outcomes of self-quarantined residents to provide future intervention targets.

Objectives: During the COVID-19 pandemic, mandatory quarantine may threaten people's psychological health and well-being. This study aimed to test the relationship between self-compassion and general well-being among self-quarantined residents and to examine the mediating role of certainty in control (i.e., a component of psychological security) in the relation. It further explored the moderated role of positive coping in the correlation between self-compassion and certainty in control.

Methods: Participants were 312 self-quarantined residents (120 men, 192 women) from a community in Liaoning Province, China, who completed online questionnaires of the Self-Compassion Scale (SCS), Security Questionnaire (SQ), Simplified Coping Style Questionnaire (SCSQ), and General Well-Being Scale (GWBS). A moderated mediation model was conducted to test the hypotheses.

Results: The moderated mediation model suggested that self-compassion was positively associated with well-being. Certainty in control partially mediated the relationship between self-compassion and general well-being. Moreover, positive coping moderated the relationship between self-compassion and certainty in control. The link between self-compassion and certainty in control was stronger among low-level positive coping people than high-level ones.

Conclusions: Findings reveal that increased psychological security (*e.g.*, certainty in control) by self-compassion contributes to general well-being during the self-quarantined period. People with low positive coping may benefit more from self-compassion. This study thus broadens the understanding of the mechanism underlying self-compassion on positive functioning and well-being. Psychological interventions should focus on self-compassion to enhance the general well-being of quarantined people in the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0431

The impact of prenatal maternal mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic on birth outcomes: A cohort study within the CONCEPTION cohort

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Introduction: External natural events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, can contribute to increased stress, depression and anxiety in pregnant persons. Thus far, studies on the impact of maternal mental health during the pandemic on perinatal outcomes have been conflicting.

Objectives: Assess the impact of prenatal mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic on preterm birth (PTB) and low birthweight (LBW).

Methods: Pregnant individuals, >18 years were recruited in Canada, their data were collected through a web-based questionnaire. Our analysis includes data on individuals recruited between 06/2020 and 08/2021, who completed questionnaires at baseline and 2-month post-partum. Data on maternal sociodemographic, comorbidities, medication, mental health measures (Edinburgh Perinatal Depression Scale, General Anxiety Disorder-7, stress), hardship (CONCEPTION study Assessment of Stress from COVID-19 –150 points), gestational age at delivery and birth weight were self-reported. PTB defined as delivery before 37 weeks of gestation. LBW defined as birth weight less than 2,500 grams.

Results: A total of 1,265 and 1,233 participants were included in the analyses of PTB and LBW, respectively. After adjusting for potential confounders, we found no differences between prenatal mental health and PTB ([depression [adjusted RR [aRR] 1.01, CI 95% 0.91 to 1.11], anxiety [aRR 1.04, CI 95% 0.93 to 1.17], stress [aRR 0.88, CI 95% 0.71 to 1.10], hardship [aRR 1.00, CI 95% 0.96 to 1.04]). However, we found that the risk of PTB was increased with ethnicity/race (aRR 3.85, CI 95% 1.35 to 11.00), obstetrician/gynecologist follow-up (aRR 2.77, CI 95% 1.12 to 6.83). We didn't find any significant association between prenatal mental health and LBW. However, annual household income, previous delivery were associated with a decreased risk of LBW (aRR 0.15, CI 95% 0.05 to 0.49; aRR 0.39, CI 95% 0.20 to 0.77, respectively).

Conclusions: Conclusion: No association was found between prenatal mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic and the risk of PTB or LBW. However, it is imperative to continue the follow-up of mothers and their offspring in order to detect early any long-term health problems.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0432

Anxiety and depressive disorders in patients with Covid-19

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Introduction: Coronavirus infection has shown a significant impact not only on physical health but also on mental health. Among the long-term consequences in the post-COVID period, depressive and anxiety disorders are well observed. A potential mechanism for developing mental disorders after undergoing SARS-CoV-2 is a neuroinflammatory process in the central nervous system.

Objectives: This study aimed to discover the features of anxiety and depressive disorders in people who suffered from COVID-19.

Methods: The study was conducted from October 2021 to September 2022 in outpatient and inpatient conditions of the S. S. Korsakov Psychiatric Clinic of Sechenov University. 58 patients (17 (29.3%) men and 41 (70.7%) women) with a diagnosis of F32, F34.1, F41-F48.0, or F06.3-06.4 according to ICD-10 who underwent COVID-19, mainly of mild and moderate severity (46 (79,3%) and (8 (13,8%) consequently), were examined clinically.