

EPV1501

Alcohol abuse in trans and sexual minority women

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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

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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

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Introduction: Many international 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.

Conclusions: Generalized problematic Internet use, especially their Negative Consequences, is associated with higher emotional dysregulation, low self-esteem, lower age and lower age of Internet onset, being divorced or single without a relationship and being student, and it is more prevalent in males.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: generalized problematic internet use; adults; emotional regulation; self-esteem

EPV1502

Effect of original anticonvulsant ortho-fluoro-benzonal on immune cells functional properties at chronic ethanol intoxication

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Introduction: GABA_A-receptors proved to be the molecular targets of ethanol on immune and nervous cells, potentiating alcohol influence. *ortho*-Fluoro-benzonal is known to be a circular urea derivative and an artificial ligand of GABA/BD-receptor and thus a potential candidate drug for alcoholism treatment.

Objectives: We have shown the alcohol motivation decrease under *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal influence in experiment. The investigation of molecular mechanisms and functional targets of this substance is an important step in understanding of molecular pathogenesis and approaches to managing alcohol addiction.

Methods: Splenocytes from male (CBAx57Bl/6) F1 mice in a state of alcohol dependence owing to 6-month 10% ethanol exposure were aseptically obtained and cultured in presence of GABA, *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal and mitogens (LPS or concanavalin A). Proliferative activity of immune cells *in vitro* was estimated by means of radioactive ³H-thymidine incorporation.

Results: The intact animals' splenocytes revealed increased spontaneous proliferation, increased T-mitogen stimulated and decreased B-mitogen stimulated proliferation in the presence of *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal. The immune cells from alcoholized animals, demonstrating increased spontaneous proliferative activity and weakened susceptibility to the mitogens, showed normal response patterns, except B-mitogen response case, under *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal influence. Addition of GABA into the cultures didn't cancel most positive effects of *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal influence, proving existence of their GABA_AR-independent pathways, mediated by other barbiturate receptors in addition to GABA_AR-dependent ones.

Conclusions: Immunomodulating properties of artificial GABA receptor ligand, *ortho*-fluoro-benzonal, *in vitro* has been shown. The compound may correct immune cells dysregulation caused by chronic ethanol exposure, so the original anticonvulsant has promise in the treatment of alcoholism.

Disclosure: The authors have not supplied a conflict-of-interest statement.

Keywords: original anticonvulsant; alcoholism; immune cells

EPV1504

Film or mirror? The exploration of narratives during the road from recognition to recovery of addictive disorders

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Introduction: The examination of the cinematic metanarrative provides many possibilities for recovery-oriented addiction consultation. The key to efficiency can be the approach of the recipient's point of view and attitude, with which the client can interpret his own traumas and life story retrospectively.

Objectives: Our aim is to show that the recognition, the turning points, the acknowledgement and the recovery from addiction can be described as a model in the deep structure of recovery stories. Can narrative research explore more deeply the main stages of recovery and identity shaping, with the possible use of the film's narrative technique?

Methods: 12 recovering addicts were interviewed who have been clean for at least 4 years. Interviews covered the years spent as addicts and the path to recovery using the method of deductive metanarrative analysis.

Results: Based on the results of the analysis, elements of the film narrative could be found together major psychoanalysis concepts and literary theory models in the semi-structured interviews. Emotion control dysregulation all appear in the stories. Together these can be traced to a summary narrative and a historical line. Furthermore, the addicted person as a hero, the compulsion to repeat and its spookiness, and the role of the helpers also appear in the retrospective narratives without exception.

Conclusions: The well-structured, coherent recovery stories help the recoverer to reconstruct their self, to make the behavioral change permanent, thus reducing the chances of relapse. The film narrative and toolkit provide an opportunity based on similarities with the narrator's framework, which can strengthen the recovering identity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: addictive disorders; narrative of film; recovery; identity

EPV1505

The relationship between sleep problems and gaming addiction in adults

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Introduction: Prolonged exposure to Video games may have several negative cognitive and emotional consequences. However, a few investigations have explored the effects of video games addiction on sleep.

Objectives: To study the effects of gaming addiction on sleep patterns in young adults

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire on