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Introduction: The new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has important physical and mental health implications at short and long term. Some inflammatory parameters are implicated in the maintenance of psychiatric symptoms, especially those of anxiety and depression. Additionally, growing literature attributes a role to interoception in several mental health conditions.

Objectives: We investigated the involvement of the interoception in COVID-19 survivors and its possible associations with psychopathological and inflammatory variables.

Methods: Our study included 57 people surviving COVID-19 at one month follow-up after recovery. Individual interoceptive accuracy (IA) measure was obtained through heart-beat perception task. A measure of accuracy in external time perception (TA) was also obtained asking people to mentally produce a duration of 10s. Each participant completed State-Trait Anxiety Inventory - STAI-Y; Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale - ZSDS; Beck Depression Inventory - BDI-II; Impact of Events Scale - IES-R and Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness - MAIA. Peripheral inflammation markers were obtained in a subsample of 40 people by a blood sampling conducted at the time of admission and discharge from hospital. Correlation, regression and GLM analyses were performed with SPSS. Mediation analysis were performed with Hayes' Process tool.

Results: TA is not associated with IA, symptomatological measures and bodily awareness. Trusting is the only aspect of body awareness associated with IA ($p=.021$). Noticing ($p=.010$), Not-distracting ($p=.009$), Not-worrying ($p=.012$) and Trusting ($p=.001$) predict anxiety psychopathology. Poor IA predict anxiety symptomatology ($p=.004$) and part of this effect is mediated by Trusting [Fig.1]. In the end, platelets count at the time of hospitalization negatively correlates with anxiety symptoms ($p=.003$).

Image:

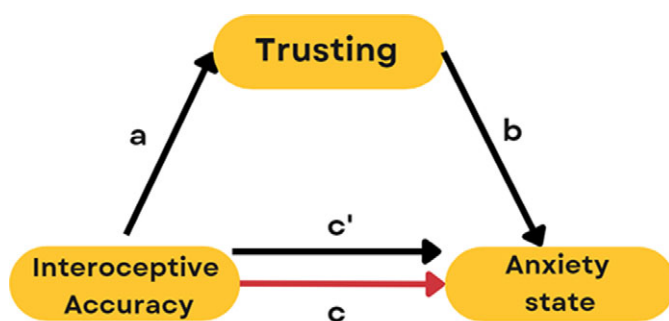


Fig.1: mediation model

$a=1,3825$; $p=.0214$

$b=-3,7458$; $p=.0064$

$c'=-10,3196$; $p=.0654$

$c=-17,340$; $p=.004$

$a \times b = -5,1784$

Conclusions: COVID-19 hospitalization could be considered a psychophysical traumatic experience which involved mental and

physical health and the connection and integration between them. It's necessary to deepen the different facets of body awareness and IA in post-covid stages and to study how interoceptive dimensions change over time. Further research is needed to investigate the specific role of platelets in prominent anxiety psychopathology detected in COVID-19 survivors, wondering about their possible involvement in the dysfunctional interoception process too.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0325

Perception of the covid-19 vaccination by the medical profession

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Introduction: By the end of October 2022, COVID-19 had infected more than 629 million people, with more than 6,5 million deaths worldwide.

During the pandemic, there have not been any specific antiviral drugs to effectively treat COVID-19, but non-specific drugs have been used and may improve the prognosis of high-risk patients with the disease. A vaccine is then considered the effective choice to stop this pandemic. The vaccine campaign against COVID-19 has been launched in Morocco since February 2021. This campaign has sparked great controversy over its effectiveness and safety in Morocco, as well as abroad, especially after the launch of the 3rd booster dose of the vaccine.

Objectives: We sought to assess individual perceptions among the medical profession regarding vaccination against COVID-19 in Morocco and to determine preferences among this particular population in order to facilitate vaccination coverage.

Methods: It is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study on doctors of different medical specialties and general medicine students in Morocco. Data collection was done through an anonymous self-administered questionnaire completed online. The measuring instruments used were a questionnaire containing 29 questions. In addition to socio-demographic questions (age, sex, household composition and employment), the rest of the questionnaire aims to examine Moroccan doctors' perceptions on COVID-19 vaccination, attitudes, beliefs and knowledge about the vaccine. Some survey items were adapted from other similar surveys, while others were created by the research team of the psychiatry laboratory of the CHU of Tangier. The data is grouped and then analyzed by statistical software (SPSS v26).

Results: There were 162 respondents with an average age of 26.52% with 66.7% of participants being female. 96% of doctors were vaccinated, 87.3% of them with 2 doses. 74% were vaccinated by Sinopharm, 23.5% by Astra Zeneca, 9.4% by Pfizer and 0.7% by Janssen. 68% had post-vaccination side effects. For unvaccinated doctors, 43% say they are not convinced of its usefulness, 28.5% find that there is not enough experience on its effectiveness and 14.3% report that they have a disease that contraindicates the vaccine.

For vaccinated doctors, 80% declare that they were vaccinated out of conviction and 20% out of obligation. 60% of our sample are

against the obligation of the vaccination pass in public places, on the other hand 67% find that vaccination can stop the spread of the virus and 60% are ready to receive an annual vaccination if necessary.

Conclusions: Physicians' acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine is important, as they are often a trusted source of vaccine information. Their vaccination can then positively influence the population, hence the need to integrate them into future awareness and prevention programs.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0327

The Same Day on Repeat: A Unique Case of Persistent Déjà Vu Phenomenon as a Long COVID Symptom in an Older Adult

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Introduction: Déjà vu is a condition characterized by the experience of recognizing a current situation as familiar with the awareness that the recognition is inappropriate (Pasic *et al.* *Psychiatria Danubina*; 30, 21–25). This phenomenon has been well described in temporal lobe epilepsy, and is thought to be caused by abnormal synchronization in the corticolimbic network. While the etiology of neuropsychiatric symptoms in long COVID is still not well demarcated, studies have found that the virus attacks the temporal lobe and limbic system; therefore, we suggest that the ongoing symptoms of déjà vu, in this case, may be a manifestation of long COVID. **Objectives:** To illustrate a unique case of persistent déjà vu after severe infection with COVID-19 virus.

Methods: The patient is a 79-year-old female with a pertinent past medical history of generalized anxiety disorder, major depressive disorder, and prior hospitalization for delirium who presented with a chief complaint of being tired of living the same day. The patient was hospitalized eight months prior for a severe COVID-19 infection that now requires continuous oxygen therapy. Since leaving the hospital, the patient began to develop episodic confusion, memory impairment, and tinnitus which gradually improved. However, the patient developed severe distress due to a constant feeling of déjà vu characterized by a sense of familiarity with events in her daily life. There was no history of loss of consciousness, abnormal involuntary movements, or other semiology related to seizures. Due to distress caused by the déjà vu symptoms, the patient also endorsed depression, anxiety, and insomnia, with deterioration of quality of life.

Results: MRI showed mild volume loss and multifocal regions, including bilateral temporal lobes, of subcortical and periventricular high T2/FLAIR signal abnormality consistent with chronic white matter microangiopathy. MOCA score was 24/30, and the dissociative experiences scale score was 15.36/100. The patient continues to be treated for her depression, insomnia and anxiety with escitalopram 10mg daily and mirtazapine 7.5mg at night as a neuropsychological assessment and electroencephalogram are done.

Conclusions: The incidence of neurological symptoms is more than 80% in severe cases of COVID-19 (Douaud *et al.* *Nature*; 604,697–707). This patient was likely predisposed to developing these symptoms due to her age and psychiatric history. Déjà vu occurs in temporal lobe epilepsy, schizophrenia, and depersonalization disorders, all of which affect the limbic-temporal lobe networks (Pasic *et al.* *Psychiatria Danubina*; 30, 21–25). Signal abnormalities in the medial temporal lobe are one of the findings seen on MRI in patients with neuropsychiatric symptoms after severe COVID-19 infection. We propose that the persistent déjà vu phenomenon along with cognitive impairments described in this case are manifestations of long COVID.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0328

Evaluating Healthcare workers' Mental health after four waves of COVID-19

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Introduction: Health workers faced many challenges during the Pandemic of COVID-19. Continuous work stress and workload may affect their physical and mental health.

Objectives: The study aimed to evaluate mental health among healthcare workers after the four peaks of COVID-19.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study on personnel working in a COVID-19 unit after four waves. We carried out a self-administrated questionnaire that included sociodemographic and professional data. To assess the level of depression, anxiety and stress symptoms we used the depression anxiety and stress scale (DASS 21).

Results: The study included 69 healthcare workers. Their mean age was 31.7 ± 6.32 years and 52.2 % of them were male. Thirty-two per cent were technicians, 29% were administrators and 21,7% were nurses. Sixty-eight per cent had either direct or indirect contact with positive patients. The vast majority of them were vaccinated against SARS COV2 and 72,5 % received more than 1 dose. Regarding DASS-21, we found that 10,1% presented mild to moderate stress, 23% had mild to moderate anxiety and 16% had mild to moderate depression symptoms. Depression was correlated with the male gender ($p=0.03$).

Conclusions: Our study showed a regression in terms of stress levels, anxiety, and depression among healthcare workers after the fourth wave, announcing the amelioration of mental health in case the pandemic gets to its end. A tight follow-up remains needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared