

EPV0377

Depression in women recovered from COVID-19

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Introduction: Studies assessing the psychological impact of COVID-19 have shown that patients with COVID-19 had significantly higher levels of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress symptoms than healthy controls.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to assess depression in women recovered from COVID-19 and to compare it to healthy controls.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional case-control study.

We randomly recruited women, from April 1st to 30th, 2021. The women in the case group have been infected with Sars-Cov 2, with a benign or pauci-symptomatic clinical form, and cured for one to two months at the time of the study without any post-COVID complications. Women included in the control group have not been infected with Sars-Cov 2. Depression was assessed by the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI).

Results: In total, we recruited 30 women in the case group and 30 women in the control group. The average age of the case group was 35.8 ± 6.8 years versus an average age of 35.3 ± 6.33 years in the control group. The majority of coronavirus infections were symptomatic (83.3% (n=25)).

The average depression score for the case group was 10.8 ± 9.6 corresponding to moderate depression, while the average depression score for the control group was 6.1 ± 6.1 corresponding to mild depression. The presence of depression was more significant in the case group compared to the controls ($p=0.003$).

Conclusions: COVID-19 is significantly associated with depression, even in mild or pauci-symptomatic clinical forms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: recovered; Depression; women; Covid-19

EPV0378

Cognitive and emotional factors of the subjective readiness to vaccination against coronavirus in Russia

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Introduction: Low vaccination rate against coronavirus in Russia demands for studies of psychological factors affecting decision to vaccinate. Readiness for vaccination is related to perceptions of risk, concerns and trust in the source of the recommendations (Chung, Thone, Kwon, 2021, Flanagan et al., 2020).

Objectives: To study the subjective readiness for vaccination against coronavirus and its relationship with pandemic anxiety and attitudes towards vaccination.

Methods: 525 people aged 18 to 65 appraised their readiness to vaccination (Cronbach's alpha .89-.90), filled out Anxiety Regarding Pandemic Scale (Tkhostov, Rasskazova, 2020), modified version Beliefs About Medication Questionnaire (Horne, 2002) that was reformulated to measure beliefs about vaccination in December 2020.

Results: 13.2% -17.0% participants reported readiness to be vaccinated. Low readiness rate was due to doubts and mistrust (59.0% -60.4%). Having more friends experienced coronavirus as well as severe or fatal cases of coronavirus illness among personal acquaintances were associated with higher rates of pandemic anxiety but not readiness to vaccinate. Readiness to vaccinate asap was predicted by belief in the effectiveness and lower concern about vaccination ($R^2=34,6\%$) and anxiety regarding risks and side effects of the vaccination ($\Delta R^2=1,5\%$). Decision to refuse was predicted by belief that there are better alternatives of prophylaxis, doubts in effectiveness and concerns about necessity ($R^2=56,0\%$).

Conclusions: Decision to vaccinate is based both on cognitive confidence in the importance and effectiveness of vaccination, and on less pronounced anxiety about risks and side effects. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-04-60072.

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Keywords: vaccination; readiness; psychological factors

EPV0379

Coping with emotions in pandemic as a factor of somatic complaints during lockdown

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Introduction: Increase in affective and somatic complaints during pandemic is considered as related to experienced stress (Wang et al., 2020, Roy et al., 2020, Robillard et al., 2020). Expression or suppression of emotions related to pandemic could affect the vulnerability of people to stressful situations (Gross, Thompson, 2007, Roberts et al., 2008).

Objectives: The aim was to reveal a role of suppression / expression emotions regarding pandemic in the changes in somatic and affective complaints in people without coronavirus during lockdown.

Methods: In May 2020 110 people 18-65 years old (61.2% females) without coronavirus appraised their strategy of dealing with different emotions regarding pandemic on the 1-5 scale from emotional expression to hiding and suppression (Cronbach's alphas) and 26 somatic and emotional symptoms including sleep-related