

Conclusions: In conclusion, the findings of this study identified possible risk factors as well as protective factors for the mental health of HIV-positive MSM. As long as stigma associated with HIV continues to be a risk factor for the development of psychosocial problems in those living with HIV, it is advisable for both policymakers and the research community to take more proactive steps in order to offer the necessary support and attention to those who are living with HIV and experiencing multiple forms of stigma.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0504

Exploring the Link Between Personality Traits and Self-Care Dimensions in Individuals Affected by Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: A Comprehensive Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a prevalent, chronic metabolic disorder that exerts diverse effects on individuals' physical and psychological well-being.

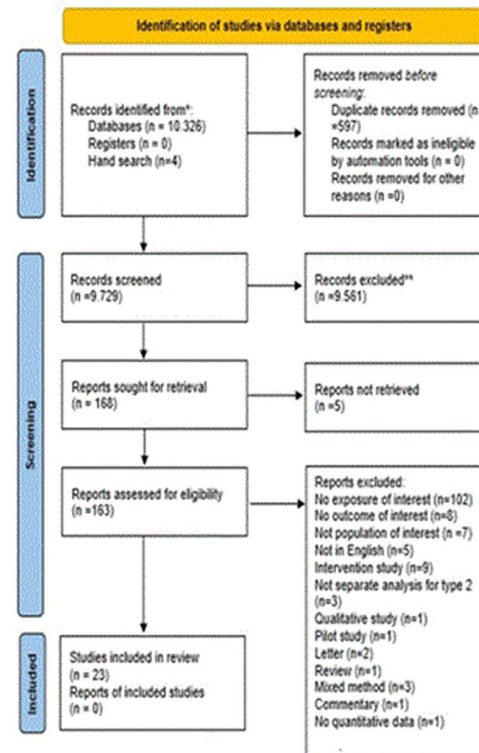
Objectives: Our aim was to investigate the potential correlation between personality traits and self-care aspects among individuals living with T2DM.

Methods: We conducted a thorough search in PsycINFO, CINAHL, and PubMed/Medline for peer-reviewed articles from inception to January 9, 2023. Following PRISMA guidelines, two reviewers independently screened, extracted data, and assessed bias. We used random-effects meta-analysis for pooling estimates

Results: We identified 23 studies meeting our inclusion criteria. Openness, conscientiousness, and agreeableness were linked to better foot care compliance (OR = 2.53, 95% CI = 1.49-4.28; OR = 1.84, 95% CI = 1.10-3.08; and OR = 2.07, 95% CI = 1.23-3.48, respectively). Openness was also associated with improved overall self-care behaviors (OR = 2.00, 95% CI = 1.17-3.41), while conscientiousness reduced smoking likelihood (OR = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.93-0.99), and agreeableness enhanced medication adherence (OR = 1.68, 95% CI = 1.34-2.31). However, extraversion and neuroticism were linked to lower medication adherence (OR = 0.77, 95% CI = 0.61-0.96 and OR = 0.51, 95% CI = 0.40-0.65, respectively). Neuroticism also negatively affected overall self-care behaviors (OR = 0.67, 95% CI: 0.55-0.81).

Image:

PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for new systematic reviews which included searches of databases and registers only



Conclusions: Personality traits should be considered when addressing self-care in T2DM patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0505

Personality traits and cognition as predictors of long-term quality of life after transplantation for alcoholic liver disease

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Introduction: Liver transplantation (LT) is a crucial treatment for end-stage alcoholic liver disease, the most common liver disease in developed countries. Personality traits and cognition, a relatively stable characteristics, are known to be significantly associated with