

**Results:** In the structure of initial psychopathological manifestations detected in patients, the following prevailed: with depressive episodes - weakness and fatigue / asthenia ( $(87.50 \pm 5.94) \%$ ), low mood / depression ( $(71.88 \pm 8.07) \%$ ) and sleep disturbances ( $(65.63 \pm 8.53) \%$ ); with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders - weakness and fatigue / asthenia ( $(72.73 \pm 7.87) \%$ ), decreased concentration of attention, memory / cognitive disorders ( $(66.67 \pm 8.33) \%$ ) and feeling of inner tension ( $(60.61 \pm 8.64) \%$ ); with mental disorders of organic genesis - a feeling of internal tension ( $(75.00 \pm 7.78) \%$ ), anxiety ( $(62.50 \pm 8.70) \%$ ) and weakness and fatigue / asthenia ( $(59.38 \pm 8.82) \%$ ).

In patients with depressive episodes, initial psychopathological manifestations in the form of asthenia, low mood, cognitive disorders, and sleep disorders were detected in a significantly greater number of cases compared to patients with mental disorders of organic genesis ( $p < 0,05$ ). In the examined subjects of this subgroup, initial psychopathological manifestations in the form of a decrease in mood were recorded in a significantly greater number of cases compared to patients with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders ( $p < 0,05$ ). In patients with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders, initial psychopathological manifestations in the form of anxiety, fears and obsessions were noted in a significantly smaller number of cases compared to those examined with mental disorders of organic genesis ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusions:** The obtained data will make it possible to improve the effectiveness of diagnosis and therapy of mental disorders, the formation, course and clinical picture of which were affected by the coronavirus disease COVID-19.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0352

### Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Mental Health-Related Online Searches in Greece

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**Introduction:** In recent years, there has been a well-documented increase in public perception of mental health (MH) matters, and in the related search for support by MH professionals. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has been a notable aggravating factor for MH around the globe, as well as in Greece.

**Objectives:** Therefore, the goal of this study is to determine whether a significant change can be seen in the Google Search trends in Greece of specific terms related to MH after the start of the pandemic.

**Methods:** Our data source was the Google Trends platform, which shows the relative volumes of Google Searches (relative search volumes, RSVs) happening in an area for the requested period of time, which in our case was January 2016-September 2022. Through a preliminary filtering of various search terms for data quality, we identified 6 for which the data were then statistically analysed as interrupted time series, to determine the significance of time and COVID-19 for the RSVs.

**Results:** The terms analysed were “ψυχίατρος” (“psychiatrist”) (T1), “ψυχολόγος” (“psychologist”) (T2), “ψυχική υγεία” (“mental health”) (T3), “mental health” (T4), “κατάθλιψη” (“depression”) (T5) and “άγχος” (“anxiety”) (T6). Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling and forecasting was used to account for the impact of previous months’ trends on each following month. The analysis showed a statistically significant relationship between the RSVs and time for all terms except T3 ( $p=.12$ ). However, only T5 and T6 showed a significant change in the trend after March 2020 ( $p<.05$ ); interestingly, they exhibited a downwards trend compared to their pre-COVID-19 volumes, after a peak in Spring 2020, which was not shared by the rest. T4, T5 and T6 RSVs were also correlated to the number of months since March 2020 ( $p<.05$  for all).

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the impact of the pandemic on online search trends related to MH is limited for the majority of cases, and appears to have been time-bound to periods with intense extrinsic pressures (i.e. the emergence of an unknown disease and subsequent measures). More research is warranted to judge public sentiment towards and interest in the importance of MH and the true effects of COVID-19 on those; however, the constant rise of the search volumes is a positive sign for the recognition of the burden of MH issues.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0353

### EASe-COVID: Evaluation of Anxiety and Solitude in COVID-19 wards

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**Introduction:** COVID-19 has had a significant impact on our daily lives in a variety of ways. In hospital settings, patients who are admitted on COVID-19 wards are usually isolated from their family and friends. This, in turn, can lead to patients feeling lonely and having increased level of anxiety.

**Objectives:** To assess the level of anxiety and feeling of loneliness amongst the patients during their in-patient stay in a COVID-19 ward.

We aimed to highlight what could be done differently to reduce the amount of anxiety amongst the patients.

**Methods:** We carried out EASe-COVID study to assess level of anxiety and feeling of loneliness amongst the patients during their in-patient stay in a COVID-19 specific ward. We designed 2 questionnaires – 1 for patients, using the GAD-7 anxiety questionnaire and UCLA 3-item loneliness scale and an open-ended questionnaire for staff members. Questionnaires were distributed from January – March 2022 to randomly selected members of healthcare staff and patients on COVID wards. 15 patients returned the anonymised questionnaire, whereas 11 staff members returned the completed questionnaire.

**Results:** Most of the patients were satisfied with the patient care they received during their stay and did not feel increasingly anxious or lonely during their inpatient stay in the COVID wards. On the other hand, members of the healthcare team felt that they were short staffed and under-trained to deal with the complex patients

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.