

schizophrenia in the offspring. It relates with viral neurotropism mechanisms and inflammatory processes in the fetal neurology system. Regarding SARS-Cov-2, it is early to assume a relation between prenatal COVID-19 and offspring schizophrenia development. However, literature describes psychiatric manifestations post COVID, such as psychotic and manic episodes. As such, a SARS-Cov-2 neurotropic effect is demonstrated.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia has a multifactorial etiology. Since prenatal viral infections may interfere and contribute to schizophrenia development, it is logical to assume prenatal SARS-Cov-2 infection may also contribute. It may be relevant to investigate whether these offspring will manifest schizophrenia symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prenatal; Viral infection; schizophrénia; Covid-19

EPV0494

Perceptions of Tunisians on COVID-19 Vaccines: a qualitative study.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1339

Introduction: In Tunisia, the Ministry of Health launched an awareness campaign in television spots and different social media platforms and started the vaccination campaign on the 13 March 2021 aiming to have vaccinated half of the Tunisian population by the end of 2021. However, to date, on July 31, 2021, only 1,104,286 people are completely vaccinated

Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify Tunisians' mental perceptions and attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccines to examine the predictors of the COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in the Tunisian population.

Methods: A group of citizens, randomly selected were invited to participate in the study. Data were collected through a focus group using a piloted topic guide. The entire discussion was recorded in audio-visual mode with a total duration of 1 hour. We also collected data on participant gender, age, education, and profession.

Results: Seven women and four men participated in the study All participants reported having doubts about the efficacy of the vaccines. Two participants reported that their acquaintances died after being vaccinated. They suspected that expired vaccines have caused the reported deaths. *"I think these vaccines can be extremely dangerous. They could contain chemicals that are carcinogens or that have a castrating effect"*, an interlocutor stated, supported by the rest of the group. We found unanimously in our study, attesting to the relevance of religion in the lives of the Tunisian people, which is in agreement with literature

Conclusions: Construction of multi-component and systematic interventions are required by public health authorities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perceptions; vaccin; Tunisia; Covid-19

EPV0495

Sport trainings as a stress prophylactic mean during COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1340

Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic assumed as an additional stress factor for people due to extraordinary work conditions, unclear expectations of the future, anxiety about the self-health and health of close people (Samanta et al., 2020; Pascale, 2020). Sport training can be considered as a mean of stress consequences prevention during COVID-19 pandemic (Jimenez-Pavon et al., 2020). It is known that moderate physical loads are related to strengthening the immune system and reducing the risk of disease, depression, anxiety (Landers, 1996; Schweltnus et al., 2016). Some authors recommend to maintain an active lifestyle in the COVID-19 period (Mattioli et al, 2020).

Objectives: The study was held in 62 professionals from different fields, who work remotely during the self-isolation due to COVID-19 pandemic and aimed to estimate sports trainings opportunities as a means of preventing stress of professionals in various fields of activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The assessment methods included: 1) author's questionnaire about the attitude towards sports trainings; 2) A.B. Leonova's "Chronic fatigue" and "Chronic stress"; 3) Ch. Spilberger's "Trait anxiety".

Results: The results revealed that the low level of chronic stress ($U=82$; $p=0,015$), chronic fatigue ($U=82$; $p=0,015$) and trait anxiety ($U=79$; $p=0,011$) is more typical for those surveyed who experienced COVID-19 symptoms and engaged in sports trainings with moderate loads than those people with COVID-19 symptoms who did not attend sport trainings.

Conclusions: The results of the study can be used to develop programs to improve the psychological well-being and performance of professionals working under stress due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; stress; trait anxiety; sport trainings

EPV0496

Depression among frontline medical and paramedical staff during the coronavirus pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1341

Introduction: The current coronavirus pandemic is a unique and unusual situation. It is putting the general population under severe strain. However, frontline medical and paramedical staff remain

particularly vulnerable to depression because of its close contact with patients.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to screen and evaluate depression in the frontline professionals during the pandemic and to study their associated factors .

Methods: In this study , we conducted a national descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study over a 2-month period from September to October 2020. We used “Beck Depression Inventory” to assess depression and “Brief Cope Scale” to detect a possible correlation between depression and coping mechanisms.

Results: We collected 78 professionals. The mean age was 29.86 years. 2/3 of workers were women. 67.9% of the staff were residents. 39.7% worked in Covid units. 7.7% had personal psychiatric history. 56.4% of the staff worked daily and 76.9% of them provided direct care to patients with Coronavirus. 52.6% of workers did not receive adequate training of protection against Covid-19. The staff reported 66.7% of death among their patients. 42.3% suffered from minor depression and only 2.3% suffered from severe depression. During this period we objectified an increase of 14.1% in the psychoactive substances use. Stigma affected 57.7% of professionals. We didn't objectify a significant correlation between Depression and coping mechanisms .

Conclusions: Screening depression among healthcare professionals should be considered in order to prevent it, ensure continuity of care and avoid sick leaves.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; frontline staff; Coronavirus-2019

EPV0497

Assessing sexual health status among Tunisian ICU healthcare providers in times of the COVID-19

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1342

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically affected ones well-being. ICU healthcare providers are particularly concerned by this impact which includes physical, mental and socio-economic repercussions. Others health dimensions could be deeply affected but not well explored such as the psycho-sexual status.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess sexual health status among ICU healthcare providers.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study enrolling Tunisian ICU healthcare providers and conducted between July and September 2021. Data collection was based on a self-administrated questionnaire. To assess sexuality, Arabic validated versions of the IIEF-15 and the FSFI was used for male and female respectively. The Fear of COVID-19 Scale and the Rosenberg Self-esteem questionnaire were also used.

Results: Twenty ICU workers (13 physicians and 7 nurses) were enrolled. The mean age was 28.2 years and the sex ratio was 2.3. All participants were involved in COVID-19 crisis management and

80 % reported an increase in their workload. The mean Rosenberg scale was 27 suggesting a low self-esteem. The mean Covid19 Fear Scale was 26 ± 2 . For the IIEF-15 the mean score was 17 ± 3 (moderate erectyl dysfunction) and the most damaged dimension was the intercourse satisfaction. For the FSFI scale, the mean was 23 ± 5 witch (a low sexual dysfunction). A high sexual desire with a lack in the satisfaction dimension was reported in 90% of cases. Only 4 participants have consulted a sexologist.

Conclusions: COVID-19 has a serious sexual impact in ICU healthcare providers justifying urgent psychological interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ICU healthcare providers; sexuality; Sexual health; covid 19

EPV0498

Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Social Determinants of Mental Health and Psychiatric Decompensation

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1343

Introduction: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has propelled changes in healthcare delivery, incorporating new technologies and resulting in interruptions of care and access to treatment.

Objectives: To understand the ways that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected mental health, particularly in those with psychotic disorders. The unique nature and scale of the COVID-19 pandemic today presents an opportunity to learn more about the challenges faced by our patients and improvements that can be made in the delivery of mental healthcare.

Methods: We report five cases of patients with preexisting psychotic disorders seen on an inpatient psychiatry unit who decompensated for reasons relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. We conducted a review of the literature by searching the PubMed database for the keywords “mental health,” “psychosis,” “COVID-19,” “epidemic,” “pandemic,” and “coronavirus.”

Results: The prevalence of psychotic disorders in the US is estimated to be between 0.25% and 0.64%. In the context of an epidemic or pandemic, the incidence of psychotic symptoms in those infected with a virus is estimated to be between 0.9% and 4%, demonstrating increased risk to this group. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to psychiatric decompensation.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic is an opportunity to identify ways in which our patients are at risk and how we can attempt to alleviate those risks to provide improved care going forward. By appreciating the multifaceted ways in which the current situation has affected our patient population, we can extrapolate lessons that will allow us to better serve our patients even when this pandemic passes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; Covid-19; decompensation; Psychosis