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Introduction: It is a digital era and people always turn on television to gain knowledge of what's happening around, same is the case with COVID-19 breakout. Whole world relied on media to understand the scenario, as media has always played substantial role in providing information regarding precaution and treatment of the disease.

Objectives: To assess influence of media surveillance function on society during COVID-19 breakout.

Methods: Participants included in the study are 11 and above who can utilize abstract thinking as per Piaget's theory of cognitive development. Questionnaire used in the study was Media surveillance questionnaire, it was previously used in the study done during Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) spread in Nigeria. In current study the questionnaire was used by replacing disease name i.e. EVD to COVID-19. Questionnaire was distributed online on social media groups.

Results: According to data analysis majority agrees that major source of COVID-19 news is television and Radio, messages on media help in avoiding sick people, media provides helpful information regarding disease prevention and control and messages on media needs more clear directions.

Conclusions: Media played positive role during COVID-19 breakout and it also spread awareness about the myths, false home remedies and precautionary measures. Media also informed society about the health emergencies in case if anyone is infected with the virus. Still media messages need more clarity and direction as people rely more on media than social media. It is media's responsibility to provide accurate information and more clear messages after inquiring matter properly especially when it's about human life

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0145

Quarantine-related depression and anxiety during coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak

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Introduction: Psychological well-being has an important impact on individuals. In the face of the health threat of COVID-19, psychological changes as fear stress anxiety and depression is reported.

Objectives: Explore the prevalence of depression and anxiety among people under quarantine during the COVID-19 outbreak in Saudi Arabia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of a convenience sample of 65 participants who were quarantined at multiple hotels under the supervision of the Saudi Ministry of Health. The patient health

questionnaire (PHQ-9) and generalized anxiety disorder questionnaire (GAD-7) were used to assess depression and anxiety.

Results: The majority of the participants were male (66.2%), aged 18–29 (47.7%) from the Eastern region (66.15%), who were still waiting for the result of the COVID-19 test (64.6%). Approximately half of the sample had depressive and anxiety symptoms (49.2% and 44.6%, respectively). The depression mean score was significantly higher only among the 18–29 age group. However, the depression and anxiety mean scores were higher among females than males and among participants with positive COVID-19 test results compared to those who had pending or negative results. The anxiety mean score was higher during the first week of quarantine, but the depression mean score was higher during later weeks.

Conclusions: Depression and anxiety were prevalent among people in quarantine during the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in Saudi Arabia. It is crucial to study the most effective interventions to reduce the psychological consequences, especially for vulnerable groups. Longitudinal research studies need to be conducted to follow up regarding participants' mental health symptoms and evidence-based interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; quarantine; Anxiety; COVID-19

EPV0146

Perceived stress among suspected patients during the COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia

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Introduction: Widespread outbreaks of infectious disease, such as COVID-19, are associated with psychological distress and symptoms of mental illness especially for patients with suggestive symptoms.

Objectives: Predict the prevalence of perceived stress and study associated factors among patients with suspected COVID-19 infection.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted between April and May 2020. Patients consulting the sorting box at the Hedi Chaker Hospital of Sfax and declared suspect to be infected by COVID-19 were invited to participate in our study after given their consent. Perceived Stress Scale-10 was used to evaluate prevalence of perceived stress.

Results: In total, 149 participants participated. The mean age was 38.8 ± 15.39 years. Medical or surgical history and psychiatric history were identified respectively in 30,2% and 12.1% of participants. Among all respondents, 74.5% took a nasopharyngeal swab to look for COVID-19 and only 6.4% had a positive test. Close contact with someone with a positive COVID-19 infection was found in 8.05%. Several participants (79,2%) expressed fear of transmitting the disease to their family members. The mean of the PSS-10 score was 11.97 ± 9.83 . Moderate to severe perceived stress was found in 44.3% of patients. Significantly higher scores were observed among participants with a positive pharyngeal swab for COVID-19 as well as those who perceived worry of transmitting the disease. No significant differences in perceived stress' scores according to socio-demographic data.

Conclusions: Perceived stress was high among patients with suspected COVID-19 infection. Perceiving worry of transmitting the disease and having a positive pharyngeal swab for COVID-19 were the principal risk factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perceived stress; suspected patients; COVID-19

EPV0147

Mental health and online learning among medical students during COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Medical students' well-being is a concern that drawn interest. On March, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic. Strict isolation measures and closing schools expected to influence the mental health of students. Online education introduced to adjust to new realities. These un-precedented circumstances create significant stress and challenges may lead to unfavorable effects on learning and the overall psychological health of students.

Objectives: To explore the perception of stress and anxiety level among medical students in Saudi Arabia. To determine factors influencing perception of stress and anxiety among medical students in Saudi Arabia. To explore the association between perception of stress, anxiety and on-line learning.

Methods: An online survey will be distributed through students representatives targeting medical students from different levels. The survey will have 4 components: 1) Demographic data that will include: age, gender, level of education and region of residence. 2) Questions concerned the experience of online learning. 3) Perceived stress scale by sheldon cohen. The perceived stress scale (PSS) is a 10-question tool will be used to measure a person's perception of stress over the past month and scored as low, moderate and high perceived stress. 4) Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7) which is also a valid tool in detecting anxiety in the last two weeks by 7 items with Likert scale answers which scored as minimal, mild, moderate and severe

Results: Currently under analysis

Conclusions: To be attached later

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; online learning; Medical Students; COVID-19

EPV0148

Psychiatryteleconsultation/teleconsulting: Experience of general confinement in Tunisia

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Introduction: The outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic in Tunisia has led a total confinement starting from March 23rd, 2020. Remote interventions of psychiatrists and psychologists have been set up to help Tunisian citizens. The requests concerned panic attacks, acute stress disorder, sleep disorders and relapse of some patients followed for mood disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder or anxiety disorders.

Objectives: We propose to present 3 types of interventions by a psychiatrist in response to the request of 3 Tunisian citizens in this first experience.

Methods: We will summarize three interventions with the history of each patient and his or her request as well as the short term evolution of the presented disorder.

Results: As a first experience, we responded to numerous requests from people of all ages and living all over Tunisia. The first intervention concerned a lady who was voluntarily vomiting in order to maintain her current weight. She was afraid of having the covid infection related to a sore throat. The second situation is a gentleman who did not tolerate home confinement because for 20 years he has been going out for a daily walk at exactly 4 pm. The third request came from a father living in a rural area who chose to self isolate in his room and refused to go out and see his children despite their pressing demand. We offered active listening, reassurance and behavioural psychotherapy techniques.

Conclusions: During this first experience in Tunisia, we found that citizens have adhered to new communication techniques. Anxiety, stress and relapse of prior medical conditions were the most frequent diagnoses. Several interventions have proven to be effective despite obstacles related to teleconsultation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Tunisia; Psychiatry teleconsultation; COVID-19; general confinement

EPV0150

Children's mental health and the COVID-19 pandemic

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