

discharge, using the *visual analog scale (VAS)* to assess pain, *insomnia severity index (ISI)* to evaluate insomnia severity and the *mMRC* (modified British Medical Research Council) to estimate dyspnea.

Results: The median age of participants was 59 years. Among them, 51.2% were females.

Our findings showed a significant increase in VAS score after COVID infection (1 [IQR (1-2)] vs 3 [1-6]; $p < 0.001$) as well as with the ISI score (1 [IQR (1-1)] vs 5 [IQR (1-9)]; $p < 0.0001$). The prevalence of insomnia and pain in long haulers was 30.56% and 26.4% respectively.

We found a significant correlation between insomnia and pain ($p < 0.0001$, $r = 0.398$). We also found a significant association between dyspnea and insomnia ($p < 0.0001$) and between dyspnea and pain ($p = 0.001$). The age of the patients was correlated with insomnia ($p = 0.028$) and with dyspnea ($p = 0.007$) but not with pain. Female gender was associated with developing insomnia ($p < 0.0001$) and with pain ($p = 0.001$) but not with dyspnea.

Conclusions: Screening for persistent symptoms after the pandemic is important to help the survivors getting a better recovery in the long term.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0307

Influencing factors of presenteeism among Portuguese workers in a private social solidarity institution in the aftermath of COVID-19

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Introduction: In ordinary circumstances, the employed individuals demonstrate significant levels of psychological distress and presenteeism, a situation that has been further intensified by the COVID-19 epidemic. Furthermore, a limited number of studies have examined the phenomenon of presenteeism in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore necessitating the undertaking of the present study.

Objectives: The goal of this study was to investigate the levels of presenteeism and its related characteristics, as well as job satisfaction and psychological distress, among a sample of employees employed at a Private Social Solidarity Institution (IPSS) in Portugal.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was undertaken in 2022 to observe personnel from an IPSS located in the central area of Portugal. The research had a sample size of 71 workers who were provided with a signed authorization. The survey was designed to gather both general and professional information from participants. Additionally, it included the Stanford Presenteeism Scale (SPS-6), the Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (S20/23), and the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10) as measurement tools.

Results: The occurrence of presenteeism was seen in 32 employees, accounting for 45.1% of the sample, whereas illness absence was reported by 38 workers, representing 54.3% of the sample. The majority of the individual assessments for S20/23 demonstrated a

higher degree of satisfaction (mean ≥ 4.5 points.), with the exception of the salary-related issue, which elicited a higher level of discontent (mean = 3.36 ± 1.9 pts.). Approximately 50.7% of the individuals had a high or very high susceptibility to experiencing or developing a mental condition. The correlation matrix revealed a statistically significant moderate positive association between presenteeism and work satisfaction, as well as a statistically significant moderate negative link between presenteeism and psychological distress ($p < 0.01$). The associated factors of presenteeism were found to be marital status, quality of sleep, illness absenteeism, health perception, and psychological distress. The combined effect of these predictors was shown to account for 35.8% of the variance in presenteeism.

Conclusions: It is expected that the outcomes of our research will stimulate more investigations into the tangible implications of presenteeism in promoting improved health and well-being within the workplace.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0310

Screening the dysfunctional grief and its associated factors due to a death from covid-19 in Tunisia

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Introduction: In Tunisia, the 2019 corona virus pandemic was a challenging health situation, with more than 28 000 confirmed deaths in May 2022. The pandemic was responsible for people losing their beloved ones in a sudden and brutal ways. Even though the numbers of bereaved people had been escalating, little attention was paid toward their mental health. Grief is a normal response to losing someone close. However, recent studies have shown that the covid-19 grief is more severe than other causes of grief. It not only causes a negative impact on the bereaved life aspects but also creates severe consequences in the society. Screening a possible dysfunctional grief is a major need to prevent serious outcomes.

Objectives: To identify the prevalence of covid-19 dysfunctional grief and find out the possible associated risk factors to it.

Methods: A cross sectional online survey designed using Google Forms and distributed on social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp) was conducted from 16 February 2022 to 05 May 2022. The participants provided information related to socio-demographic data. Covid-19 grief scale was assessed using the pandemic grief scale, which was translated into Arabic but not validated.

Results: A sample of 106 participants were recruited to this study. The sample was composed of Approximately 72% female and 28% males, most of them were aged between 26 and 35 years old (37.7%) . Overall, individuals who lost a loved one more than 06 months period were more frequent (81%). 91.7% of the sample scored above the cut score of 7 on the PGS.

Covid-19 grief was higher among those who sought psychological help ($p = 0.02$). In this sample, there was no associated risk factors between different socio-demographic characteristics and