and anxiety (r_{xy} = -0.308, p < 0.05), microsocial support was associated with depression (r_{xy} = -0.430, p < 0.01) and anxiety (r_{xy} = -0.330, p < 0.05), social well-being with depression (r_{xy} = -0.375, p < 0.01), anxiety (r_{xy} = -0.448, p < 0.01) and stress (r_{xy} = -0.362, p < 0.01).

Conclusions: During the second pandemic wave, the social well-being was most strongly associated with emotional well-being among patients living with HIV. This indicates that different types of social support are essential for this group of patients. Therefore, state authorities should pay special attention to the social welfare of this group of patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0376

Emotional reactions and baseline beliefs among people living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

V. I. Rozhdestvenskiy*, V. V. Titova, I. A. Gorkovaya, D. O. Ivanov and Y. S. Aleksandrovich

Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: People living with HIV are at risk to develop depression, anxiety, and stress. During the pandemic, their access to medical and social care has decreased. Baseline beliefs affect the experience of mental trauma.

Objectives: The study aimed to determine the levels of depression, anxiety, and stress and assess the baseline beliefs among people living with HIV. In addition, the relationship of emotional reactions to baseline beliefs was analysed.

Methods: Data were collected from February 28 to July 11, 2021, using a Google form that we developed. Fifty-nine HIV-positive patients participated in the study. The DASS-21 was used to determine depression, anxiety, and stress levels, and the WAS-37 was used to examine baseline beliefs. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found that 64 % of the respondents had no symptoms of depression, 61 % of patients reported no anxiety, and 71 % had no stress. Mean values on the scales of "Benevolence in the World" (M = 30.4±7.1) and "Justice" (M = 20.5±4.6) were below the mean normative values for the Russian population. In contrast, the scales of "Self-Image" (M = 30.1±5.4), "Luck" (M = 29.5±7.3), and "Controlling beliefs" (M = 27.1±4.4) were above the mean. Depression was associated with all types of baseline beliefs, anxiety was associated only with benevolence in the world (r_{xy} = -0.309, p < 0.05), and stress was associated with benevolence (r_{xy} = -0.281, p < 0.05) and luck (r_{xy} = -0.258, p < 0.05).

Conclusions: During the COVID-19, beliefs about the world's benevolence are associated with emotional well-being among people living with HIV.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0377

Relationship of life-meaning orientations, depression, anxiety and stress among patients living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

V. I. Rozhdestvenskiy*, V. V. Titova, I. A. Gorkovaya, D. O. Ivanov and Y. S. Aleksandrovich

Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: The pandemic is an undeniably stressful factor on a planetary scale. Life meaning, specific meaning-life orientations, and aspects of locus of control mediate one's relationship to one's life circumstances. Thus, the noetic part of human existence can relate to the perception of the pandemic.

Objectives: The study aimed to examine the relationship between life-meaning orientations and nonspecific emotional reactions in HIV-infected patients during the second wave of the pandemic.

Methods: The data were collected from February to July 2021 using a Google form we developed. Fifty-nine HIV-positive patients participated in the study. We used the Purpose-in-Life Test to examine life-meaning orientations and the DASS-21 to diagnose depression, anxiety, and stress. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We obtained the following mean values on the PiLT scales: "general index of life meaningfulness" — M = 94.39±19.71; "goals in life" — M = 30.80±7.75; "life process" — M = 26.93±6.66; "life performance" — M = 23.69±6.66; "locus of control — Me" — M = 19. 61±5.05; "locus of control — life" — M = 25.90±7.43. All PiLT scales had statistically significant negative correlations with depression, anxiety, and stress, except "life process," which was not associated with anxiety (r_{xy} = -0.215, p > 0.05).

Conclusions: In the COVID-19 pandemic, life meaningfulness, ability to manage life, and freedom of choice may be considered as predictors of emotional well-being among patients living with HIV. The method of the existential psychotherapy can be effective apply among this group of patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0378

Individual behaviour self-regulation and emotional reactions among patients living with HIV during the second wave of the new coronavirus pandemic in Russia

V. I. Rozhdestvenskiy*, V. V. Titova, I. A. Gorkovaya, D. O. Ivanov and Y. S. Aleksandrovich

Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the need to adapt to rapidly changing external conditions has increased dramatically.

Predictors of successful adaptation can be the degree of development of individual self-regulation and its profile. The emotional state depends on successful adaptation.

Objectives: The study aimed to examine the individual self-regulation of behaviour and emotional reactions among patients living with HIV in Russia.

Methods: The data were collected from February to July 2021 using a Google form developed by us. Fifty-nine HIV-positive patients participated in the study. To diagnose the development of individual self-regulation and its profile, we used the Self-Regulation Style Questionnaire, to study depression, anxiety, and stress — DASS-21 adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found that 10 % of respondents had a low overall level of self-regulation, 53 % had an average level, and 37 % had a high level. The average individual profile was as follows: predominance of planning (M = 6.24±1.90) over modelling (M = 5.69±1.90), programming (M = 5.93±1.66), and evaluating results (M = 5.78±1.60), which were approximately at the same level. Flexibility (M = 6.58±1.90) and autonomy (M = 5.56±2.08) scores were in the average normal range. Only two correlations were found: modelling was negatively associated with depression (r_{xy} = -0.336, p < 0.01) and anxiety (r_{xy} = -0.275, p < 0.05).

Conclusions: Awareness and adequacy of perceptions of changes in external and internal significant conditions contribute to a favourable emotional status among people living with HIV.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0380

Unreliable conspiracies: survey results about COVID-19 conspiracy theories lack temporal stability

V. Pisl[*], J. Volavka and J. Vevera

Psychiatry clinic, Faculty of Medicine in Pilsen, Charles University, Plzen, Czech Republic
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Conspiracy theories complicating public reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic inspired quantitative research on conspiracy theories, mostly using survey-based, correlational designs. Data from similar studies may, however, be unreliable due to low temporal stability (Graham, 2021).

Objectives: We examine the temporal stability of a popular survey measure of COVID-19 conspiracy beliefs (CCBs).

Methods: CCBs were measured by a popular set of items developed in the first months of the pandemic, addressing the beliefs that COVID-19 was a hoax (CCH) and that it was artificially created for evil purposes (CCC) (Imhoff & Lamberty, 2020), in 179 students of medicine. In March 2022, CCBs were measured twice using the same set of questions presented once with a numeric (N1 measure) and once with a Lickertian (L1 measure) scale, with filler questions in between. The same Lickertian items were presented to the same sample in May 2022 (L2 measure).

Results: The mean agreement with CCBs did not differ between March and May 2022 and previous survey on a similar sample in January 2021. The temporal stability of CCBs expressed as the correlation between the L1 and L2 measurement was poor (r =

.57 for CCC, r = .67, for CCH). The difference between L1 and L2 was positively correlated with agreement with CCBs (r =.21, p < .01 for CCH; r = .44; p < .001 for CCC). Out of 18 respondents reporting agreement with CCC in March and 5 respondents reporting agreement with CCH, only 8 still reported agreement with CCC and 1 reported agreement with CCH in May.

Finally, participants were split based on their L1 CCC score into groups of "mainstreamers", "undecided", and "conspirators". For "mainstreamers", there was no difference between their CCC score recorded in N1, L1, and L2. For "undecided", there was a difference between L1 versus N1=L2, suggesting random effects (regression to the mean). For "conspirators", the scores recorded in March were equal, while their agreement with CCC was lower in May, suggesting that the scores recorded in March were not random and the difference between March and May is better explained by situational factors.

Conclusions: Temporal stability of survey-reported CCBs is low, particularly among those reporting agreement with CCBs: When a respondent reports agreement with a CCB in a survey, they are more likely to disagree than agree with the same CCB two months later. The low temporal stability seems to be affected not only by incorrect or random answers, but also by situational factors. Implications: First, survey measures of CCBs may inflate the spread of conspiracy theories in population. Second, correlations of CCBs with other variables measured by surveys may be inflated via *common method bias*, distorting our understanding of the predictors and consequences of CCB.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0381

Psychological impact of telework during the covid 19 pandemic in tunisia

W. AYED[1]*, I. AISSA[1], S. CHEBBI[1], A. AYADI[1] and I. MAGROUN[2]

[1]occupational health departement, University of Tunis El Manar - faculty of Medicine of Tunis, Ariana and [2]occupational health departement, University of Tunis El Manar - faculty of Medicine of Tunis, nabeul, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Telework is a work organization in which a task that could have been performed on the employer's worksite is performed by an employee outside of these offices, using information and communication technologies. COVID-19 pandemic has strengthened digitalization as the result of social distancing and lockdown. However, teleworking can lead to different risks for employees mental health.

Objectives: Evaluation of the psychosocial impact of telework during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Tunisia

Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study carried out from 17 to 22 May 2021. It included workers who teleworked during the first lockdown. The data collection was performed with a self-administered online questionnaire specifying the socio-medical, occupational and psychosocial characteristics.