

EPV1501

Alcohol abuse in trans and sexual minority women

P.A. Gouveia

Local health Unit of Lower Alentejo, Psychiatry, Beja, Portugal
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2108

Introduction: Sexual orientation is known to have some influence in alcohol consumption patterns and outcomes. Sexual minority women (SMW) are more likely to develop binge drinking and alcohol use disorder than heterosexual women. Because women tend to be more secretive with their drinking and hesitant to get help, and alcohol is particularly harmful to the female body, SMW pose particular challenges.

Objectives: Review the latest research on alcoholism in SMW, focusing on various specificities of this population.

Methods: Literature review in the PubMed database, using the MESH terms “alcohol use disorder”, “women”, “female”, “trans woman”, “adult”. Free full text, publication in the last 5 years, English or Portuguese and article typology filters were applied. Following primary hits, secondary references were checked and a total of 10 articles were included. Results were grouped in epidemiological, etiological, therapeutical and prognostic specificities.

Results: Data indicate that lesbian and bisexual women, compared to heterosexuals, are twice as likely to engage in binge drinking. AUD prevalence and patterns of alcohol use are especially higher among younger SMW. The influence of sexual orientation on alcohol use and related outcomes seems to be greater among women than men. Regarding etiology, internalized stigma, minority stress, victimization experiences, social norms and policies are the main culprits. Even though SMW are more likely to report and ask for help, many do not receive adequate treatment. SMW show an increased risk of developing other complications, such as physical injuries, sexual assault, liver or cardiac disease.

Conclusions: Sexual minority women are particularly vulnerable to alcohol-related harms. Interventions especially directed to SMW need to be developed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol; women; female; LGBT

EPV1500

The Moderating Effects of Social Support in the Relationship between Problem Drinking and Depression of the elderly disabled

M.S. Yoon*, H. Yu and M. Yu

Jeonbuk National University, Social Welfare, Jeonju, Korea, Republic of

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2109

Introduction: In recent years, the elderly population in Korea has rapidly increased, and the proportion of the elderly over 65 years old was 14% as of 2017. In particular, as the elderly population increases, the number of elderly people with disabilities has increased by 16.3% over the past 7 years, from 30.3% in 2010 to 46.6% in 2017. Based on the dual view of the elderly and the disabled, it is necessary to pay attention to the problems of drinking and depression in these relatively marginalized groups.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the moderating effect of social support between problem drinking and depression of the elderly with disability

Methods: This study analyzed the 12th wave(2017) KWPS(Korean Welfare Panel Study) and Disability Study which included 195 elderly with disability aged 60 over. Collected data were analyzed by SPSS 21.0 and STATA.

Results: First, the elderly with disabilities were more likely to be depressed than the women, living without spouse, the less satisfied with health, the higher the problem drinking, the lower the social support. Second, disability factors didn't show any influence on the depression of subject and subjective health satisfaction significantly related to the depression. Third, social support moderated the relationship between the problem drinking and depression. According to the Quantile regression analysis, in group with low social support, the more the problem drinking, the higher the depression.

Conclusions: Social support in elderly with disability was a significant factor for problem drinking and depression. The implication and limitation of these findings are discussed

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; elderly with disability; social support; problem drinking

EPV1501

Generalized problematic internet use, emotional regulation and self-esteem in adults

B.R. Maia^{1*} and P. Morgado²

¹Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Faculty Of Philosophy And Social Sciences, Centre For Philosophical And Humanistic Studies, Braga, Portugal and ²Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Faculty Of Philosophy And Social Sciences, Braga, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2110

Introduction: Many internationally studies, in the last two decades, found problematic internet use associated with a variety of psychosocial problems, but in Portugal this is a recent research question specially in adults.

Objectives: To explore the relationship between problematic Internet use, emotional regulation and self-esteem.

Methods: 138 Portuguese subjects (77.5% females), with a mean age of 27.76 years old ($SD = 8.98$, range: 18-58) filled in the Portuguese versions of the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale-2, the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale.

Results: Negative consequences subscale of generalized problematic internet use was positively correlated with all the emotional regulation difficulties subscales and negatively with Self-Esteem, and positively with daily hours of internet usage. A similar result was found for Self-Deficient Regulation subscale, except for Clarity subscale. Mood Regulation was correlated with Strategies, Goals and Self-Esteem. Males showed higher levels of Negative Consequences. Age and age onset of Internet use were negatively correlated with Mood Regulation, Self-Deficient Regulation and Negative Consequences. A statistically significant difference in Mood Regulation, Self-Deficient Regulation and Negative Consequences in marital status levels, and in professional situation, with higher median scores in divorced and single without a relationship and in student subjects; no significant differences were found in educational level.