

Image:

Comparison between quarters according to the anxiety index (SAS)

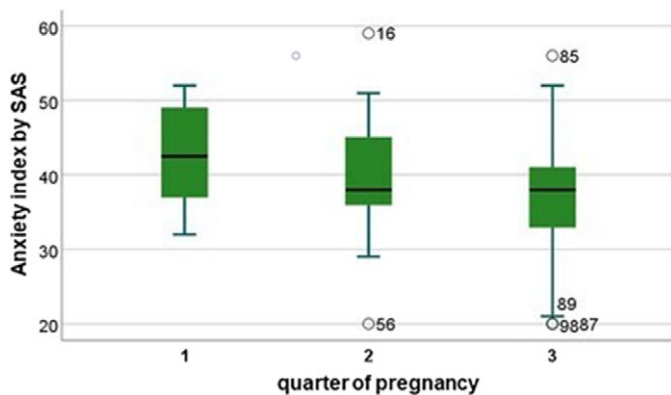
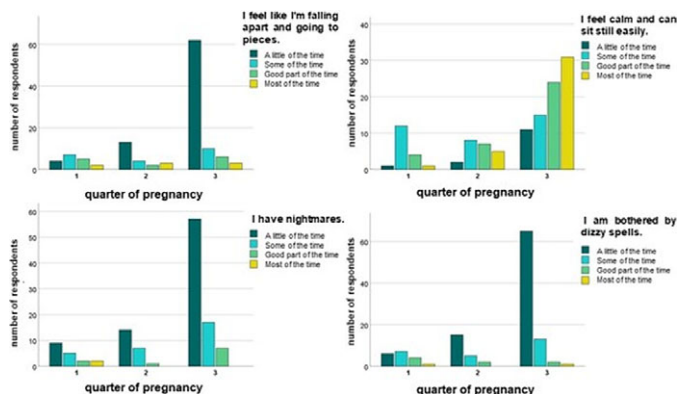


Image 2:



**Conclusions:** In conclusions, the findings of this study can serve as a start for further inquiry regarding the impact of the COVID pandemic on the mental health of pregnant women.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPP0683

**How Covid-19 changed psychiatric department admissions: observational study comparison of psychiatric department admissions over three years**

T. Barlattani<sup>1\*</sup>, C. D'Amelio<sup>1</sup>, A. Russo<sup>1</sup>, R. Santini<sup>2</sup>, F. Pacitti<sup>1</sup> and A. Rossi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biotechnological and Applied Clinical Sciences, University of L'Aquila, L'Aquila and <sup>2</sup>Department of System Medicine, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Although the role of SARS-CoV2 pandemic on psychiatric Emergency Department (ED) encounters, has been analysed, few studies have focused on the pandemic influence on patients' characteristics and admission rates in a psychiatric ward.

**Objectives:** The aim of this cross-sectional study is to analyse characteristics of patients admitted in the psychiatric ward of "San Salvatore" Hospital in L'Aquila (Italy) in a three-year time-frame, from 2019 to 2021, and evaluate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on admission trends over the course of these three years.

**Methods:** We collected data regarding 1115 patients from the hospital discharge summaries (Scheda di Dimissione Ospedaliera, SDO) of "San Salvatore" Hospital. Patients were sorted according to diagnosis, year of admission and age range. Comparison of mean values from each group was attained using the Student's t-test, while percentages and ratios were compared by means of the Chi-Square test.

**Results:** Between January 2019 and December 2021, 1115 patients were admitted in our psychiatric ward. In 2020, during pandemic outbreak, we observed a reduction of the number of admissions, with 351 patients. Although no statistically significant differences were found regarding patients' gender or age, we observed a higher number of male patients admitted during all three years (male/female ratio: 231/171 in 2019, 217/134 in 2020 and 192/170 in 2021). Admission rates of patients aged between 18 to 30 years were higher during 2020 and 2021, conversely in the previous year the most represented group were patients aged between 41 to 50 years. Regarding diagnostic categories, percentages remained relatively steady during the three years. Nevertheless, it was possible to observe a slight reduction of Schizo-Psychotic disorders (175/402; 45,53% in 2019, 135/351; 38,46% in 2020 and 119/362; 32,87% in 2021) and a slighter reduction of Personality disorders percentages (49/402; 12,19% in 2019, 37/351; 10,54% in 2020 and 36/362; 9,94% in 2021). Conversely, results showed an increase in admission of patients with substance use disorder: 24 out of 402 patients (5,97%) in 2019, 32 out of 351 patients (9,12%) in 2020, and 46 out of 362 patients (12,71%) in 2021.

Image 2:

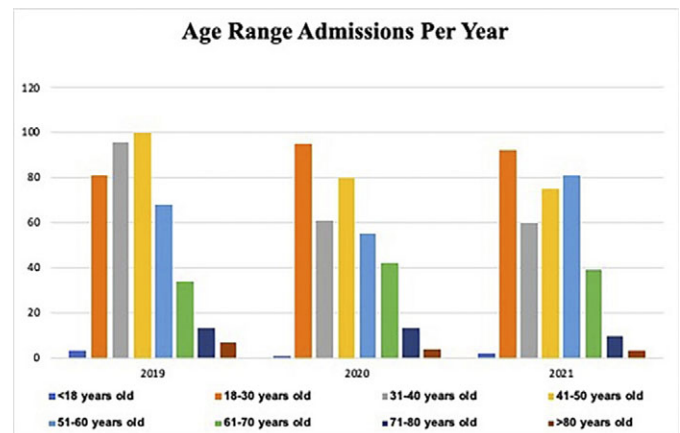


Image 3:

DIAGNOSES	2019	2020	2021
Schizo-psychotic disorders	175 (43,53%)	135 (38,46%)	119 (32,87%)
Depressive disorder	39 (9,70%)	33 (9,40%)	33 (9,12%)
Bipolar disorder	48 (11,94%)	47 (13,39%)	49 (13,54%)
Personality disorders	49 (12,19%)	37 (10,54%)	36 (9,94%)
Substance use disorder	24 (5,97%)	32 (9,12%)	46 (12,71%)
Other disorders	67 (16,67%)	67 (19,09%)	79 (21,82%)

**Conclusions:** Despite biases due to the one-site evaluation, the strength of the present study relies in the retrospectively cross-sectional observation design conducted to evaluate a three-year timeframe, spanning throughout the pandemic. The sharp reduction of admissions rates in 2020, is in line with other data regarding ED accesses' trends during pandemic. Increasing rates of admission of patients between 18 and 30 years could be a result of a stronger impact of the pandemic on young people's mental health. Moreover, increasing trends of admission of patients with substance abuse disorders may be potentially addressed to distress symptoms brought by the pandemic.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0684

### Google trend analysis and lockdown impact on mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic

T. Mastelić<sup>1</sup>, T. Borovina Marasović<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Kozina<sup>2</sup> and T. Glavina<sup>1</sup>  
Clinic for Psychiatry, Clinical Hospital Centre Split and <sup>2</sup>Psychological medicine, School of Medicine, Split, Croatia

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the mental health of the world's population in numerous ways. One of the methods are certainly lockdown measures. The countries of the European Union (EU) were affected by the pandemic in different ways, but their response was partly coordinated. Google trend analysis has so far proven to be a useful tool for monitoring the reactions of the population and the state of their mental health.

**Objectives:** The aim of our research was to examine the impact of lockdown measures on the state of mental health through an internet search for terms related to mental health.

**Methods:** We observed three countries of the European Union in the period from February 1, 2020, until May 17, 2021. According to the average value of the CSI (covid stringency index), as an indicator of the strength of the lockdown measures, we chose Estonia, Belgium and Italy. CSI uses nine indicators (such as school closures, travel bans, ...) to assess the strength of the lockdown. Italy is the country that, according to the average value of the CSI, had the strongest closure measures in the mentioned period (average CSI 69.19468). In Estonia, the measures were the mildest (CSI 42.87324895), and Belgium represents the average (CSI 57.6381). We observed to what extent, in the mentioned countries, changing the CSI, i.e. the strength of lockdown measures, correlates with the search for terms in the field of mental health. We used Google trends data for the terms: tension, anxiety, depression, insomnia, concern. We also compared Croatia with the mentioned countries.

**Results:** In Estonia, there is no significant correlation between lockdown measures and searches for mental health terms. In Belgium, there is a correlation between CSI and searches for the term "anxiety" ( $r=0.31$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). In Italy, there is a correlation between CSI and searches for the terms "concern" ( $r=0.22$ ,  $p=0.067$ ), "tension" ( $r=0.33$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), "anxiety" ( $r=0.55$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). In Croatia, which is the 4th country with the weakest lockdown measures (CSI 46.90232), there is only a correlation between the strength of lockdown measures and searches for the term "tension" ( $r=0.27$ ,  $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** In countries with a higher CSI, i.e., stronger lockdown measures, there is a stronger correlation, i.e., a greater influence on the search for terms related to the state of mental health. We can assume that at some point the lockdown measures start to have a negative effect on the state of mental health.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0685

### Efficiency of a psychiatric support for PTSD on a cohort of relatives of patients hospitalized in intensive care unit during the French lockdown – the OLAF (Opération Liaison et Aide aux Familles in French) dispositive

V. Raymond<sup>1\*</sup>, J. Salles<sup>1</sup>, C. Aïtout<sup>2</sup>, G. Ducos<sup>2</sup>, S. Silva<sup>2</sup>,  
C. Arbus<sup>1</sup> and P. Birmes<sup>1</sup>

Psychiatry and <sup>2</sup>Anesthesiology, Toulouse University Hospital, Toulouse, France

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Having a family member admitted in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) can cause a severe psychological stress, and various psychological disorders gathered into the notion of Post intensive care syndrome-family (PICS-F). In this way, Family-centered care in ICU represents the aim of international accepted recommendations focusing on a partnership approach to health care decision-making between the family and health care provider to prevent PICS-F. During the first SARS-CoV-2 linked lockdown, social restrictions impaired the right application of these recommendations, increasing risk of PICS-F, particularly Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

**Objectives:** The main objective was to compare the PTSD prevalence at 6 months in a group of relatives including during OLAF implementation with a control group in a cohort of ICU-patient relatives.

**Methods:** Considering this, the psychiatric team and the ICU team of the Toulouse University, France, proposed the creation of a temporary device called OLAF (*Opération de Liaison et d'Aide aux Familles* in French), aiming to bring a psychological phone support to ICU-patient relatives. Besides this operational approach we designed a research approach that aimed to investigate the impact of OLAF device on PICS-F.

**Results:** We noted that 12 participants (11.5 %) presented a PTSD at 6 months without statistically significant differences between the groups ( $p=0.8$ ). Considering that OLAF group presented higher PDI (Peritraumatic Distress Inventory) score at screening we also considered a mediation model suggesting that OLAF could have played a role to diminish the PCL-5 score as a covariable. In the multinomial logistic regression analysis, we found that the only factor associated with the PTSD diagnosis was the level of Anxiety and Depression Signs measured with HADS (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale) at screening ( $OR=1.2$ ,  $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** We found no difference in PTSD prevalence according to OLAF intervention. Nevertheless, our result suggested that the intervention could have played a role in reducing PTSD by acting on anxiety and peri traumatic distress in a mediated model. We found that anxiety score could serve as a risk marker to predict