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Keywords: Concordance; liaison psychiatry; Diagnostic

EPV0138

Psychiatric disorders during acute hospital treatment of COVID-19 - a case series

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Introduction: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has been associated with the development mental and behavioural symptoms and psychiatric disorders. This association is stronger in severe cases of the disease and in those needing inpatient treatment, particularly in intensive care units (ICU).

Objectives: To determine the incidence of psychiatric disorders in a Portuguese hospital-based sample of patients with COVID-19. To describe relevant demographic and clinical data.

Methods: We reviewed all COVID-19 inpatients assessed by liaison psychiatry at our hospital between April and September 2020. Patients admitted due to a psychiatric disorder were excluded from the analysis. We reviewed medical records and retrieved relevant clinical data. ICD-10 was used to classify diagnoses.

Results: We identified 36 cases with a mean age of 62.64 years-old (SD 19.23). The most common disorder was delirium, which occurred in 41.7% of our sample (15 patients), followed by adjustment disorder (22.2%, n=8), and depressive episode (16.7%, n=8). Most patients had no personal (61.1%, n=22) nor family (75%, n=27) history of a psychiatric disorder. Mean length of admission was 36.89 days (SD 28.91). Seventeen cases (47.22%) had at least one risk factor for severe COVID-19 disease and 14 (38.89%) were admitted at some point to the ICU.

Conclusions: In our sample, delirium was the main cause for mental or behavioural symptoms in COVID-19 patients. However, we observed a wide array of presentations in our center. A larger sample would allow to better characterize this often-overlooked symptoms and identify risk factors to psychiatric syndromes.

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Keywords: delirium; liaison psychiatry; COVID-19

EPV0139

Barking dogs seldom bite? a case of diagnostic overshadowing in emergency department

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Introduction: Diagnostic overshadowing is one of the main consequences of stigma involving patients diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder. Some studies show that in emergency departments, being diagnosed with a psychiatric illness can lead to a poor evaluation of organic symptoms, delaying the diagnosis and putting the patient's life at risk.

Objectives: - To present the case of a patient diagnosed with factitious disorder who was misdiagnosed after attending the emergency department due to the stigma related to his psychiatric diagnosis. - To provide a reflection on stigma in mental health.

Methods: We will present a case report and a literature review.

Results: We report a case of a 57-year-old man diagnosed with a factitious disorder. He attended the emergency department of our tertiary care center with confused speech, desorientation and disruptive behavior at home. Although the clinical picture was compatible with a confusional state, he was ordered to be admitted to the psychiatric service. No blood test was previously requested. Three hours after being admitted, he suffered an episode of seizures. A blood test was requested and severe hypomagnesemia (0.2 mg / dl) was found. Because of this episode the patient was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit for three days.

Conclusions: Factitious disorder is a serious mental disorder with a significant stigmatizing burden. Giving a patient this diagnostic label should be the subject of careful thought in order to protect him from future diagnostic neglect.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Stigma; Diagnostic overshadowing; factitious disorder

COVID-19 and related topics

EPV0140

Lockdown: A chance to strengthen the relationship or to widen the gap for tunisian couples?

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Introduction: General lockdown due to the outbreak of Corona virus is a major change in people's lives. Some mental health professionals consider it as a traumatic event with potentially serious psychiatric repercussions, especially on married couples.

Objectives: Determine the consequences of the lockdown on married couples.

Methods: An online survey conducted on social media during Mai 2020.

Results: A total of 223 married persons filled our survey with 86,1% females. Marriage was traditional in 17%, through mutual friends and acquaintances in 0,4% and after a love story in 84,3%. Families were not consenting to the marriage in 5,4% and 28,7% of

participants did not consider that they knew their partner enough prior to marriage. The mean duration of marriage was 2 years and 10 months. Having children was reported in 77,1%. Before the general lockdown, 1,79% described their relationship as “bad” compared to 5,82% during; sharing house chores raised from 56,44% to 68,44%. And taking care of children by both parents during the lockdown raised also from 55% to 67,22%. Frequency of sexual intercourse was the same in 57,4% and lower in 23,8%. The lockdown was an opportunity to discover new things in their partner for 28,4% and 19,7% did not consider the lockdown as a chance to spend more time with their partner.

Conclusions: The lockdown gave us a chance to study the impact of the absence of social life on married couples.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0141

Analyzing the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic among turkish immigrants treated at the neuro-psychiatric center riem Munich

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Introduction: Infectious diseases have been humanity’s constant problem throughout history and they have shown how vulnerable we remain. COVID-19, commonly known as coronavirus pandemic, has already triggered a variety of psychological problems including fear, anxiety, and suicidal attempts. It has been hypothesized that immigrants who lost their job and have lower income or lower education level are more worried and fearful.

Objectives: This paper aims to investigate the psychological conditions and stress level of immigrants in the NPZR. Moreover, the parameters influencing stress levels of the immigrants were analyzed.

Methods: Demographics, level of stress and current psychological conditions of participants were gathered and analyzed through a structured survey. Besides, in-person interviews were conducted to explore the responses of the participants to receive more and deeper information.

Results: The sample consists of 110 responders (45.3 % males; 51.8 % females). The findings of the study illustrated that while there was no relationship between gender of the immigrants and the level of stress, participants with low income (27.5 %) and unemployed immigrants (24.2 %) felt more worried and anxious. As time passes, the anxiety level of the participants decreased by 49.1 % but 40.9 % of the participants still experience severe anxiety.

Conclusions: The findings demonstrate that having low income or being unemployed as well as the cancellation of travel plans, are positively related with the depression level of the participants. The result of this paper show that more attention has to be given towards immigrants with low income as they are more vulnerable during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

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Keywords: COVID-19; Turkish immigrants; corona pandemic; immigrants’ mental health

EPV0143

The role of national trainees associations in pandemic times

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Introduction: The challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic were many and daunting. Almost overnight, the lives of millions of people all over Europe was disrupted and people had to adapt to a completely new situation. Healthcare personal were amongst the ones most affected by it, whether by changes in their everyday work routine or by being the people directly in charge of responding to the demands of the pandemic. Trainees are an indispensable part of healthcare personal and, as a result, they were vastly affected by the pandemic.

Objectives: Discussing the role of National Trainees Associations (NTAs) in pandemic times, including how they dealt with the new challenges, their successes and hardships, and their steps going forward.

Methods: Gathering of institutional information about the work of the Portuguese, Irish and Turkish NTAs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Critical appraisal of each of their contributions and projects.

Results: There were impacts to trainees’ clinical work, formative activities and even personal lives. Amidst this turmoil, NTAs were precious institutions. Their objective is to represent the trainees of each country, looking for formative opportunities and linking trainees. During the pandemic, the work developed by the NTAs increase in importance, serving as a beacon of important information and as intermediaries in a number of discussions. They also aimed to minimize the impact on formative activities, whether by providing recommendations or by organizing some form of educational activity.

Conclusions: We provide some national examples – Portugal, Ireland and Turkey – and draw comparisons and lessons from each one.

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Role of media surveillance function during COVID-19 breakout

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