

Conclusions: This study indicated that smart technology during the Health Emergency period was important for the meaning in life of older populations, mostly by facilitating meaningful relations, rewarding activities and spirituality. Future interventions with older adults during pandemic periods should consider the diversity of themes associated with increasing older adult well-being, from a cross-cultural perspective. 1. von Humboldt S & Leal I. The old and the oldest old: Do they have different perspectives on adjustment to aging?. *Int J Gerontol*; 9:156-160. 2. von Humboldt S et al. Does spirituality really matter? - A study on the potential of spirituality to older adult's adjustment to aging. *Jpn Psychol Res*, 56;114-125.

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Keywords: Older Adults; Covid-19 pandemic; Smart technology; Meaning of life

EPV0415

Outcomes of COVID-19 in Patients with Mental Disorders

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Introduction: Clinical practice has shown that SARS-CoV-2 viral infection increases the likelihood of developing mental disorders. Clinical practice has shown that SARS-CoV-2 viral infection increases the likelihood of developing mental disorders.

Objectives: To analyze clinical indicators of patients with COVID-19 with mental disorders and to identify predictors of adverse outcomes associated with mental state on its basis.

Methods: The study included 97 patients, 41 men and 56 women (62.3±15.3 years of age). During the observation period, 26 people died and 71 people recovered. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire (109 variables). Binary logistic regression and Cox proportional hazards regression were used.

Results: In the study group, death occurred on average after 11.5 days. In this group, the mental state of patients was more severe with a predominance of cases of delirium. With age, the probability of a fatal outcome increased by 1.03 with each year of life. The severity of mental disorder had a greater impact on the risk of death compared to age (p=0.003). Improvement of the mental state of patients during psychotropic therapy was associated with a reduction in the risk of an unfavorable outcome of coronavirus infection by 11.11 times. The greatest contribution to the unfavorable outcome was made by the severity of infection: the risk of death increased by 33.17 times.

Conclusions: A severe or extremely severe mental state increased the risk of death by 4.55 times. The most significant factor in predicting mortality was associated with the severity of the underlying disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0416

Perceived Stress among Iranians during COVID-19 Pandemic; Stressors and Coping Mechanisms: A Mixed-methods Approach

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Introduction: This study was a mixed-methods study. We distributed a web-based 1scale (PSS-10), to measure perceived stress scores, through social networks from March 12 to 23, 2020. Then, we interviewed 42 students, 31 homemakers, 27 healthcare providers, and 21 male participants to identify the sources of stress and coping mechanisms.

Objectives: We examined the correlates of stress among a large sample of Iranian citizens, the second country hit hard by the pandemic, and still a hot spot.

Methods: This anonymous survey had 19 items falling into two sections: sociodemographic data and Cohen's 10-item perceived stress scale (PSS-10).

Results: A statistically significant difference was observed between the levels of perceived stress in individuals with different health statuses with a higher median of total PSS-10 scores reported for hospitalized individuals. The total PSS-10 scores were higher in those who were practicing self-isolation, had a relative affected with COVID-19 disease, and had experienced the death of a relative due to COVID-19 disease.

Conclusions: This study highlighted the most vulnerable groups overloaded with stress in society and the sources of their stress. Furthermore, we identified the groups that perceived lower levels of stress along with their coping mechanisms. The most frequent source of stress among the most stressful groups including homemakers, students, and health care workers has directly related to their job and their principal role in this period. Abstract thought about the COVID-19 pandemic and its complications were more prevalent among students while homemakers and health care providers showed concrete thinking about the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Keywords: COVID-19; Perceived stress; Iranians; Mixed method study

EPV0417

Assessment of worries and attitudes towards the COVID-19 pandemic and the vaccine among Tunisian elderly

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic poses a threat particularly to the elderly. Although the current vaccination strategy is

recognized as an adequate measure to reduce mortality, it still raises concerns about its efficacy and safety.

Objectives: Assessment of worries and attitudes among Tunisian elderly towards the pandemic.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study on a sample of 50 consultants in a geriatric service, aged between 65 years and over. A questionnaire was formulated based on the recommendations of WHO and INEAS.

Results: The average age of our population is 74.6 years. The participants were mainly female, retired (76%) and with low educational attainment. Most of the elderly reported that they respected the wearing of the mask in public (90%) and washing their hands regularly (92%). Social distancing was respected by only 44% of the participants. Concerning the vaccine registration, we noted that 48% of the subjects expressed their willingness to register on the Evax.tn platform. On the other hand, 15 people expressed their refusal to receive the anti-Covid vaccine. We noted that only 22% had a dose of the Covid-19 vaccine. Only 4% of the respondents did not have concerns about new variants of the virus. About half (52%) of the subjects expressed significant concern about an increased risk of virulence and mortality due to the new variant. Vaccination was considered ineffective by most of the participants (70%).

Conclusions: Addressing worries about vaccine would be an important step to accept it among Tunisian elderly. Adequate information strategy is essential to change attitudes during the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: attitudes; Covid-19; worries; Elderly

EPV0418

Vaccine hesitancy and conspiracy theories: a Jungian perspective

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Introduction: Endorsing conspiracy theories seems to constitute a major feature of contemporary collective anti-vaccine movements (Vignaud & Salvadori, 2019). As revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic, this contributes to increased worldwide vaccine hesitancy (de Figueiredo et al., 2020).

Objectives: The present work aims at providing novel insight into the collective psychological underpinnings of conspiracy-based vaccine discourses.

Methods: Our approach is inspired by Jung's view that human groups produce narratives to project their collective conflicts (e.g., social, religious, political) onto reality. We analyze these projections in relation to the "halo effect" phenomenon, namely taking metaphorical extensions of (scientific) concepts at face value (e.g. Keller, 1995). Accordingly, we discuss one version of "the Great Reset" theory, claiming that COVID-19 vaccines are used by "the elite" to control behavior and abolish fundamental freedoms.

Results: Our analysis suggests that Western societies are manifesting some of their existential concerns through anti-vaccine discourse. In "the Great Reset" narrative, *characters* (people, vaccines,

elites, immune systems, etc.) and *plot* can be read as symbols of, respectively, *structural elements* of the collective psyche (socio-cultural values, aggressive drives, death anxiety, psychic defenses, etc.), and *dynamic interrelations* among these elements.

Conclusions: Conspiracy theories can be understood as shared narratives serving the purpose of giving shape to collective fears. Within such a framework, references to "vaccines" and "immunity" are the manifestations of a state of crisis of collective psychic defenses.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: conspiracy theory; COVID19; vaccine skepticism; collective psyche

EPV0419

Psychological determinants associated with vaccination intentions acceptance during pandemic events

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Introduction: Psychological factors, like general self-efficacy, optimism or subjective well-being, might further enhance the understanding of why certain people vaccinate while others do not.

Objectives: To identify psychological factors associated with people's decision to vaccinate during pandemic events.

Methods: A literature review has been made through PubMed database.

Results: Psychology offers three general propositions for understanding and intervening to increase uptake where vaccines are available and affordable. The first proposition is that thoughts and feelings can motivate getting vaccinated. Low confidence in vaccine effectiveness and concern about safety correlate reliably with not getting vaccinated. The second proposition is that social processes can motivate getting vaccinated. Social norms are associated with vaccination. Recommendation by friends, mainstream media and social media affected vaccination intention. The third proposition is that interventions can facilitate vaccination directly by leveraging, but not trying to change, what people think and feel. To increase vaccine uptake, these interventions build on existing favorable intentions by facilitating action (through reminders, prompts, and primes) and reducing barriers (through logistics and healthy defaults); these interventions also shape behavior (through incentives, sanctions, and requirements). Perceived risk and effectiveness of the vaccine as well as trust in the government and health authorities was related to people's vaccination intention.

Conclusions: There are significant associations of general individual psychological constructs with the decision to vaccinate. This may provide useful frameworks for understanding the causal mechanisms behind this relationship, which could help to develop intervention strategies to effectively promote vaccination intentions that increase vaccination rates among population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19 vaccination; vaccination intention; Psychological determinants; Vaccine acceptance