

PP124

## Effect of Alcohol Consumption on COVID-19

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### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic and its related measures to restrict mobility impacted style and locations of alcohol intake. While the directions to recuperation stay lengthy and difficult, this disaster additionally will increase the hazard that people indulge in dangerous intake to address stress. Harmful alcohol intake damages health, results in illnesses and injuries, weakens reaction to COVID-19, and ends in considerable financial and societal costs. Comprehensive coverage applications constructed on a PPPP technique together with pricing policies, policing to counter drink-driving, primary care-primarily based on counselling for heavy drinkers, and regulating alcohol promotion activities, enhance health, and assist in a more potent financial and social recuperation within the aftermath of the pandemic. Emerging reports however indicate that alcohol intake has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study assesses whether or not ingesting behaviours modified through the pandemic; and, how the adjustments have been impacted through COVID-19-associated stress. A cross-sectional on-line survey of U.S. adults over 21 years in May 2020 reported 60% people increased drinking but 13% people decreased deinking, compared to pre covid-19. Reasons for increased drinking included increased stress (45.7%), increased alcohol availability (34.4%), boredom 30.1%. Adjusted linear regressions was performed in the study to evaluate COVID-19 strain and alcohol intake, adjusting for gender, race, ethnicity, age, and family income.

**Keywords:** Pandemic, Covid -19, Pricing Policies, Adults, Recuperation

