

symptoms, daytime functioning, affective symptoms, general physical condition (Cronbach's alphas .81-.90). In December 2020 they reappraised 26 complaints.

Results: There were no statistically significant changes in somatic and affective complaints during May-December 2020 ($p > .20$). Increase in sleep-related complaints ($\beta = .23$, $p < .05$, $\Delta R^2 = 5.0\%$) and complaints regarding general physical condition ($\beta = .32$, $p < .05$, $\Delta R^2 = 10.0\%$) were more pronounced in those reporting higher expression of emotions related to COVID.

Conclusions: People with higher emotional reactivity to pandemic situation tend to report increase in sleep-related problems and general worsening of their physical condition during lockdown. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-013-00799.

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Keywords: lockdown; expression of emotions; somatic complaints; affective complaints

EPV0381

Evaluation of stress and coping skills of nursing students during a COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The coronavirus epidemic started in Tunisia in March 2020. Health personnel have been in the front line in the fight against this virus since that date. The COVID units of the hospitals and the different hospital services have been reinforced by student nurses (trainees, volunteers...).

Objectives: To evaluate the degree of stress perceived during the COVID-19 pandemic by student nurses. To identify coping skills during a COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Descriptive, retrospective study conducted in March 2021 on the 60 senior nursing students enrolled in the military health school. We used the Cungi (1997) stress scale and developed a self-questionnaire on coping skills used by the students.

Results: Our population was 54.3% male and 45.7% female. The average age was 22.6 years. The majority of the senior students (54.3%) worked in units dedicated to the care of patients with COVID-19. On the Cungi Stress Rating Scale, students had very low (13%), low (27%), and high (60%) stress levels. The main coping methods used were watching movies and listening to music (81%), playing sports (80%), praying (75%), rigorously applying social distancing measures and wearing protective gear (73%), talking with friends or psychologists (62%), doing yoga or meditation (34%), drinking herbal tea, alcohol, or taking psychotropic drugs (23%).

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic is a time of major stress for nursing students. The coping methods used seem insufficient. Psychological support should be provided.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: nurse student; stressors; Coronavirus; coping

EPV0382

Willingness to vaccinate against COVID-19: the role of health locus of control and conspiracy theories

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Introduction: Understanding the predictors of the willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 may aid in the resolution of current and future pandemics. Understanding the predictors of the willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 may aid in the resolution of current and future pandemics.

Objectives: We aim to investigate how the readiness to believe conspiracy theories and the three dimensions of health locus of control affect the attitude towards vaccination.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted based on data from an online survey of a sample of Czech university students ($n = 866$) collected in January 2021, using multivariate linear regression models and moderation analysis.

Results: Sixty-six percent of Czech students wanted to get vaccinated against COVID-19. Forty percent of the variance of willingness to get vaccinated was explained by the belief in covid-related conspiracy theories and the powerful others dimension of health locus of control. One sixth of the variance of the willingness to get vaccinated was explained by health locus of control, cognitive reflection, and digital health literacy.

Conclusions: Health locus of control and conspiracy mentality and its predictors are valid predictors of a hesitancy to get vaccinated against COVID-19. Campaigns promoting vaccination should target groups specifically vulnerable to conspiracy theories and lacking health locus of control related to powerful others.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: health locus of control; vaccination; Covid-19; conspiracy theories

EPV0383

The psychological impact of the covid-19 on Tunisian healthcare workers tested positive

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Introduction: The covid19 pandemic has led to a major health crisis and the healthcare workers, who are the first to respond, are generally the ones who pay the highest price. Their safety, both physical and psychological, should be a priority in the management of this pandemic.

Objectives: We aim to assess anxiety and depression in caregivers with covid19 and to identify the many factors that may be responsible for this psychological distress.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among healthcare workers at the different health structures located in Kairouan-Tunisia from October to December 2020 within the framework of a crisis unit set up by the Ministry of Health. Through phone interviews, demographic and clinical data were collected at first, then psychological impact was evaluated using hospital anxiety and depression scale (HAD).

Results: 68 healthcare workers (47 females) with covid-19 were included in this study with an average age of 44.12 years: 38 nurses, 21 hospital employees and 9 doctors working at the Ibn Jazzar hospital (47%), the Aghlabite hospital (20%) and the dispensaries of Kairouan (33%). Among them, 8 had a depression score >10 and 20 had an anxiety score >10. Moreover, 90% feared contaminating their loved ones and 43% reported sleep disturbance and irritability during the containment period. The most important causes reported were the non-availability of means of protection (41,2%) and the increase in workload (64,7%).

Conclusions: The prevention of the negative psychological impact of COVID-19 on the affected health professionals is essential to preserve their well-being and to ensure the continuity of care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Anxiety; Depression; Healthcare professionals

EPV0384

The Evaluation of the Comparison Between pre- and post Pandemic Era Regarding Emergency Psychiatric Consultations

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Introduction: COVID-19 had direct and indirect impacts on both mental health and healthcare systems. Evaluating urgent psychiatric consultations may be useful to determine the effects of COVID-19 pandemic since it reflects the condition of psychiatric patients and healthcare systems

Objectives: This study aims to determine the quantitative or qualitative changes in emergency psychiatry consultations after COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The socio-demographic characteristics and clinical features of two hundred thirty three patients were retrospectively collected and analyzed in order to compare the emergency psychiatry consultations before (between the dates 11th of March 2019-10th of March 2020) and after (between 11th of March 2020-10th of March 2021) the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: The ratio of patients consulted to psychiatry to total emergency department increase after pandemic (%0.03 vs %0.07). Among these patients, the diagnosis of 'alcohol and substance use disorder' (%6.1 vs. %15.4) (p=0.03) increased while the diagnoses of 'obsessive compulsive disorder (5.3% vs. 0%)(p=0.01) and bipolar disorder (%21.1 vs. %20.5) (p=0.02) decreased. Hostility among patient during consultation increased (%19.1 vs. %30.8)(p=0.04). Suicidal thoughts decreased (%25.2 vs. %14.5) (p=0.04). Further-

more, voluntary inpatient treatment (%20.9-%34.2) (p =0.02) increased, transfer to another clinic (%25.2 vs. %12) (p=0.01) and outpatient treatment (%46.1 vs. %42.7) (p=0.01) decreased. An increase in oral treatments (%10.4 vs. %26.5) (p=0.02) and decrease in parenteral treatments (%71.3 vs. 54.7) (p=0.01) were also reported.

Conclusions: Our findings confirmed that after COVID-19 spread the clinical features diagnosis, and treatment modality have changed among urgent psychiatric consultations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; emergency psychiatry consultations; pandemic

EPV0385

Burnout syndrome in resuscitation anesthesiologists as a subjective answer to professional stress in the covid-19 period

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Introduction: In the COVID-19 pandemic situation the burden that has fallen on the shoulders of resuscitation anesthesiologists has become really great. These specialists experience emotional and psychical stress that has led to the high risk of formation of the emotional burnout syndrome in the pre-COVID period.

Objectives: A comparative analysis of the formation of a complete syndrome of emotional burnout in 2020-2021 in resuscitation anesthesiologists with varied years of professional activity.

Methods: Sixty-two resuscitation anesthesiologists volunteered to take part in the study: 47 males and 15 females. The main method of study was V. Boiko's method of "Diagnosis of level of emotional burnout".

Results: The results have shown that, during the said period, the number of doctors with complete syndrome of emotional burnout has significantly increased, that is, all three phases: stress, resistance and exhaustion had formed. The period of study has clearly shown two groups of male doctors: with period of work of 20 or more years, and with period of work of less than 5 years. The said symptoms cause a feeling of physical and psychological overburdens, stress at work and at home, conflicts with management personnel, colleagues and patients.

Conclusions: The atypical COVID-19 pneumonia pandemic has laid significant stress on the psychic and physical health of resuscitation anesthesiologists. The high level of psychological strain, accumulation of negative emotions, and the feeling of helplessness led to medical errors and delays in important tactical decisions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.