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IMPACT STATEMENT: This study assesses the presence and amount of LGBTQ+ content on sperm/egg provider websites helping to characterize how the LGBTQ+ community interacts with infertility sites. To the author's knowledge, this study is the first to quantify amount of LGBTQ+ content on fertility websites.

Table 1. Criteria for categorizing LGBTQ+ website content

| Type of Content | Criteria (Must meet only one of the numbered criteria in the row for minimal or moderate content) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Minimal Content | 1. One statement regarding LGBTQ+ individuals |
|                 | 2. An LGBTQ+ flag or symbol |
|                 | 3. A photograph of LGBTQ+ couples |
| Moderate Content| 1. General informative content, but no LGBTQ+ specific information |
|                 | 2. Specific informative content for gay and lesbian couples, but no content for trans individuals |
| Significant Content| Informative content with specifics for gay, lesbian, and trans individuals |
|                 | • Specific informative content may include: o Gay couples: information about surrogate and donor oocytes |
|                 | o Lesbian couples: information about reciprocal IVF and donor sperm |
|                 | o Trans individuals/couples: information about fertility preservation and specific fertility options for trans women and/or men |

P-515 6:45 AM Wednesday, October 26, 2022

PATIENT’S OPINION ON THE MAINTENANCE OF THE TELMEDICINE MODALITY IN THE POST-PANDEMIC TIME. Marcelo Herran, Sr., BAcc; Marcela Cullere, PhD; Natalia Reyna Dezotti, Atty; Cesar Sanchez Sarmiento, PhD; NASCENTIS. ESPECIALISTAS EN FERTILIDAD Y GENETICA REPRODUCTIVA, CORDOBA, Argentina; NASCENTIS. ESPECIALISTAS EN FERTILIDAD Y GENETICA REPRODUCTIVA, Argentina.

OBJECTIVE: During the COVID -19 pandemic, teledmedicine became the most widely used medical care modality. Carrying out a “stay at home” medical consultation was a safe and beneficial way for both, patients and doctors, to maintain health controls. With the end of the pandemic, it is necessary to define whether this tool can continue to be used and how it will be implemented by health institutions. We aimed to determine how patients value teledmedicine, and to investigate the reasons that influence the decision to continue using this type of medical care definitively.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A mixed-type questionnaire of 17 questions was designed (segmentation and questions about preferences of use, reasons why they use/do not use the tool, predisposition to continue using) that was distributed to different sectors of society through social networks. The survey was answered by people of both sexes over 16 years of age from 17 provinces of Argentina. All responses were collected using the Survey-Monkey platform and analyzed using calculation programs and statistical tools (Excel, Statistica 8.0) and the results processed using graphic programs (Excel, Power Point, Sigma Plot).

RESULTS: A total of 491 responses were obtained, 77.39% were women, mostly between 21 and 40 years old (49.49%). 59.27% stated that they had used teledmedicine during the pandemic, valuing the experience on average 4/5. Currently, 47.33% continue to use it, while the remaining 52.67% no longer do so. The reasons why people stopped using this tool were: the social insurance no longer pays for this type of care (31.39%), the perception of a lower quality of attention when it is done through video calls (21.9%) and the lack of offer from the doctor or the institution for this type of modality (18.23%). Of all those surveyed, 83.51% stated that they would like teledmedicine to be permanently installed. In this sense, 38.48% would be willing to change their clinic or doctor to support the possibility of using teledmedicine, and 52.53% would be willing to pay for the consultation outside of their traditional medical coverage (private/private), regardless of the channel used to make it (phone call/video call).

CONCLUSIONS: Telemedicine represents a valuable tool for communication between patients and doctors. In general, the majority of patients value the experience as positive and express a clear intention to continue using this modality even when face-to-face care is once again allowed. A significant percentage of patients are willing to pay more to obtain this service or even change their doctor and primary institution to maintain it. These data are extremely important when making institutional decisions on how to maintain the continuity of teledmedicine and which are the points that should be improved.

IMPACT STATEMENT: Maintaining the teledmedicine modality represents an added value to patient care that all health institutions should evaluate.

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#LEARN ABOUT FERTILITY ON TIKTOK: A CROSS SECTIONAL CONTENT ANALYSIS OF FERTILITY RELATED HASHTAGS. Amani Sampson, B.A, M.S; Francesca Barrett, MD MBA; Gwendolyn P. Quinn, Ph.D.

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OBJECTIVE: TikTok is the fastest growing social media platform (1 billion (B) active monthly users). Health-related content and patient education has become popular on TikTok. While fertility information on other social media platforms is well documented; less is known about fertility related content on TikTok. Our objective was to analyze TikTok content posted under fertility related hashtags.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We analyzed the top 50 most viewed videos under the following hashtags: #fertilitydoctor, #infertility, and #fertility. 150 videos from 2020-2021 were analyzed; 9 videos were excluded (non-English or duplicate) for final n = 141. Total number of views (TNV) across time were captured for each hashtag. Two reviewers categorized: goal of video, account type, TNV, and fertility claims, defined as information about fertility or reproduction presented as fact. Claims were crosschecked against PubMed to assess validity.

RESULTS: #Infertility had 2.3B TNV, #fertility had 1.1B TNV, and #fertilitydoctor had 79.8 million (M) TNV. 51% (73/141) were personal anecdotes of successful infertility journeys, and miscarriages. Trying to conceive (TTC) journeys under #infertility had the most TNV across all videos (40M views). Ten Reproductive Endocrinologists (REIs) shared a total of 43 unique videos across all hashtags, comprising 30% of total videos analyzed. #Fertilitydoctor and #fertility were used by REIs and other medical professionals to share medical education on destigmatizing miscarriage and demystifying the IVF process. Fertility claims were found in 30 videos across #fertility and #fertilitydoctor. Evidence-based fertility claim videos were made by REIs (41%). Unsupported claims comprised 33% all posted by non-REIs (Table 1).$1

CONCLUSIONS: While personal anecdotes of infertility made up the majority of views and content on TikTok, REIs have a presence on and provide medical education via TikTok. More research is needed to understand how patients are utilizing fertility health information on TikTok.

IMPACT STATEMENT: As the platform grows, TikTok may become a source of fertility information for patients. REIs are utilizing TikTok to provide fertility health information and patients are finding a community by sharing their infertility journeys.

Table 1. Fertility Claims

| Evidence Based Fertility Claim Topics | Unsupported claims |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 4.4M TNV                             | 2.2TNV             |
| Impact of Marijuana on fertility     | Dietary hacks to select gender, to ensure twins or improve fertility |
| TTC tips                             | Nutritional deficits from birth control |
| Infertility signs                    | Age-related and climate related male fertility decline |
| Age-related female fertility decline | Acupuncture and TTC |
| Tips to improve male fertility       | Female face shape and fertility |
| Cervical mucus and ovulation         |                     |