

on the COVID ward. Not being able to spend enough time reassuring patients was a common theme in the responses from the staff questionnaires.

**Conclusions:** The in-patient stay on COVID wards was generally a positive experience for the patients. However, the study highlighted that the visitation rules and the short staffing were the main issues contributing to anxiety and loneliness highlighted by both staff and patients. It was clear that the staff had a patient centred approach to care, but felt limited by time, experience and staffing.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0354

### Personality work mediation of space-time relations in extreme situation during COVID-19 lockdown

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**Introduction:** This work presents spatial-temporal relations of time interval estimation in extreme situation. In preliminary analysis of COVID-19 literature and our research (Magomed-Eminov et al, 2021) we identified attributes which people used to describe their experience during lockdown. The categories: limitation of space, freedom, deprivation of action, movement, immobility; negative emotions, disorganization, loss of social contacts, lack of control; avoidance; passive position; victimization - were grouped in factor "restriction of opportunities".

**Objectives:** To show experimentally that spatial-temporal relations depend on what meaning a person gives to extreme or non-extreme situation, how she perceives it - hence what inner mental work fulfills in order to find resources to overcome illness, distress, adversity.

**Methods:** Experimental modelling of extreme situation close to lock-down; content analysis.

**Results:** In our research-model estimation of short time interval duration in case of self-determination in movement and space and no external limitations of time was almost accurate. In case of limited space and restricted instruction - interval was perceived 2 or 3 times longer than real time. The categories in stories of subjects put in extreme situation instructed to move in one direction in restricted square space opposed to subjects instructed to move freely and in wider space, met the empirical criteria for restriction of opportunities (extreme model) and were categorized in five clusters according to content analysis of self-reports. In brackets we give the features of non-extreme situation (with free instructions to move) characterized by opposite tendencies: a) limitation - featured by boundaries, clamps, tightness (vs freedom); b) negativity of situation perception - by refusal of action, destruction, disorganization, negative emotions, loss (vs positivity); c) static position - by immobility, stiffness, restraint (vs ecstasy, flight, freedom, self-expression); d) avoidance, tendency to escape (vs involvement); e) passive observation and staying in

situation (vs active action). The non-extreme features proved to be significantly higher ( $p < .000$ ) in subjects who received the instruction to move freely in space - opposed to subjects who moved in certain limited space (square).

**Conclusions:** We revised space-time relations model (D. DeLong; D. Bobko) which demonstrated the tendency for changes of time interval perception in dependence of spatial characteristics. We show another correlation dependent on meaning of situation for individual - extreme or situation of freedom and give interpretation in terms of personality work with negative experience (M. Magomed-Eminov). Research contributes to conception of personality work with one's own experience in construction of temporal identity, positive outcomes of adversity and meaning mediation while action in extreme situation of lockdown type.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0355

### The Psychosocial effects of the covid-19 lockdown's on school-age childrens: A literature review

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**Introduction:** Home confinement was implemented worldwide as a response to the covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, almost all school-age children started to receive home-schooling from the beginning of 2020, it was necessary due to the length of the lockdowns. Being quarantined at home imposed an increase in psychological burden and the situation was aggravated because of school closure, lack of outdoor activity, aberrant dietary and sleeping habits, disrupting children's usual lifestyle and promoting monotony, distress, impatience, annoyance, and varied neuropsychiatric manifestations.

**Objectives:** This study aims to understand the correlation between quarantine and psychosocial effects on school-age children.

**Methods:** An integrative literature review was developed in 3 steps: Development of the research question, search for scientific articles in the Pubmed database, and critical analysis of included articles. The search was conducted in September 2022, and articles between 2019 and 2022 were selected, for a total of 510 articles, of which 28 were used.

**Results:** The confinement caused by the coronavirus imposed an immediate and lingering psychosocial impact on children due to drastic changes in their physical activity, lifestyle, and mental excursions. Even a short-term shutdown of educational institutions and home confinement is indeed troublesome and anticipated to have detrimental effects on children's physical and mental health and shatter the sense of normalcy that schools used to provide. Another important factor to note is that some children's had to be detached from their parents due to several factors, this juncture caused ever-lasting psychiatric consequences including post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, psychosis, depression, delinquency, and even suicidal tendency.

**Conclusions:** Thus, frontline physicians must be aware of the psychosocial needs of the quarantined children. Hospital authorities need to make arrangements for children to communicate with parents via audiovisual devices. Government should invest in operational strategies to provide mental healthcare for the quarantined children.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0356

### Burnout and its associated factors in healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic

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**Introduction:** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our health system had to face new challenges such as Burnout (BO), particularly among healthcare workers (HCWs).

**Objectives:** Our study aimed to examine the prevalence of burnout among HCWs, as well as to identify the sociodemographic and professional factors associated to it.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical survey, conducted during the fifth wave of COVID-19 between December 2021 and February 2022, among the healthcare workers of 3 hospitals in Djerba city. We used an online questionnaire to collect their sociodemographic and professional data. Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was used to assess their burnout level.

**Results:** Our population consisted of 95 HCWs with a sex ratio of 0.46. Most of them (75%) had an age of less than 40 years. Among our participants, 56.8% were paramedics and 71.6% had a working experience of less than 10 years. A rate of 56.8% worked full-time with a minimum of 36 hours per week and more than 5 on-calls per month in 56.8%.

In our study, 76% of the HCWs were affected by BO. The mean emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and professional accomplishment scores were  $35.74 \pm 12.16$ ,  $11.84 \pm 8.08$  and  $27.32 \pm 6.95$ , respectively. A rate of 69% had a high level of emotional exhaustion, 42% had a high level of depersonalization and 41% had a low level of personal accomplishment.

The subgroup analysis showed that BO was associated with: an age of less than 30 years ( $p=0.007$ ); having no children ( $p=0.030$ ); a work experience of less than 10 years ( $p=0.001$ ); a number of working hours greater than 36 hours ( $p=0.030$ ) and a number of on-call duties greater than 5 per month ( $p=0.007$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our study shows the burden of BO in the HCWs of Djerba, especially among the youngest ones, the least experienced and those with the highest workload. Thus, a special attention must be paid to this condition, and the implementation of a prevention strategy is essential.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0357

### THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COVID-19 ANXIETY AND WELLBEING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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**Introduction:** As of September 2022, over 600 million COVID-19 cases have been reported worldwide. Implemented measures and novelty caused by the epidemic caused wellbeing complaints, including depression and anxiety. One particularly inflicted group are students, who were switched to online education. Many universities have decided to start with face-to-face lecturing again, but as the pandemic is still ongoing, the fear of potentially catching COVID and risking one's wellbeing are still high.

**Objectives:** The study's aim is to explore the influence of COVID-19 anxiety on wellbeing among university students.

**Methods:** A total of 844 university students participated in a 5-minute paper-pen survey, completing self-report scales including a sociodemographic form assessing relevant information regarding COVID-19, The Covid-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale (C-19ASS) and the Short Warwick-Edinburg Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS). Bivariate correlation and multiple linear regression analyses were performed to assess the associations between the variables.

**Results:** A negative moderate association was found between COVID-19 anxiety and wellbeing, indicating that presence of anxiety related to COVID-19 may predict a lack of wellbeing among university students.

**Conclusions:** As a negative association between COVID-19 anxiety and wellbeing was found, we can speculate that the existence of anxiety related to COVID-19 may predict student's wellbeing. Knowing this, different psychological/wellbeing interventions, trainings and techniques, may be utilized to improve the wellbeing of the student population during and after these trying times, to try and minimize the negative effects of the pandemic on the student population.

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## EPV0358

### The use of antidementia therapy in non-dementia cognitive disorders associated with COVID-19

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**Introduction:** The new coronavirus infection causes severe damage to the human body. One of the most serious complication is cognitive impairment.