referring to the birth statistics of the Iranian Statistics Center and checking the sex ratio during 2016-2022. The obtained statistics were compared with reference books and reliable scientific databases.

Results: Sex selection is a complex subject and many factors such as cultural, biological, social, and ethical factors affect it. Sex selection isn't only an isolated act from reproduction but it is interfering with nature. Today appropriate technology and artificial interferences are available for couples to child's sex selection according to their desires and wishes; unaware of their many consequences. One of them is disturbance of sex balance and ratio. Although the sex ratio is variable in different populations and cannot be fixed at birth, but severe changes in this

case are not appropriate.

Conclusion: The continuation of this process causes the violation of the rights of the female gender and leads to negative social consequences such as marriage problems, prostitution, violence against women, and regeneration problems.

Keywords: Ethics, Female gender, Regeneration, Rights, Sex selection

Pnm-17: Impotence Is A Common Problem

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Background: Impotence, which is the inability to achieve a full erection or the inability to maintain an erection until the end of sexual intercourse, is one of the main and effective factors for unsatisfying, sexual instinct of couples, and infertility. This study was conducted with the aim of investigating male impotence and infertility.

Materials and Methods: In this study, data was collected with the keywords of sexual impotence, infertility, prevention, and solution, and similar words in Scopus, and PubMed search engines.

Results: Many factors affect male impotence, such as psychological and physical factors and smoking. According to the studies, there is a close connection between cardiovascular diseases, spinal cord injuries and impotence. Also, some surgeries in the pelvic area or around the spine affect the sexual ability with the function of the penis. Penile vessels are an important factor in regulating blood flow and erection. Their health is very important in a person's sexual ability. In the same way, high blood sugar and fat and high blood pressure affect the coronary arteries of the heart and cause a heart attack, then affect the blood vessels of the penis and reduce the ability to get an erection. Stress, use of some drugs including some antihypertensive drugs and some prostate drugs, are effective in impotence.

Conclusion: Impotence is considered a stigma and men need proper counseling and training in this subject. It is necessary for health system policymakers to examine, plan and make effective interventions in the field of sexual health in a general way. Attention should be paid to the existence of centers providing services and care for sexual and reproductive health because mental and physical problems causing impotence can be treated with appropriate techniques.

Keywords: Impotence, Infertility, Sexual Disorders

Pnm-18: The Effect of Weight Loss on Body Image and Binge Eating in Obese Women

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