

Introduction: The nine-item Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) is the first choice for screening for depression in primary care and other medical settings. The PHQ-9 has been shown to be a reliable and valid measure of depression symptoms, but there is disagreement among researchers about the factor structure of this questionnaire. Recent systematic reviews have found four different factor models of the PHQ-9, with one- and two-factor models being the most common. This discrepancy may be due to linguistic, cultural and clinical differences between the populations studied. The factor structure of the Russian version of the PHQ-9 during the COVID-19 pandemic has not been examined in any study to date.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to determine the factorial structure and internal consistency of the Russian version of the PHQ-9 in COVID-19 survivors.

Methods: Fourteen thousand 725 (female - 11479 (78.0%), age - 18-79 years (M - 47.09, SD - 12.70) participants completed an online survey including the PHQ-9 and an ad hoc questionnaire focusing on sociodemographic and COVID-related characteristics. McDonald's omega coefficient was estimated to determine the internal consistency of the questionnaire. Exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) with weighted least squares mean and variance adjusted estimator and geomin rotation was performed in Mplus 7.

Results: ESEM provided evidence for a three-factor structure of the PHQ-9, representing affective (items 2, 6, 9), anergic (items 1, 3) and somatic (items 3, 5, 7, 8) dimensions of depression. These factors fit the data well (CFI - 0.998; TLI - 0.994; RMSEA (95% CI) - 0.028 (0.024 - 0.032)), better than a single factor (CFI - 0.955; TLI - 0.940; RMSEA (95% CI) - 0.089 (0.087 - 0.092)) and two-factor (CFI - 0.985; TLI - 0.971; RMSEA (95% CI) - 0.062 (0.059 - 0.065)). The McDonald's omega was 0.82.

Conclusions: Our study revealed a three-factor structure of the Russian version of the PHQ-9 in COVID-19 survivors. COVID-19. A high internal consistency of the Russian version of the instrument was confirmed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0320

Investigation of the factor structure of GAD-7 in Moscow residents exposed to SARS-CoV2

M. Zinchuk^{1*}, G. Kustov¹, V. Nadezhda¹, A. Razmakhnin¹, D. Zhuravlev¹, R. Akzhigitov¹ and A. Guekht^{1,2}

¹Moscow Research and Clinical Centre for Neuropsychiatry and ²Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Rates of anxiety in the general population increased significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Several studies have shown that people exposed to SARS-CoV2 are at increased risk for both exacerbation and de novo development of anxiety disorders. Therefore, screening for anxiety disorders in this at-risk population is essential. In pre-pandemic studies, the 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire (GAD-7) was one of the most commonly used self-report instruments. Its validity has been demonstrated in several studies. However, there is no agreement among researchers about its underlying internal structure. Both

one-factor and two-factor solutions have been reported. This discrepancy may be due to linguistic, cultural, and clinical differences between the populations studied. To our knowledge, no studies have been conducted to investigate the factor structure of the GAD-7 in the Russian-speaking community sample and the psychometric properties of this questionnaire in SARS-CoV2 exposed individuals.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the factorial structure and internal consistency of the Russian version of the GAD-7 in a large sample of Moscow residents exposed to SARS-CoV2.

Methods: Fourteen thousand 725 (male - 11479 (78.0%), age - 18-79 years (M - 47.09, SD - 12.70) Moscow residents exposed to SARS-CoV2 completed an online survey including the GAD-7 and an ad hoc questionnaire focusing on socio-demographic characteristics. McDonald's Omega was used to assess internal consistency. Exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) with weighted least squares means and variance adjusted estimator and geomin rotation was used to assess the factor structure of the Russian version of the GAD-7.

Results: The McDonald's Omega of the Russian version of the GAD-7 was 0.85, indicating a good internal consistency of the questionnaire. ESEM provided evidence for a one-factor solution that fits the data well (CFI - 0.996; TLI - 0.995; RMSEA (95% CI) - 0.041 (0.037 - 0.045)).

Conclusions: In Russian people exposed to SARS-CoV2, the GAD-7 showed good internal consistency. Our results are consistent with those of previous studies that reported a single-factor solution for the questionnaire.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0321

Coping strategies facing Covid-19, perceived social support, and trait anxiety among Tunisian caregivers

N. Smaoui^{1*}, B. Jallouli^{1,2}, I. Gassara¹, R. Feki¹, S. Omri^{1,3}, M. Bou Ali Maalej¹, N. Charfi¹, J. Ben Thabet¹, L. Zouari¹ and M. Maalej¹

¹Psychiatry C department, Hedi Chaker university hospital; ²Faculty of Medicine, Sfax and ³University of Sfax, SFAX, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Caregivers in the Sfax region, Tunisia, having been at the forefront in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, were therefore faced with intense stress. It seemed useful and interesting to us to study their adaptation strategies during this period of pandemic.

Objectives: The aims of our study were to identify the coping strategies used by Tunisian Healthcare workers (HCW) during the Covid-19 pandemic and to study the links of the different coping strategies with perceived social support and trait anxiety.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study conducted among 254 Tunisian HCW working at the Habib Bourguiba and Hedi Chaker university hospitals in Sfax, during period from January 2021 to April 2021. the questionnaire used included an information sheet and three scales; "Social support questionnaire 6" (SSQ-6), "State Trait Inventory Anxiety Form Y2" (STAI-Y2), and "Ways of Coping Checklist" (WCC).

Results: Using the WCC scale, the strategy most used by participants was the problem-focused one ($M = 2.98 \pm 0.53$), followed by the emotion-focused strategy ($M = 2.65 \pm 0.58$), and that centered on the search for social support ($M = 2.64 \pm 0.59$). Using the SSQ-6, the mean score for the availability of perceived social support was equal to 8.91 ± 4.59 and the score mean perceived satisfaction was equal to 28.63 ± 5.84 . The prevalence of trait anxiety was 50%, according to the STAI-Y2. Statistical tests showed that problem-focused coping was the strategy most adopted by non-anxious participants. They also showed that the higher the availability of perceived social support, the more the social support-seeking coping strategy was chosen, and the higher the perceived satisfaction with perceived social support, the less the emotion-focused strategy was chosen.

Conclusions: It seems necessary to propose a learning program for coping strategies to counter the potential emergence of ineffective strategies and to reinforce the use of effective strategies, in order to improve or maintain optimal well-being of health personnel.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0322

Psychiatric disorders in patients after hospitalization for COVID-19: Frequency, coping behaviours and associated factors

N. Sghaier^{1*}, H. Ben Garouia¹, H. Khiari¹, W. Belaguide¹, J. Mannai¹ and H. Bellali²

¹Psychiatry Departement, Ibn Jazzar Hospital, Kairouan and ²Preventive and Community Departement, Habib Thameur Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented major health crisis. Current data suggest that psychiatric sequelae may persist for a long time in survivors after infection.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to determine the frequency of anxiety, depression, sleep disorders, and posttraumatic stress disorder in patients after hospitalization for COVID-19 infection, and to investigate factors associated with their occurrence as well as to identify coping behaviors in these patients.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted at Ibn Jazzar Kairouan Hospital between September and December 2021 among patients who consulted three months after their hospitalizations for COVID-19 infection. The assessment of the different psychiatric disorders was performed using the validated Arabic versions of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist for DSM-5 and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Coping behaviors were studied using the Brief-COPE scale.

Results: Our work included 104 patients. The median age was 55.5 years [IQR:47-64]. The gender ratio M/F was 1.12. Anxiety and depressive symptoms were found in 26.9% and 25% of cases, respectively. The frequency of post-traumatic stress disorder was 22.1% and that of sleep disorders was 41.3%. Problem-solving strategies were the most widely adopted, followed by emotion-focused strategies. Younger age, female gender, persistence of a physical symptom, impairment of daily activity, and stigma were factors independently associated with psychological distress. No association was found between the intensive care unit stay and psychiatric disorders. Problem-focused and emotion-focused

coping were negatively correlated with the different psychological outcomes studied.

Conclusions: Psychological distress in COVID-19 survivors persists beyond the acute phase and results from an intricacy of several factors. This highlights the importance of regular psychiatric follow-up after hospitalization in order to identify and treat, as early as possible, psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0324

Impact of COVID-19 on community mental health care referrals

T. C. Gomes

Psychiatry, Tallaght university hospital, Dublin, Ireland

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Introduction: As the global community grapples with the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, its reverberations extend beyond the realm of physical health, significantly impacting mental health care systems. This article delves into the multifaceted effects of COVID-19 on community mental health care referrals, scrutinizing the challenges, adaptations, and potential innovations that have emerged in the wake of this unprecedented crisis. By examining the nuanced interplay between the pandemic and mental health care access, we seek to shed light on crucial considerations for the future of community mental health services in a post-pandemic landscape.

Objectives: To understand impact of Covid 19 pandemic on number of referrals received by a specific community mental health service.

Methods: We analysed number of referrals to a specific community mental health services since July 2019 until July 2022.

Results: During the period assessed we noticed a significant decrease to number of new referrals to a specific community mental health service with onset of covid 19 pandemic. We also noticed a progressive increase to the number of referrals in the first six months of July 2022.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on attendance to healthcare appointments, leading to decreased attendance, shift to telemedicine, delays in care, increased no-shows, and rescheduling of appointments. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of being prepared for and able to adapt to changes in the healthcare landscape.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0325

The fundamental beliefs held by individuals living with HIV and university students during the challenges posed by the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia

V. V. Titova*, V. I. Rozhdestvenskiy, I. A. Gorkovaya, D. O. Ivanov and Y. S. Aleksandrovich

Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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