

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE PATTERNS AND CLINICAL CORRELATES OF TREATMENT-SEEKING GAMBLERS WHO ENGAGE IN NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY

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INTRODUCTION

- Suicidal ideation and attempts are common among treatmentseeking gamblers (Maccallum & Blaszczynski, 2003).
- Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is an important risk factor for suicidality (Klonsky, May, & Glenn, 2013).
- There are gender differences in the forms (Andover, Primack, Gibb, & Pepper, 2010), functions (Claes et al., 2007; Briere & Gil, 1998; Glen & Klonsky, 2013), and clinical correlates (Nock et al., 2006) of individuals who engage in NSSI.
- NSSI and their gender differences are overlooked in a gambling population.

OBJECTIVE

Understand gender differences in the forms, functions, and clinical correlates of treatment-seeking gamblers who have engaged in NSSI in the past year

METHODS

- 420 treatment seeking disordered gamblers recruited through the University of São Paulo Hospital in Brazil.
- 205 (48.8%) engaged in NSSI in the past year.
- Measures administered by psychologists and psychiatrists:
 - A standard demographic questionnaire.
 - Psychiatric Comorbidities: Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI; Amorim, 2000).
 - Addictive Behaviours: Short PROMIS Questionnaire (SPQ; Christo et al., 2003).
 - NSSI: Functional Assessment of Self-Mutilation (FASM; Nock & Prinstein, 2004).

ANALYSIS

- Analyses focus on 205 treatment seeking disordered gamblers who engaged in NSSI in the past year.
- Chi-square analyses on categorical variables.
- Mann Whitney U on continuous variables. \bullet

