

EPV0502

Anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress symptoms among COVID-19 survivors in TunisS. Ajmi^{1*}, R. Masmoudi², R. Sallemi³, I. Feki¹ and J. Masmoudi^{1,3}¹CHU Hedi Chaker, Psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia; ²Hospital Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia and ³Hospital university of HEDI CHAKER, Psychiatry A Department, Sfax, Tunisia

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Introduction: In addition to physical problems, patients with COVID-19 suffer from considerable stress throughout the disease crisis and could present psychiatric consequences even after their remission.

Objectives: To assess anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress symptoms among patients who had recovered from the acute COVID-19 infection in Tunisia.

Methods: A cross-sectional design included 50 Tunisian adults who survived COVID-19 virus infection. Participants have been screened with a telephone interview 1 to 3 months after a diagnosis of COVID-19. We used a questionnaire including socio-psychological variables, presence of close relatives being infected, bereavement due to COVID-19 and post infection physical discomforts. The Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R) was used to investigate post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Depression and anxiety were measured using The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scales (HADS).

Results: The age of the participants ranged from 19 to 86 years. 38% were female. Twelve percent (12%) of patients required hospitalization during COVID-19 infection. After a mean of 86.60 days (SD = 23) following the diagnosis, 28 % of patients reported clinically significant PTSD. The rates of depression and anxiety disorders in our population are 20% and 30%, respectively. Seventy percent of patients (70%) reported one or more post infection physical discomforts that the most common symptoms included Difficulty breathing and anosmia. Patients with PTSD, depression or anxiety had a more frequent history of a relative diagnosed positive for corona virus, a longer duration of infection, and more frequently post-infection physical discomfort

Conclusions: Long-term psychological impact of COVID-19 should not be ignored and mental health care could play an important role in rehabilitation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; post traumatic stress; Anxiety; covid 19

EPV0501

“Second victims” in Covid-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study among medical doctors of the Catanzaro Hospital

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Introduction: Medical errors are a serious public health problem. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused further stress to doctors with the increase in patient mortality, the lack of definite guideline and

growing work demands. In this scenario, the patient is not the only victim of the medical error. The “second victim” (SV) is defined as a health worker who was involved in an unforeseen and negative event for the patient, who suffers physically and psychologically, because he was traumatized by his own mistake and/or by the injuries caused to the patient. The SV phenomenon prevalence varies from 10.4% up to 43.3%.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the second victim phenomenon during the COVID-19 pandemic among medical doctors of the Catanzaro University Hospital (Italy).

Methods: A cross-sectional study will be conducted by administering an anonymous questionnaire to the Catanzaro University Hospital medical doctors using SurveyMonkey software. Descriptive analysis will be performed.

Results: The data collection is ongoing. Currently, 300 subjects are included in the sample.

Conclusions: The second victim phenomenon has a negative impact on doctors, colleagues and patients. It is important to aid health workers involved in an adverse event by activating support networks and adopting appropriate strategies in order that the event is a source of learning and not of demotivation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical malpractice; medical errors; second victim; defensive medicine

EPV0502

All that was missing from the students of the University of Patras and the return to a new daily life after quarantine

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Introduction: The pandemic that broke out by the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 and the imposition of restrictive measures to reduce the dispersion, affects both the physical and mental health of all population groups.

Objectives: The main objective of the study was to investigate how these measures have impacted the students during the first quarantine period (Spring 2020). Also we wanted to know what they lacked most after the six-weeks-lockdown.

Methods: More than 2,000 students from all Schools of the University of Patras participated in the research, completing an online questionnaire. Emphasis was placed on the question “What is the FIRST thing you will do immediately after lifting the measures”. The open last option ‘Other’ was qualitatively investigated with thematic analysis by gender.

Results: The answer options of the evaluated question were to ‘Go out for coffee/food/drink/fun with friends’ (58%) or ‘with family’ (5%), to ‘Visit beauty and hair salons’ (16%), to ‘Travel’ (6%), or to ‘Go shopping’ (2%). The option ‘Other’ was answered by 246 (13%) students. The thematic analysis revealed 13 categories, with first place ‘Restoring immediately social life without restrictions’, followed by ‘Seeing and being together with boyfriend/girlfriend’, but at the same time ‘Continue to be careful and take self-restraining measures after the end of the quarantine’.

Conclusions: Students of both genders lacked mainly social life and companionship. The need to return to a new daily routine with protection measures that limit both exposure to the new virus and the spontaneity, is obvious.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: UNIVERSITY; Covid-19; students; quarantine

EPV0504

Vaccination and COVID-19: beliefs and perceptions

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on societies, with hopes of a return to normalcy pinned on the availability of a COVID-19 vaccine. The success of a vaccination programme will depend on the participation rate among the population which is influenced by perceptions and attitudes that are partly determined by contextual factors

Objectives: to study the associations between vaccination intention and theoretical background, contextual and socio-demographic factors in a demographic representation

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted from 3 December 2020 to 10 March 2021, using a questionnaire exploring demographics, psychiatric impact of the pandemic, general opinion of the pandemic and the vaccine, main reasons for being for or against the vaccine, and people's affinity for the different vaccine currently on the market worldwide.

Results: 182 responses were collected, of which 83.5% were female, 50.5% were between 18 and 30 years of age, gender, contextual factors on vaccination uptake and type of vaccine showed a statistically significant difference with a $P < 0.005$, between the 2 groups who agreed or disagreed with the vaccine uptake Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that female gender (OR = 0.193; 95% CI: 0.0437 -0.851) was independently associated with vaccine acceptance.

Conclusions: The exploration of perceptions and beliefs concluded that there is an undeniable impact of contextual factors on the practice and acceptance of covid 19 vaccination among the general population in Morocco, and that awareness and psycho-education of the population is therefore desirable.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: belief; Perception; vaccine covid-19; Morocco

EPV0505

Dissociation and emotional dysregulation in pathological personalities related to the fear of SARS-COV-2: a case report.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic represented a serious strain on the mental health resilience worldwide. Implementation

of restrictive rules implied the disruption of social networks, eliciting emotional exhaustion and intense response to fear. This was amplified by media spread of panic and fake news, representing risk factors for post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Fear can be dangerous, especially accounting premorbid psychopathological vulnerability, such as pathological personality traits. Emotional dysregulation increases fear levels, mediated by the relationship between emotional dysregulation and lack of tolerance.

Objectives: Clinical case presentation of patient who developed dissociative and behavioral symptoms following COVID-19 infection. Bibliographic research.

Methods: Bibliographic research using Pubmed®. Clinical file consultation and patient interviews.

Results: Heightened psychophysiological reactivity can result from the persistent fear experienced during a traumatic event and repeated memories related to it, leading to a sensitization of the response to fear. We present 57 year-old female patient, admitted to the COVID ward after trying to escape from home isolation due to positivity to COVID-19. In the hospital setting she developed dissociative symptoms, trying to escape from the ward and infect other people.

Conclusions: Intense fear responses to COVID-19 are likely explained by poor emotion regulation capacities as well as dissociative mechanisms. Studies have shown that this pandemic was experienced as a real traumatic event and some studies have found that it may lead to the development of PTSD. Pathological personality is positively related to PTSD symptoms, attributable to higher levels of mood instability, cognitive/perceptual disorders, interpersonal dysfunctions and negative affection.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: personality; fear; PTSD; covid

EPV0507

First episode psychosis related to COVID-19 infection

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Introduction: During the course of COVID-19 pandemic, The respiratory system is the most commonly affected while many neuropsychiatric manifestations of the disease have been observed.

Objectives: Emphasize the importance of eliminating the diagnosis of covid 19 infection in a pandemic context face to first episode psychosis.

Methods: Presentation of case report

Results: A 29-year-old woman unemployed married with no personal medical history and with psychiatric family history. She wasn't exposed to subject with covid 19 in her family circle. She was admitted in psychiatric care for acute behavioural disorders during five days. On physical examination: she was afebrile, eupneic and tachycardiac. Oxygen saturation was 96% and blood pressure was 100/50 mmHg. Specialized neurological examination was normal and cerebral CT scan was without abnormalities. At the psychiatric interview she was extremely agitated. She was distressed her speech was incoherent. She had auditory and visual hallucinations