

England (1,733 results), the United States (1,561 results), and Switzerland (894 results). Although we did not focus on this aspect, it is worth noting that the most frequently used keyword was 'COVID-19,' appearing a total of 1,229 times, which may partially explain the increase in publications over the last year.

Upon reviewing the content of the articles, we observed that many focus on demographic factors. For example, living with a romantic or sexual partner has been consistently identified as a protective factor against loneliness (Currin et al. *Curr Psychol* 2022; Online publication), and we also found significant associations between loneliness and being single, separated, or divorced (Ibáñez-Del Valle et al. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2022; 19:16622).

The association of this issue with social inequalities has also been highlighted (Martín Roncero et al. *Gac Sanit* 2021; 35:432-437). We observed a potential gender bias, with findings indicating a higher risk in women for the perception of loneliness and the evaluation of social relationships (Pavlidis et al. *Aging Ment Health* 2023; 27:1313-1321). Other studies have found that higher population density reduces social isolation in areas with a high proportion of people of the same race or ethnicity but increases it in areas with fewer people of the same ethnicity (You et al. *Inquiry* 2024; 61:469580241273127). Sexual orientation-related factors also appear to be significant: internalized homonegativity has been associated with loneliness, where it is noted that accepting and integrating a gay or lesbian identity seems particularly important for younger, non-gay-identified individuals (Berg et al. *J Gay Lesbian Ment Health* 2015; 19:285-302).

Conclusions: Unwanted loneliness is a complex and highly significant phenomenon, with a demonstrated association with poorer overall and mental health (Martín Roncero et al. *Gac Sanit* 2021; 35:432-437). This issue should be studied not only from the lens of mental health but also from a sociological perspective.

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EPV0808

Childhood sexual abuse and dissociation: Testing the betrayal trauma theory in two Chinese samples

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Introduction: Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is a major public health concern and is closely associated with dissociative symptoms. According to the betrayal trauma theory, dissociation can be interpreted as a response towards betrayal trauma (i.e., trauma perpetrated by a close person, such as a family member). No previous study has validated this theory with a focus on CSA in the Chinese context.

Objectives: We hypothesized that people with betrayal CSA, but not non-betrayal CSA, would report significantly more dissociative symptoms than people without CSA. We also hypothesized that betrayal CSA, but not non-betrayal CSA, would be significantly

associated with the severity of dissociative symptoms. We tested the hypotheses in two independent Chinese-speaking samples.

Methods: Sample 1 ($N = 91$) consisted of participants seeking treatment in an evaluation study; while Sample 2 ($N = 376$) included community health service users in a survey study. In both Chinese-speaking samples, participants completed the two CSA items on the Brief Betrayal Trauma Survey and the 16-item Dissociative Features Section of the Self-report Dissociative Disorders Interview Schedule (SR-DDIS). ANOVA and regression analyses were used to test our hypotheses.

Results: Across both samples, participants with betrayal CSA reported significantly more dissociative symptoms than those without any CSA (Sample 1: $M = 5.60$, $SD = 3.14$ vs $M = 3.67$, $SD = 3.06$; $F = 3.301$, $p = .041$, Sample 2: $M = 2.06$, $SD = 2.49$ vs $M = 0.93$, $SD = 1.32$; $F = 8.428$, $p < .001$). As hypothesized, no significant differences in dissociative symptoms were observed between participants with and without non-betrayal CSA (Sample 1: $M = 4.00$, $SD = 3.71$ vs $M = 3.67$, $SD = 3.06$; Sample 2: $M = 1.14$, $SD = 1.83$ vs $M = .93$, $SD = 1.32$). Across both samples, betrayal CSA, but not non-betrayal CSA, was significantly associated with dissociative symptoms (Sample 1: $\beta = .250$, $p = .024$, Sample 2: $\beta = .189$, $p < .001$), after controlling for age and gender.

Conclusions: This study provides cross-cultural evidence for the betrayal trauma theory. We suggest that proactive family-centered child protection is needed to prevent CSA, and screening for dissociative symptoms is also necessary in CSA survivors.

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EPV0809

Long-Term Sick Leave for Psychiatric Disorders Among Healthcare Workers

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Introduction: Absenteeism is a significant issue affecting various professional sectors, and its increase within healthcare institutions is a major concern. This phenomenon is complex and multidimensional, involving numerous factors.

Objectives: To determine the rate of absenteeism among healthcare personnel, describe the socioprofessional characteristics of employees on long-term sick leave due to psychiatric disorders, and identify the main factors associated with this absenteeism.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study conducted on all healthcare personnel in a Tunisian governorate who took long-term sick leave for psychiatric reasons between 2015 and 2020. Data were collected from medical and administrative records through the Regional Long-Term Sick Leave Commission and via a questionnaire conducted by phone

Results: Among the 5067 employees in healthcare facilities in the governorate, 388 (7.65%) had taken at least one period of sick leave