

and a multi-thematic delirium. One day after her admission she died suddenly, the autopsy found positive RT PCR covid test and bilateral basal pneumonia.

Conclusions: In individuals presenting with new-onset psychosis in areas endemic to COVID-19, consideration should be made for neuropsychiatric manifestations of Covid 19 from where the importance to push the explorations and to test the patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neuropsychiatry; Psychosis; covid 19

EPV0508

How are medical schools supporting student's mental wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic?

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted medical students in many ways. They are not exempt from personal struggles caused by the health crisis, and many have faced similar challenges adapting to a new learning experience. The University of East Anglia (UEA) has initiatives in place to support medical students including the society Headucate UEA and the Wellbeing Champions scheme established by Norwich Medical School (NMS).

Objectives: Headucate aims to improve mental wellbeing by educational online webinars and social events aimed at university students. NMS Wellbeing Champions offer support and signpost students to resources and the wider student support system at the UEA.

Methods: Headucate was established in 2012 by NMS students that began running workshops at local secondary schools. Their work has expanded to include wellbeing workshops, social events for students and mental health first aid training, so members can provide peer support. Wellbeing Champions are medical student representatives responsible for completing mental health first aid training, communication between students and faculty, providing resources and signposting, creating mental health bulletin newsletters, and running socials exclusively for medical students.

Results: 100% of Headucate workshop attendees who completed anonymous feedback agreed that they enjoyed it and that it was useful. No feedback has been collected regarding the success of the Wellbeing Champions. This should be carried out to assess and enhance the project further.

Conclusions: More data is needed to establish the success of the initiatives at NMS and their impact on medical student's wellbeing.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical student; mental wellbeing; medical school; Covid-19 pandemic

EPV0509

Effect of Covid-19-pandemic on loneliness, well-being, significant others – Results of a national survey of adults in Hungary

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Introduction: Covid-19-pandemic is likely to have a substantial and long-term effect on the mental health of the adult Hungarian population.

Objectives: To investigate the self-reported change of loneliness, change in well-being, and change in the numbers of significant others due to Covid-19-pandemic.

Methods: Computer-assisted web interviewing is being conducted. Survey design uses a multistaged sampling and iterative weighting algorithm, both based on the 2016 Hungarian micro census. The sample can be considered representative for age, gender, educational attainment, region, and size of the settlement. Continuous variables will be tested for normality of distribution using the Shapiro–Wilk, and Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests. To check the comparability of the two groups, the Mann–Whitney U tests will be applied. The cross-tabulation Pearson chi-square and Fisher's exact tests will be performed to assess the association between categorical variables. Two-sample Z-tests will be applied to evaluate the difference between the proportions of the two groups. Multivariable logistic regression models will be also applied to understand the association between the direction of change and sociodemographic variables.

Results: The survey is currently being conducted; results shall be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: The survey is currently being conducted; results and conclusions shall be presented at the conference.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Loneliness; Covid-19; mental health; significant others

EPV0510

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and service use of people with severe mental illness

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has a huge impact on the provision of mental health care. Particularly the limitations of face-to-face contacts and the access to treatment facilities can be expected to have significant negative effects on the practice of psychiatric treatment and outcomes. To date the extent and the severity of these effects in people with severe mental illnesses are rarely investigated in Germany.

Objectives: We investigated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and service use of people with severe mental illness in Germany.