technology were 14%. We use the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) questionnaires to assess anxious-depressive symptoms.

Results: showed a rate of mild-to-severe anxious depressive symptoms by 60.5% and 48.8% respectively. In detail: 41.9% mild, 14% moderate and 4.7% of severe anxiety. Meanwhile, 41.9% mild and 7% moderate depression. The prevalence of comorbid depressive and anxiety symptoms was 39.5% among the entire sample.

Conclusions: Preliminary data showed a high prevalence of anxious depressive symptoms and comorbidity among pregnant with CNS fetal anomalies. Women receiving a fetal CNS anomaly diagnosis may need additional psychological support or counselling.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Prenatal diagnosis; CNS anomalies; Anxiety; Depression

EPV0825

Schizophrenia stigma in mental health professionals and associated factors: A systematic review

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Introduction: The consequences of schizophrenia stigma are numerous and highly damaging to individuals, their families, the health care system and society. Mental health professionals (MHP) are considered to be one of the main sources of stigmatization.

Objectives: To identify the characteristics of MHP stigma in schizophrenia in comparison with other psychiatric disorders, the specificities of MHP compared with other social groups, and associated factors.

Methods: Following PRISMA guidelines, we systematically searched multiple electronic databases for articles: (i) reporting original data published in English in peer-reviewed journals, (ii) reporting quantitative data with statistical analysis, (iii) assessing stigma in a broad sense, and (iv) including samples composed only of MHP.

Results: A total of 38 articles published from 1999 to 2019 and involving 10926 MHP fulfilled our inclusion criteria. Studies showed that schizophrenia is the most stigmatized mental illnesses in MHP, despite recent results suggesting that borderline personality disorder and substance abuse may be more stigmatized. In comparison with other social groups, MHP reported less dangerousness beliefs and more positive beliefs regarding pharmacological treatment. Nevertheless, results were less consistent regarding prognosis and desire for social distance. Age, education level, type of mental health profession, or length of practice were associated factors that showed inconsistent relations with stigma. Work setting and biological causal beliefs were more clearly associated with MHP stigma.

Conclusions: These findings provide strong support for the need to conduct specific research on schizophrenia stigma in MHP and the importance of controlling for several variables to identify predictors of stigma.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: mental health professionals; schizophrénia; stigmatization

EPV0826

Comprehensive rehabilitation and resocialization in mental health care after surgery of head and neck tumors

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Introduction: There is increasing number of head and neck tumors. Modern medical technologies allow to save lives, but lead to cosmetic and functional defects. DSM-V clarifies that "life threatening illness or debilitating medical condition is not necessarily considered a traumatic event". However, cancer diagnosis and treatment influence on mental health. Patients after surgery of head and neck tumors need special rehabilitation, because of loss or impairment of speech function. This significantly reduces communicative potential, changes social status, reduces rehabilitation potential.

Objectives: During 6 years we have conducted studies to improve methods of psychological and pedagogical diagnostics, optimize speech therapy and psychological support for increasing effectiveness of speech rehabilitation.

Methods: Speech rehabilitation was carried out with correctional-pedagogical technologies and psychological support. We used Achieving Tendency Scale, Questionnaire measures of Affiliative Tendency and Sensitivity to Rejection, narrative interview, Scale of speech utterance implementation, rehabilitation potential evaluation, general condition assessment by ECOG and Karnovsky, auditory assessment. Speech therapy included methods for eliminating dysphagia, normalizing speech breathing, improving utterance realization. Psychological support kept meaning-narrative approach.

Results: Number of patients without difficulties or with slight difficulties in speech utterance implementation increased by 57.1%. Number of patients with high rehabilitation potential increased by 48.8%.

Conclusions: Psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation and resocialization after surgery of head and neck tumors has positive effect on mental health of patients, forms special rehabilitation motivation, helps to avoid disability and to transform life in new conditions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: mental health; rehabilitation; head and neck tumors; resocialization

EPV0828

Paralization and online adaptation of an ongoing clinical trial in La Paz University Hospital (Madrid, Spain) during the COVID-19 worldwide pandemic

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