

According to a meta-analysis by Maxime Taquet *et al.* (2021), which assessed neurological and psychiatric outcomes among 236,379 patients diagnosed with COVID-19, 1.7% of participants over 65 years of age were diagnosed with dementia.

In a US online survey of 1,500 people (Sarah Ballou *et al.*, 2020), about half reported difficulty concentrating on any task after experiencing COVID-19.

It was also found that there is a decrease in the speed of reactions and problem-solving (Jeffrey D. Pyne *et al.*, 2021).

There are a number of studies that present the evidence-based efficacy of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors in dementia prevention.

However, in accordance with clinical guidelines for cognitive disorders in the elderly, anti-dementia drugs are not used at the stage of mild to moderate cognitive impairment (Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, 2020).

Objectives: The use of AChE inhibitors in cognitive impairments that do not reach the degree of dementia.

Methods: Research data from open sources.

Results: The development of early cholinergic deficiency correlates with the development of cognitive impairment, while acetylcholine has a pronounced neuroplastic effect and increases the number of neurons (Gabriela Dumitrita Stanciu *et al.*, 2019).

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, a positive effect of rivastigmine was found in patients with mild to moderate cognitive impairment. The study's results show that rivastigmine treatment (3, 6, 9 mg/day) for six months increases brain activity of the hippocampus in the control group by 32.5%. Rivastigmine prevented the clinical progression of symptoms of cognitive impairment and caused activation of some parts of the cerebral cortex (Nagaendran Kandiah *et al.*, 2017).

In a study by Wolfson C. *et al.* (2002), it was found that rivastigmine can slow down the development of cognitive impairment for at least six months in patients with mild to moderate massive cognitive dysfunction. Subjects treated with 1 to 21 mg per day for 7 to 12 weeks got more favorable ADAS-cog scores for the six months after treatment. While those who took the drug in doses of 6 to 12 mg showed a more pronounced positive effect compared to the placebo group.

The Luca Rozzini in 2006 conducted a study based on 59 subjects with mild cognitive impairment. 15 subjects received both neuropsychological examination and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. As a result, the remaining subjects were behind in terms of abstract thinking and behavioral symptoms, in comparison with a combined treatment group.

Conclusions: It is advisable to conduct further studies on the effectiveness of AChE inhibitors to prevent the progression of mild to moderate cognitive impairment and their transition to dementia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0359

Psychosis in a male due to Coronaphobia-, psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic in India

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Introduction: Change in any form is threatening and so is the change due to COVID-19 infection. In the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in India, many have been infected with coronavirus and many have lost their lives. There was a surge of anxiety, depression and suicide. The impact on psychological functioning also has been immense. There has been a surge in anxiety and depression as the major tool typically used to cope with stress, such as social support, couldn't be utilized properly. The fear of acquiring COVID 19 infection (coronaphobia) and using excessive hygiene measures were also on the rise (3,4). The fear has become more pronounced as living with coronavirus with constant precautions has become the new norm

Objectives: We would like to present a case report in which the patient developed psychosis due to fear of acquiring COVID 19 infection

Methods: Case-report

Results: The first patient was a 37 years old male, farmer who has onset of his symptoms during Covid-19 pandemic in India in 2020. He would be restless and fearful all the time and would take necessary precautions and follow all the necessary hygiene protocols. During the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic in India, there were few deaths in his locality. This made him more restless and fearful and he began to believe that he also had acquired covid infection. Despite repeated negative results for SARS-Cov 2, he would deny the results findings. He developed psychotic symptoms during second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. He was managed on antipsychotics with full remission in six months.

Conclusions: A great deal of attention should be paid to the diagnosis, course and treatment of anxiety caused by COVID-19. If left untreated, it could trigger greater problems such as psychosis as in our case

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EPV0360

Pandemic COVID 19 and healthcare professionals: Mental health impact and depression

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Introduction: The SARS-COV2 pandemic represents a problematic and disruption of global health. Repeated exposure to stressful situations leads to increased psychological distress.

Objectives: To determine the psychoaffective impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the mental health of health professionals in Tunisia, assess the intensity of depressive symptoms professionals and determine factors associated with the development of these symptoms.

Methods: This was a multicenter, cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study conducted among health professionals, from May 2nd, 2020 to June 30th, 2020 in Tunisia. The health professionals included were physicians, nurses, dentists, and pharmacists. Using an electronic form << Google Form >>, a questionnaire was drawn up with 32 items. Assessment of depressive symptoms was performed using the PHQ-9 psychometric scale.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 21.0 statistical software. Regarding the analytical study, a professional with a PHQ-9 scale score between 10 and 27 was considered as having moderate to severe depressive symptoms while a score between 15-27 was in favor of severe depressive symptoms.

Results: Caregivers were predominantly female 69.5% with a mean age of 30.74 years. Anxiety-depressive psychiatric history was found in 11.8% of the subjects. The majority of the professionals were doctors (77.8%) and 9.4% of the participants were nurses. The majority of participants worked in university hospitals (84.2%). One third of the participants, (34.3%) worked in departments with Covid-19 patients with respective rates of 57% for nurses and 36% for physicians. Dentists and pharmacists did not work in Covid-19 circuits.

The mean score on the PHQ-9 scale was equal to 8.62 ± 5.35 . Depressive symptoms were noted in 37.4% of the professionals, with moderate to severe intensity in 35.5% of cases. Participants with a psychiatric history of depression or anxiety disorder had significantly higher depressive symptom scores ($p < 0.001$) with 6 times higher the risk of developing moderate to severe depressive symptoms ($p < 0.0001$, OR 6.25, CI [2.35-16.61] and almost 3 times higher the risk of experiencing severe depressive symptoms ($p = 0.05$, OR=2.93, CI [1.09-7.88]). The nursing profession had high odds ratios for the occurrence of moderate to severe depressive symptoms ($p = 0.002$, OR=4.41, CI [1.58-12.28]) and severe depressive symptoms ($p = 0.02$, OR=3.82, CI [1.28-11.39]). A significant relationship was established, between the development of depressive symptoms of moderate to severe intensity with the history of depressive disorder or anxiety disorder ($p = 0.001$) and the nursing profession ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusions: The optimization of prevention, the creation of specific treatment, the promotion of health education and specific hygiene rules would participate in improving the mental health of health professionals.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0361

Response to the COVID-19 pandemic among the Ukrainian students: Coping strategies and psychological adjustment

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has brought significant transformations in the social life due to the isolation itself and the effect of quarantine restrictions, which together affect the psychological health and well-being in different countries.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to establish the emotional and behavioral students' responses to the coronavirus pandemic, to

assess the dominant coping strategies and the prevalence of neurotic states and stress level among students.

Methods: For this study, a specially designed questionnaire with a set of psychodiagnostic methods was used to diagnose the manifestations of neurotic conditions in students (Clinical questionnaire for the identification and evaluation of neurotic conditions by K.K. Yakhin, D.M. Mendelevich), the level of psychological stress and the main coping strategies (questionnaire "Coping strategies" by R. Lazarus). The sample consisted of 213 respondents, students of Kyiv Universities (119 female)

Results: Among Ukrainian students, the dominant reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic are depressive disorders, anxiety and fears, a third of the students self-reported autonomic disorders. The stress level is moderate. Female reacted to the pandemic situation with more serious mental health disorders compared to male. The use of all coping strategies was recorded at a high level of tension, which indicates that students are already exhausting their adaptive potential and are actually maladapted in the current conditions.

Conclusions: The study confirms the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of young people. The available mental resources to overcome a difficult situation are exhausted, so students prefer to avoid and ignore stressful information. This gives rise to the need for psychological support and educational activities on health techniques.

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EPV0362

Post-COVID syndrome or persistent COVID and depression

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Introduction: Since the start of the COVID19 pandemic, numerous patients have exhibited symptoms related to the viral infection once the acute phase has resolved. The most frequent are fatigue or weakness, cognitive difficulties, insomnia, and anxiety or depression. It has been observed that the persistence of these symptoms is more common in cases of severe infections.

Objectives: We expose a case that exemplifies it; A 60-year-old man suffering from severe COVID19 infection during 2021, with bilateral pneumonia and secondary pneumothorax. Three months after the acute episode, he continues to present related symptoms, such as dyspnea, asthenia, arthromyalgia, nausea, hyporexia, memory lapses, anxiety and depressive mood with apathy, anhedonia and suicidal ideas.

Methods: The patient starts follow-up in Mental Health and antidepressant treatment with Vortioxetine 10mg. In the following months he presented significant improvement consisting in decrease of the asthenia, dyspnea, arthromyalgia and especially in anxious symptoms and depressive mood, disappearing the apathy, anhedonia and suicidal ideation. However, the persistence of memory failures draws attention, which remain in a similar degree or with slight subjective improvement.