

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 21.0 statistical software. Regarding the analytical study, a professional with a PHQ-9 scale score between 10 and 27 was considered as having moderate to severe depressive symptoms while a score between 15-27 was in favor of severe depressive symptoms.

Results: Caregivers were predominantly female 69.5% with a mean age of 30.74 years. Anxiety-depressive psychiatric history was found in 11.8% of the subjects. The majority of the professionals were doctors (77.8%) and 9.4% of the participants were nurses. The majority of participants worked in university hospitals (84.2%). One third of the participants, (34.3%) worked in departments with Covid-19 patients with respective rates of 57% for nurses and 36% for physicians. Dentists and pharmacists did not work in Covid-19 circuits.

The mean score on the PHQ-9 scale was equal to 8.62 ± 5.35 . Depressive symptoms were noted in 37.4% of the professionals, with moderate to severe intensity in 35.5% of cases. Participants with a psychiatric history of depression or anxiety disorder had significantly higher depressive symptom scores ($p < 0.001$) with 6 times higher the risk of developing moderate to severe depressive symptoms ($p < 0.0001$, OR 6.25, CI [2.35-16.61] and almost 3 times higher the risk of experiencing severe depressive symptoms ($p = 0.05$, OR=2.93, CI [1.09-7.88]). The nursing profession had high odds ratios for the occurrence of moderate to severe depressive symptoms ($p = 0.002$, OR=4.41, CI [1.58-12.28]) and severe depressive symptoms ($p = 0.02$, OR=3.82, CI [1.28-11.39]). A significant relationship was established, between the development of depressive symptoms of moderate to severe intensity with the history of depressive disorder or anxiety disorder ($p = 0.001$) and the nursing profession ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusions: The optimization of prevention, the creation of specific treatment, the promotion of health education and specific hygiene rules would participate in improving the mental health of health professionals.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0361

Response to the COVID-19 pandemic among the Ukrainian students: Coping strategies and psychological adjustment

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1707

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has brought significant transformations in the social life due to the isolation itself and the effect of quarantine restrictions, which together affect the psychological health and well-being in different countries.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to establish the emotional and behavioral students' responses to the coronavirus pandemic, to

assess the dominant coping strategies and the prevalence of neurotic states and stress level among students.

Methods: For this study, a specially designed questionnaire with a set of psychodiagnostic methods was used to diagnose the manifestations of neurotic conditions in students (Clinical questionnaire for the identification and evaluation of neurotic conditions by K.K. Yakhin, D.M. Mendelevich), the level of psychological stress and the main coping strategies (questionnaire "Coping strategies" by R. Lazarus). The sample consisted of 213 respondents, students of Kyiv Universities (119 female)

Results: Among Ukrainian students, the dominant reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic are depressive disorders, anxiety and fears, a third of the students self-reported autonomic disorders. The stress level is moderate. Female reacted to the pandemic situation with more serious mental health disorders compared to male. The use of all coping strategies was recorded at a high level of tension, which indicates that students are already exhausting their adaptive potential and are actually maladapted in the current conditions.

Conclusions: The study confirms the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of young people. The available mental resources to overcome a difficult situation are exhausted, so students prefer to avoid and ignore stressful information. This gives rise to the need for psychological support and educational activities on health techniques.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0362

Post-COVID syndrome or persistent COVID and depression

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1708

Introduction: Since the start of the COVID19 pandemic, numerous patients have exhibited symptoms related to the viral infection once the acute phase has resolved. The most frequent are fatigue or weakness, cognitive difficulties, insomnia, and anxiety or depression. It has been observed that the persistence of these symptoms is more common in cases of severe infections.

Objectives: We expose a case that exemplifies it; A 60-year-old man suffering from severe COVID19 infection during 2021, with bilateral pneumonia and secondary pneumothorax. Three months after the acute episode, he continues to present related symptoms, such as dyspnea, asthenia, arthromyalgia, nausea, hyporexia, memory lapses, anxiety and depressive mood with apathy, anhedonia and suicidal ideas.

Methods: The patient starts follow-up in Mental Health and antidepressant treatment with Vortioxetine 10mg. In the following months he presented significant improvement consisting in decrease of the asthenia, dyspnea, arthromyalgia and especially in anxious symptoms and depressive mood, disappearing the apathy, anhedonia and suicidal ideation. However, the persistence of memory failures draws attention, which remain in a similar degree or with slight subjective improvement.