

Introduction: Starting in December 2019, the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 emerged and soon acquired a pandemic dimension. The evidence that 1 in 3 patients presented neuropsychiatric symptoms highlighted SARS-CoV-2 neurotropic properties. The involvement of the Central Nervous System (CNS) seems to be associated with poor prognosis, and it can occur independently of the respiratory system.

Objectives: To assess neuropsychiatric symptoms in SARS-CoV-2 patients and possible mechanisms of CNS invasion; to reflect on what changes should be made in order to avoid short and long-term complications.

Methods: A non-systematic literature review was performed, including publications between January and August 2020.

Results: The most frequent CNS presentations included fatigue (38-75%), headache (6,5-34%), nausea or vomiting (1-13,7%). Regarding PNS involvement, three kinds of hypoesthesia (hyposmia, hypogeusia, and hypopsia) were commonly present. Additionally, cases of neurological syndromes associated with SARS-CoV2 were reported, being related to a poor prognosis in cases such as brainstem infiltration. Another major concern regarding CNS involvement is the possibility of permanent neurological disabilities. Importantly there are reports of patients who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 in CFS, without samples from nasopharyngeal swabs. Different hypothesis are postulated to explain possible mechanisms through which SARS-CoV-2 affects CNS, including: direct invasion through the olfactory nerve, hematogenous route through ACE-2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme) receptor expressed in blood-brain-barrier; or indirect mechanisms.

Conclusions: Here we discuss the neuropsychiatric manifestations of SARS-CoV-2 infection and the potential mechanisms by which they occur at an early stage. Awareness, prevention and early treatment of potential neuropsychiatric symptoms of COVID-19 should not be overlooked, especially because they seem to predict a worse prognosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2; nervous system; COVID-19

O088

Alcohol consumption during COVID-19 pandemic: What have we learnt so far?

V. Nogueira*, M. Mendes, I. Pereira and J. Teixeira

Clínica 4 - Unidade De Alcoologia E Novas Dependências, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.298

Introduction: The current SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has many implications, one of them being alcohol consumption. The impact of long-term distancing measures in terms of alcohol use and misuse is yet unknown. Any increase, would not only add to the usual disease burden associated with alcohol, but also add to the COVID-19 load, given that alcohol use may weaken the immune response.

Objectives: To characterize and compare the pattern of alcohol consumption throughout the pandemic in patients with the diagnosis of Alcohol Use Disorder; to identify factors considered as most relevant in the increase of alcohol consumption.

Methods: We conducted a observational study in an outpatient population in Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa (Portugal) with diagnosis of Alcohol Use Disorder, 6 months after the pandemic lockdown. We characterized our sample regarding social,

demographic and clinical categories. We applied auto-filled questionnaires, particularly: Mental Health Inventory (MHI), Positive Mental Health Scale (PMHS) and Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire (SADQ-C).

Results: A total of 65 patients were included. More than 30% changed their drinking habits because of the pandemic. Nearly half of these increased consumption, and half decreased (16% vs 14%). The increase affected particularly men, and was related with the severity of alcohol dependence, stress-related coping strategies and psychopathology; on the other hand, a lowered level of consumption based on the decrease of alcohol accessibility and affordability.

Conclusions: The current situation is unique in terms of mass physical distancing and may trigger different behaviours that should be monitored. Governments should give public health warning about excessive alcohol consumption to protect vulnerable individuals.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; pandemics; alcohol consumption; Psychological Distress

O090

The coronavirus pandemic impact on involuntary hospitalization

C. Oliveira*, F. Caldas, M. Gonçalves and J. Freitas

Internamento C, Hospital de Magalhães Lemos, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.299

Introduction: Compulsory admission is the last line of intervention in individuals who suffer from severe mental disorders, based on the principles of therapeutic need and social protection. In Portugal, the law configures this measure as a hospitalization by court order. The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus is a global public health emergency, with multifaceted consequences for people's lives and health. Several studies are showing a great impact of the pandemic on the overall mental health.

Objectives: The aim is to assess the impact of the pandemic on the number of involuntary hospitalizations, their socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, and study the differences between 2019 and 2020.

Methods: Consultation of all patient's clinical files that were involuntarily admitted in Hospital Magalhães Lemos during 2019 and 2020. Statistical analysis of data.

Results: The authors claim to investigate the impact of the pandemic on involuntary hospitalizations, the factors of admission and decompensation and other clinical characteristics, by comparing the involuntary hospitalizations during 2019 and 2020. The authors believe that the number of compulsory admissions increased significantly with the pandemic. They also believe that factors such as increased or relapsed consumption of alcohol and drugs, suicide attempts, missed appointments and long-term injectable medication are at the root of this increase in 2020.

Conclusions: This study helps to analyze the impact of the new coronavirus on compulsory hospitalizations and allows to understand the main factors that aggravate the underlying pathologies. Thus, understanding the targets of greater attention from psychiatrists to avoid the decompensation of patients in times of pandemic in which we currently live.