

Objectives: To describe the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of FEP patients diagnosed since the onset of the COVID19 pandemic and compare them with the equivalent period of the previous year.

Methods: We included all FEP patients attended at Parc de Salut Mar (Barcelona, Spain) from March 14, 2020 (when the state of emergency in Spain began) to December 31, 2020 with the same period of 2019. We assessed sociodemographic variables, duration of untreated psychosis (DUP), cannabis and alcohol use, psychiatric diagnosis, and psychiatric symptom scales. We performed a univariate analysis between the groups using U-Mann Whitney for continuous variables and Chi-Square for qualitative variables.

Results: A total of 20 FEP patients were diagnosed in each period. No differences were found in sociodemographic variables, scales scores or DUP. During COVID19 period there was a smaller proportion of cannabis users (60% vs 90%; $p=0.028$) and a tendency of lower weekly consumption (14.44 vs 16.42; $p=0.096$). There were more cases of BPD (25% vs 5%; $p=0.077$) and less of affective psychosis (0% vs 25%; 0.017).

Conclusions: During the COVID-19 pandemic we did not find an increase of FEP or more severe clinical presentations. However, we identified differences in the type of FEP that could be related to the psychosocial stressors of this time.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: brief psychotic disorder; Covid-19; Psychosis; Cannabis

EPV0486

The COVID-19 pandemic impact on prenatal anxiety

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Introduction: Anxiety manifestations are one of the most described symptoms during pregnancy. Meanwhile, the effect of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on the mental health and anxiety distress in particular, of pregnant and postpartum women remains unclear.

Objectives: the purpose of our study was to evaluate anxiety among pregnant women during covid19 and describe its associated factors

Methods: It was a comparative cross-sectional case-control study in a Tunisian gynecologic department. All women were in the third term of pregnancy. Anxiety symptoms were evaluated using Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). The data were compared to a control group assessed in a similar study conducted before the pandemic in the same city. Eighty pregnant women were investigated during the covid pandemic and 100 pregnant women investigated before the COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia was assigned to the control group.

Results: Pregnant women during COVID-19 scored less on BAI than controls (15.49±9.223 vs 17.40±7.410). Less patients presented moderate to severe anxiety during pandemic (38.8% (n=31) than controls 51% (n=51)). The difference between groups in means and prevalence values was not significant. The negative results could be related to the low power of the test ($P=0.36$).

Conclusions: Despite the expected psychological distress among vulnerable population, Covid-19 didn't impact anxiety prevalence or scores among pregnant women in our current study.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Anxiety; Covid-19

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the evaluation of main sources of anxiety and fear for Covid 19 in Greece

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Introduction: Covid19 has led in major changes in our lives, while fear was one of the major psychological symptoms that emerged in psychological first aid evaluations.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to report the major factors creating anxiety and fear, affecting everyday life of people in Greece during the two years of the pandemic.

Methods: A sample of 1,158 Greeks (280 males [24.2%]) participated voluntarily in the study through online platforms. The Fear factors was assessed through an open question which was then analyzed with SPSS 24.

Results: According to the findings, the main source of anxiety and fear arises from the situation that prevails in other European countries with increasing death rates (20.9%) presented in television, followed by what is shown in the news and news programs on television (14, 8%), the fear that the individual may get sick, watching television and radio (9.7%), the experts' announcements in public (7.8%), the announcement of new measures by the government and the Ministry of Health in media (6.1%), the existence of elderly parents in the family (4.6%) and social networks (3.8%), while 12.6% stated that they have no fear or anxiety. Gender differences were significant in most of the factors $\chi^2=51.167$ $p=.001$.

Conclusions: According to the findings, the effect that media have in anxiety and fear creation (64.1%), a result that can be used in designing effective health measures that can help people deal with the psychological aftermath of the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: fear; Covid-19; Anxiety

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Evolution of Electroconvulsive Therapy during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Regional ECT Unit of the Region of Murcia.

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