

EPV0444

The intensity of coronavirus anxiety and its associations with depressive symptoms and burnout among Polish nurses and firefighters: a preliminary cross-sectional study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1295

Introduction: Nurses and firefighters are professions characterized by exposure to high occupational stress.

Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the intensity of coronavirus anxiety and its associations with depressive symptoms and burnout in samples of Polish nurses and firefighters during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Fifty nurses and 55 firefighters were recruited for the study. Respondents were administered the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale-Revised (CESD-R) and the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (OLBI). Descriptive statistics, Pearson product-moment correlations and one-way ANOVA were used to analyze the data.

Results: Nurses scored significantly higher than firefighters on the CAS ($M = 2.76$, $SD = 4.18$ vs. $M = 1.15$, $SD = 2.24$; $p < 0.05$), the CESD-R ($M = 11.64$, $SD = 10.80$ vs. $M = 5.85$, $SD = 7.34$; $p < 0.01$) and both dimensions of the OLBI, i.e. exhaustion ($M = 2.38$, $SD = 0.56$ vs. $M = 1.91$, $SD = 0.55$; $p < 0.001$) and disengagement from work ($M = 2.28$, $SD = 0.48$ vs. $M = 1.93$, $SD = 0.43$; $p < 0.001$). In the both study groups coronavirus anxiety significantly correlated with depressive symptoms and exhaustion, and only in nurses also with disengagement from work.

Conclusions: This study demonstrated that coronavirus anxiety was more pronounced in nurses than in firefighters. The findings provide preliminary evidence for the positive associations of coronavirus anxiety with depressive symptoms and burnout in both groups.

Disclosure: The study was supported by the grant of the National Centre for Research and Development (NCBR) No. I.PB.08 “Occupational burnout and depression in professions with exposure to high levels of occupational stress: determinants, prevalence, inter-relations a

Keywords: Anxiety; burnout; Coronavirus; depressive symptoms

EPV0443

The impact of Covid-19 on the Mental Health of the Portuguese Population

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1296

Introduction: Covid-19 does not only have repercussions on the physical level, representing a new way of life, both individually and in society. The pandemic results in invisible consequences for the population’s mental health.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the consequences of Covid-19 on mental health in Portugal with a view to understanding and promoting the well-being and happiness of the Portuguese.

Methods: The study included 111 young people and adults, aged between 18 and 58 years ($M = 21.81$, $SD = 5.34$), with 43.7% males and 52.7% females. A sociodemographic questionnaire was applied to all participants, as well as the Échelle de Mesure des Manifestations du Bien-Être Psychologique (EMMBEP; Massé et al., 1998 - Portuguese translation by Monteiro, Tavares & Pereira, 2012) which translates into a response scale 5-point Likert type, with five subscales, including happiness. In addition, a semistructured interview with data collection instruments was administered.

Results: The results obtained demonstrate the negative impact of Covid-19 on the level of well-being, regardless of the participant’s gender or age.

Conclusions: The data presented point to the need to sensitize individuals to the risk of the pandemic in terms of mental health, thus increasing society’s awareness of the psychological effects of this new global disease. Therefore, coping mechanisms are essential to promote well-being and successfully overcome the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Well-being; Covid-19; Mental Health

EPV0444

Assessment of cognitive disorders in Covid-19 patients in Tunisia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1297

Introduction: Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Sars-cov2 virus remains unclear concerning its clinical manifestations and its sequelae. Few studies have evaluated the existence of cognitive impairment in patients with COVID-19 and estimated its imputability in the development of these disorders.

Objectives: The objectives of this study is to assess cognitive disorders in post-COVID patients.

Methods: A descriptive observational survey was conducted by the psychiatry department of Mongi Slim hospital in Tunis-Tunisia during May-June 2021 among covid-19 patients selected at the first post covid consultation (at 1 month). First, sociodemographic and clinical data were collected, then the evaluation of the cognitive disorders was carried using many scales: MMS (mini mental state), FAB, TMT and the maze task.

Results: Eight patients met the selection criteria with a sex ratio of 6:2 and an average age of 67.5 years (6 with a primary level). The extent of the lesions varied between 10% and 75%. Among the participants, 4 required hospitalization in intensive care: 3 with non-invasive ventilation and 1 needed intubation. The 1-month evaluation found that all the patients had good memory and execution skills with MMS scales >25 and FAB scales >14. Regarding flexibility and planification: 4 of them needed more than 78 seconds to complete the TMT-A, 3 took more than 273 seconds to complete the TMT-B and 2 needed more than 60 seconds to accomplish the maze task (deficient scores).

Conclusions: The screening of cognitive disorders in post-COVID patients is very important for a better management that may require early neurocognitive rehabilitation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cognitive impairment; sequelae; Covid-19

EPV0445

Clozapine Toxicity in the Setting of COVID-19: A case of differential diagnosis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1298

Introduction: Together with agranulocytosis, fever and inflammatory manifestations are clozapine side effects to be monitored during initial treatment. In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, implied mechanisms, and symptomatology should be carefully controlled.

Objectives: To analyze the clinical analytic and inflammatory characteristics that resembles and differentiates clozapine immune response and SARS-CoV-2 infection. To describe a case of clozapine induced fever and pneumonitis during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A case of clozapine-induced pneumonitis during COVID-19 pandemic is described.- A mini-review of clozapine inflammatory effects, induced-pneumonitis and SARS-CoV-2 was performed.

Results: A 33 year old afrolatin male started treatment with clozapine up to 250 mg daily. He developed fever and respiratory symptoms in the 11th day of treatment. The exploration revealed pulmonary sounds decreased and 91% basal saturation, making the probable causes viral infection (local incidence of SARS-CoV-2 >800/100000hab), nosocomial bacterial infection or pulmonary thromboembolism. The patient was isolated due to probable COVID-19. Blood tests showed leucocytosis (13400/mcL), Lymphocytopenia (11.8%), high PCR (14.4mg/dL), Ferritine (506.9ng/mL), Fibrinogen (663.83 mg/dL), D-Dimer (1.61mg/dL), and Interleukin-9 /25.8pg/mL). The angioTC revealed a pleural effusion and ground glass infiltrates (figure1). Only after 2 weeks eosinophilia was discovered (88/mcL) After 2 negative consecutive PCR for SARS-CoV-2, no improvement with empirical antibiotics and all infectious panels negative, we started decreasing clozapine with improvement of the symptoms and resolution after suspending clozapine completely.

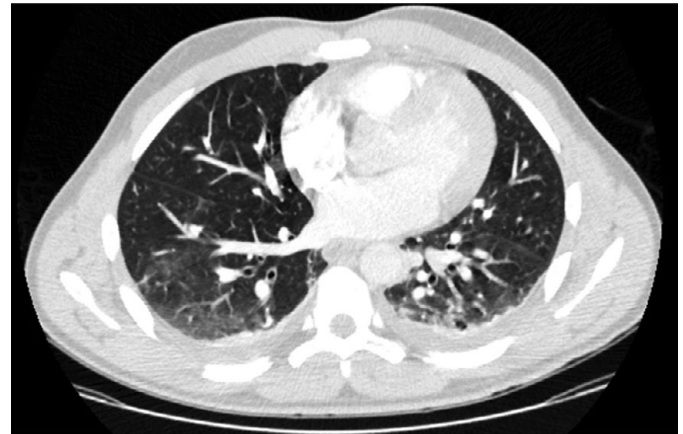


Figure 1. Angio-TC in day 2 of fever, dyspnea, cough, chest pain. Ground glass infiltrates in low right lobe.

Conclusions: Clozapine may induce a generalized inflammatory response mediated by interleukin-6. Patients treated with clozapine may exhibit fever and rarely, interstitial lung inflammation. The expression of induced pneumonitis resembles viral infections, particularly SARS-CoV-2

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: clozapine; Covid-19; pneumonitis; fever

EPV0446

Child psychiatric emergency visits during the COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1299

Introduction: Paediatric and adult psychiatric emergency department (ED) visits decreased during the initial COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. Long-term consequences of the pandemic will include increases in mental healthcare needs especially among especially vulnerable groups such as children and adolescents.

Objectives: This study examined changes in the number of overall and diagnosis-specific mental health ED visits among patients aged <18 years following onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in Madrid, Spain.

Methods: We used electronic health records to extract the monthly numbers of total and diagnosis-specific mental health ED visits among patients aged <18 years, between October 2018 and April 2021, to La Paz University Hospital. We conducted interrupted