A total of 128 records were retrieved, and 24 studies met eligibility criteria. Most samples were drawn from either the general population (e.g. social media users), university students, or regular drinkers. The outcomes measurements varied widely, and multiple scales were also used for the assessment of harmful alcohol use. The majority of the studies evaluated the change in alcohol consumption prevalence during lockdowns (e.g. +25.7% in UK). Also, increased frequencies were reported by 14.0% in Poland and 32.1% in China. Finally, changes in prevalence of alcohol consumption, or in its frequency.

Results:

We performed a systematic review in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and EMBASE, using the search terms 'coronavirus', 'COVID-19', 'alcohol use' and 'lockdowns'. The objective of the present systematic review was to summarise available evidence on trends of alcohol consumption temporally associated with COVID-19 lockdowns.

Methods:

Assessments used a great variety of outcomes, hindering a comprehensive assessment of this phenomena. The HTA methodology offers substantial support to evaluate interventions on alcohol-related behaviours due to the lockdowns. The objective of this study was to assess the outcomes of COVID-19 lockdowns: systematic review.

Use of information from social networks and acceptance of the vaccine for SARS-COV2

Josue Eli Villegas Dominguez

J Villegas Dominguez¹, UR Ceballos Jimenez², NJ Fragozo Espinoza³, J Gasperin Islas¹, M Quevedo Flores¹, S Sanchez Soto¹, FG Marquez Celedonio¹

¹School of Medicine, Universidad del Valle de Mexico, Veracruz, Mexico
Contact: josue_eli@hotmail.com

Background:

During the SARS-COV 2 pandemic, Mexico has dealt with different manifestations unrelated to the information that is disseminated in different media based on scientific evidence,

Key messages:

- Increased alcohol consumption during lockdowns.
- Use of information from social networks and acceptance of the vaccine for SARS-COV2.
- The HTA methodology offers substantial support to evaluate interventions on alcohol-related behaviours due to the lockdowns.
which has generated anti-vaccine expressions based on information of dubious scientific quality.

Objective:
To determine the association between the use of information from social networks and the acceptance of the vaccine for SARS-COV2. A comparative, observational, cross-sectional and prospective study was carried out in Veracruz, Mexico, between January and April 2021, including residents of this city over 18 years of age through a non-probability sampling through virtual surveys conducted in Google forms.

Results:
704 subjects were included in the study, of which 426 (60.6%) were women. 93.9% of the participants stated that they would agree to be vaccinated when appropriate. The source of information most used by those who accept the vaccination were social networks (43%), and of these, Facebook is the one they use the most (42.7%) and where they find more information about COVID (52.0%), without However, the social network in which they most frequently take your information into account is tweeter (29.4%). The OR for not accepting to be vaccinated was 0.2 (95% CI 0.08-0.6) for those who use information mainly from tweeters, as well as for those whose neighbors are their main source of information OR 17.6 (95% CI 5.4-57.4), both with value of p < 0.05. Having as the main source of information other social networks, television, radio, medical or newspaper personnel, resulted in p values > 0.05 for not accepting the vaccine.

Key messages:
- Informal information decreases the likelihood of accepting the sarscov2 vaccine.
- Tweeter is a source of information that favors vaccination.