

Conclusions: Small psychotherapeutic interventions have been shown, even with critically ill patients, to be very effective in helping patients regain their baseline status.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: High resolution program; covid

EPV0555

Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on people with a pre-existing psychiatric disorder

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has had a deleterious impact on populations across the world. Yet it remains unclear how this pandemic is affecting the psychological health of people with a previous history of mental illness.

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the impact of Covid-19 on patients with established mental disorders.

Methods: The PubMed and science direct databases were systematically searched using the keywords combination “Covid-19” and “psychiatric disorders”, “the pandemic” and “mental disorders”, from inception up to November 2021. We adopted a broad inclusion criterion for the study requiring patients to have a pre-existing mental disorder, excluding narrative reviews and preclinical studies. In addition, a search of google scholar was conducted to identify any additional relevant publications.

Results: We have found 26 studies but only 19 met our inclusion criteria. Included studies were published between 2020 and 2021. 2 major results were identified. Symptoms deterioration was reported in individuals with severe mental disorders and those with schizophrenia in particular, such as depressive or anxiety symptoms, substance use and suicidal ideation, due to the psychological stress and physical distancing measures associated with the Covid-19 outbreak. The symptomatic treatments used in Covid-19 had frequent interactions with the most used antipsychotic drugs leading to a substantial increase in relapse rates in people with mental disorders.

Conclusions: The Covid-19 pandemic has a serious impact on individuals with pre-existing mental illness reinforcing symptom severity and psychological stress. Additional studies are needed to strengthen current findings with pre-pandemic records.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychiatry; Covid-19; schizophrénia

EPV0556

Study of mental health of medical staff in a specialized hospital for COVID-19 in Novi Sad

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Introduction: The highly infectious novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerged in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and soon became a global pandemic. COVID-19 is escalating medical staff

psychological stress and creating an increasingly heavy professional burden. Fear of transmitting the virus to family, community perception of frontline workers as potential disease carriers, extreme workloads and moral dilemmas add additional stressors. In Novi Sad Clinical Centre of Vojvodina (CCV) for the past 2 years there has been a continuous struggle against the COVID-19 crisis. Both senior specialist doctors and newly hired young doctors, some without work experience, were hired immediately after completing their studies.

Objectives: To investigate the mental health of clinical first-line medical staff in COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study involving CCV staff who worked in the first line of patient treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. They were given a self-administered questionnaire which included information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics and the validated Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21) and the Impact of Events Scale-Revised (IES-R) instrument. A total of 190 medical workers were involved.

Results: Sixty-two (32,6%) participants screened positive for anxiety, 38 (20%) for depression, 68 (35,8%) for stress, and 22 (11,5%) for clinical concern of PTSD. The most endangered are young nurses and doctors with less than 6 months of previous work experience.

Conclusions: In conclusion, our results suggest frontline medical staff involved in treatment of COVID-19 patients should be closely monitored as a high-risk group for depression and anxiety, and given proper training before deployment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID19 pandemic; mental health; medical staff; affective symptoms

EPV0558

The impact of the COVID pandemic on the attitude and mental health of healthcare professionals working in COVID departments

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Introduction: The COVID pandemic brought an overwhelming impact on hospital systems and personnel in the world.

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the impact of the COVID pandemic on the attitude and mental health of healthcare professionals working in COVID departments.

Methods: We included 23 healthcare professionals working in the COVID departments of the Hospitals of Sfax. Sociodemographic data, medical history and COVID related details were collected from the participants. Their mental health was assessed by the Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS).

Results: In our sample, 26.1% were men and 73.9% were women, they were aged from 26 to 52. They worked for 57 hours per week, including 27.38 hours of direct contact with COVID positive patients and 5.43 nightshifts per month. A rate of 52.2% of the participants claimed having enough protection tools and 13% confirmed having enough equipment for patient management.