

COVID-19 and Related Topics 08 / Intellectual Disability

EPP0802

Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Mental Health of Patients in Opioid Substitution Treatment

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Introduction: The many negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic especially on vulnerable groups like patients suffering from drug addiction have been anticipated by experts early on. While drug consumption patterns of patients in opioid substitution treatment (OST, N=24) seemed hardly influenced at the early stage of the pandemic in Austria, the impact on the mental health of this population remained unclear.

Objectives: The main goal was to investigate long-term consequences of the pandemic in terms of PTSD and clinical symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress among patients in OST between December 2020 and February 2021.

Methods: In a cross-sectional survey study (N=123) an adapted version of the impact of event scale (IES-R) was applied to evaluate PTSD symptoms due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Clinical symptoms were assessed by the depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS-21), and respective changes due to the pandemic were documented. Sociodemographic and COVID-19 related factors, as well as data on drug consumption patterns were collected.

Results: A binary logistic regression analysis confirmed the negative long-term consequences of psychological and economic COVID-19 related factors on a higher risk for PTSD due to the pandemic. The high-risk PTSD group also demonstrated higher levels and a deterioration of depression, anxiety and stress symptoms since the pandemic.

Conclusions: Among our sample of patients in OST, 27% were at risk of PTSD due to the pandemic, and 30 to 50% reported concerning levels of depression, anxiety and stress. Health care facilities might use these findings as a valuable source of information, when special attention is needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: DAS-21; Covid-19; Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST); PTSD

EPP0801

Media trust during the COVID-19 pandemic in Ukraine

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Introduction: The worldwide pandemic exacerbated the new role of the media. If previously the discussion was on whether new or traditional media had primacy in popularity and exposure, nowadays the question is whether communicating health issues through social and traditional media leads to understanding their content better and to more trust in both types of media.

Objectives: We set the following objectives for this study: (1) to examine trust in the traditional and new media among university students, (2) according to the level of media trust to compose a psychological portrait, establish the most prevalent coping strategies, and emotional reactions to the pandemic.

Methods: 213 university students (55.9% women, Mage=19 years) were tested from December 2020-March 2021. We examined the attitude towards information on coronavirus presented in the media and to investigate the level of severity of neurotic states, the level of psychological stress, and basic coping strategies used by respondents.

Results: showed that although students generally prefer to use Internet news, trust in traditional media increased during the pandemic. We examined a general psychological portrait of young people derived from trust in the media. In the group of students who trust media information, we found indifference (39% of respondents) and helplessness (24.4%). In the group convinced that the media are hiding the actual state of affairs, anger prevailed (32.4%). The third group, confident that the media exaggerate everything, experienced indifference and anger (38.5% and 32.7%, respectively).

Conclusions: We may conclude that desire to learn more accurate and unbiased information firsthand indicates students' attitude towards traditional media as more reliable sources of information.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: media trust; COVID19 pandemic; youth; psychological portrait

EPP0802

Positive responses to stress in the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic (in Russian sample)

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Introduction: The aim of the study was to adapt the Coping Self-efficacy Scale for research Russian population in the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic for researching positive personal resources to