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EPV0658

Social representations of different generations about everyday life of homosexuals in modern Russia

V. Lianguzova^{1*} and A. Rikel²

¹Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The problem of homosexuality is constantly in the spotlight of the mass media, social media and politicians. At the same time, the cultural and national specificity of attitudes towards the phenomenon of homosexuality seems obvious, as well as a significant polarization of opinions within Russian society itself. With significant attention to this issue, there are not many attempts to analyze the socio-psychological basis of representations about homosexuality. At the same time, in a number of foreign studies it was revealed that the modern Z Gen is distinguished by greater tolerance and freedom of views in terms of attitude towards traditionally segregated social groups.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify representations about homosexuality among different generations of modern Russians.

Methods: The methodological basis of the research was the study of the structure of social representations (Vergesse methodique). The research methods implied the author's questionnaire aimed at identifying representations about homosexuality and a modified version of the RAHI questionnaire. The sample was N = 444 (residents of Russia, age 16-65).

Results: There was shown a significant difference between the Z Gen in terms of tolerance of representations about homosexuality. So called 'double standards' were identified in terms of attitudes towards male and female homosexuality. The rooted concept of homosexuality as a relationship based, rather, on a sexual rather than a romantic-spiritual level of relationships, was stated.

Conclusions: Main hypothesis was confirmed: an inverse relationship between age and perceptions of homosexuality as normative was revealed.

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Keywords: Social representations; homosexuals; everyday life; Generations

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Gender incongruence: A longitudinal perspective from childhood throughout adolescence

L. Borges^{1*} and G. Riggi²

¹Psiquiatria, CHUA - Unidade de Portimão, Portimão, Portugal and

²Serviço De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental Da Infância E Da Adolescência, Hospital de São Francisco Xavier, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Gender identity is each person's internal and individual experience of gender. Gender expression is how a person publicly expresses their gender. Gender incongruence (GI) is defined as a condition in which a person has a marked incongruence between the expressed or experienced gender and the biological sex at birth. Adolescence is a crucial period for the persistence or development of GI, due hormonal changes, peer relations and first romantic experiences.

Objectives: To make a revision of the literature about GI along childhood throughout adolescence.

Methods: Research in the literature with the words "gender identity", "gender incongruence", "gender dysphoria", "childhood" and "adolescence" in scientific databases.

Results: GI is present in a small percentage of children, often provoking psychopathological distress. There is a high prevalence of autism spectrum disorders in these children, compared with the general population. In most cases the dysphoria does not persist until adolescence. There has been an increasing number of adolescents seeking for treatment at gender identity services. The studies show that after the onset of puberty, the probability of persistent GI is high and that adolescents submitted to hormonal suppression tend to continue the medical treatment.

Conclusions: Epidemiological formal studies about gender incongruence in children and adolescents are very few. Studies of prevalence in these populations are community studies and don't reflect the true prevalence of GI, so it would be necessary to investigate its prevalence and persistence in different world populations. It's also necessary to make more prospective studies about the long-term effects of the medical treatment of GI.

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Overcommitment to work as a mediator of the association between effort-reward imbalance and insomnia among shift working nurses

K. Gustavsson^{1*} and A. Wichniak²

¹Department Of Clinical Neurophysiology, Sleep Medicine Center, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warszawa, Poland and ²Third

Department Of Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warszawa, Poland

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Today, approximately one fifth of employees in the European Union works in the shift system. Insomnia is one of the most common consequences of occupational stress and shift work. Identifying factors contributing to poor sleep quality among shift workers, especially in healthcare professions, is important because insomnia increases the risks for numerous health disorders and impacts work ability.

Objectives: The aim of this research was to investigate to what extent does an inability to withdraw from work influences the link between occupational stress and insomnia among shift workers. We operationalized occupational stress within the Effort-Reward Imbalance Model (ERI). An imbalance between individual effort