

familiar, she was logorrheic with flight of ideas, she verbalized multiple projects, her mood was euphoric and her sleep was disturbed. Her blood tests were unremarkable.

**Results:** The diagnosis of manic episode was retained, and the patient was put on Olanzapine 10 mg, sodium Valproate 1g and Lorazepam 2.5 mg in depression with good clinical improvement.

**Conclusions:** Although the data in the literature remain scarce concerning the impact of this virus on mental health, we will try through this clinical case to explain the psychiatric disorders in the context of this viral epidemic, due to stress and inflammation.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** manic episode; Covid-19

## EPV0468

### Neuropsychiatric implications of covid-19 infection: A case report

P. Coucheiro Limeres\*, A. Franco Soler, A. Cerame and S. Maldonado Orellana

Hospital Universitario José Germain, Psychiatry Department, Leganés, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1317

**Introduction:** During the COVID19 pandemic numerous cases of neuropsychiatric complications were reported as a result of COVID19.

**Objectives:** Presentation of a clinical case and literature review of new cases of neuropsychiatric complications after SARS-CoV2.

**Methods:** We present the case of a 43-year-old woman in follow-up for 15 years borderline personality disorder who was diagnosed with SARS-CoV2 pneumonia without signs of severity. Throughout the admission the patient, who had no history of epilepsy or other neurological affections, presented up to 5 generalized tonic-clonic seizures during 15 days.

**Results:** In the ECG was evidenced intercritical epileptiform activity predominantly right frontotemporal. No analytical alterations were observed, neither in the imaging tests (cranial MRI and CT). Lumbar puncture was normal. During the admission, he presents an affective deterioration, with generalized impoverishment, decreased functional autonomy and hearing voices without structured delusional ideation. No previous psychotic history. Her previous treatment with Sertraline 100mg was suspended and valproic acid was added (1300 mg/day) which, being insufficient in the control of seizures, was necessary to boost with Levetiracetam (1000 mg/12h). Risperidone 3 mg and Diazepam 5 mg/8h were added to control psychotic symptoms. In the subsequent follow-up, previous antipsychotic treatment was gradually discontinued. The patient evolved favorably without new psychotic symptoms and clinical stability was observed with euthymia.

**Conclusions:** Taking care of these complications it is necessary to avoid misdiagnosing. It is essential to expand the study of these entities in the context of COVID19 in order to increase knowledge and to be able to carry out an adequate approach and follow-up.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** NEUROPSYCHIATRIC IMPLICATIONS; COVID19; Seizures

## EPV0469

### Retrospective Memories of Parents about Behaviour of Their Children During Lockdown

N. Burlakova\* and F. Diusimbeevea

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department Of Neuro- And Pathopsychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1318

**Introduction:** The trace in the memory left by the COVID-19 pandemic is no less important than the immediate reaction on it.

**Objectives:** The objective was to study the parent-child relations during the strict lockdown (April 2020) on the material of parental memories focusing on emotional reactions and behaviour of children.

**Methods:** The material was collected in July-August 2020 in a small city in south Russia. The group included 88 parents (average age 34±5). 42 parents had an only child, 38 two children and 7 from 3 to 5 children. Methods used in the study included questionnaire, half-structured interview.

**Results:** 61% estimated the lockdown as “very stressful and difficult.” Vast majority (86 parents) said that the situation was constantly discussed in the family, 2 parents demonstrated the reaction of denial saying that the situation was never discussed at home. Respondents mentioned “increase of anxiety,” “insecurity,” “conflicts within the family,” etc. In most cases, parents did not succeed to provide a constructive and balancing explanation, which would answer the child’s wish to understand the situation. Describing the children’s reactions on the changes in the usual way of life, parents stressed anxious (15%) and explosive-angry reactions (10%), with prevalence of apathy, tendency to “stick to” the adult (45%). 30% of parents did not notice any changes in their children’s behaviour.

**Conclusions:** Results demonstrate the need in clinical-psychological solutions, which would be designed for wide use (“collective patient”) and aimed at explanation of the situation of pandemic to the children of different ages, belonging to different social groups.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** parental memories; children during lockdown; Covid-19

## EPV0470

### The double penalty of the coronavirus: Decidedly this virus has not yet revealed all its secrets!

R. Jomli<sup>1</sup>\*, H. Jemli<sup>2</sup>, H. Ghabi<sup>2</sup>, U. Ouali<sup>1</sup> and Y. Zgueb<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, manouba, Tunisia and <sup>2</sup>university of tunis elmanar, Faculty Of Medicine Of Tunis, manouba, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1319

**Introduction:** The direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of the population have become a concern in the field of research in psychiatry. First psychotic episodes following infection with SARS cov2 have been reported.

**Objectives:** Through a clinical case, we will illustrate the association of psychiatric symptoms with SARS cov2 infection.

**Methods:** We discussed, through a clinical case, the association of psychiatric symptoms with infection by the coronavirus 19.

**Results:** L.R, Tunisian 52-year-old, diabetic (type 2) women, with no personal or family psychiatric history and no toxic habits. she did not receive receive covid 19 vaccination. Twenty days before her admission to the psychiatry departement , she had fever, cough, myalgia, and anosmia .The diagnosis of a SARS COv2 infection was retained by her general practitioner. Two weeks later she suddenly presented a persecutory delirium, distressing auditory hallucinations, and attempted rat poison suicide. On admission, The patient had a delirium of persecution towards her entourage and an auditory hallucinatory syndrome with distressing content. She was put on 1 mg of Risperidone with restitution ad integrum after 7 days. COVID-19 serology test detected IgM antibodies which allowed us to conclude that the symptomatology was related to the infection by this virus. For the etiological research, we performed a serology that confirmed the recent exposure to SARS COV2 and. The diagnosis retained is a brief psychotic disorder post-Sars Cov2.

**Conclusions:** The advanced hypothesis that infection with SARS CoV-2 could be the cause of the psychiatric manifestations remains unclear to this day.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** affective disorder; COVID19; Suicide; hallucinations

## EPV0471

### « A reason why » : Suicide attempt after Coronavirus infection

R. Jomli<sup>1\*</sup>, H. Jemli<sup>2</sup>, H. Ghabi<sup>2</sup>, A. Aissa<sup>1</sup> and U. Ouali<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, manouba, Tunisia and <sup>2</sup>university of tunis elmanar, Faculty Of Medicine Of Tunis, manouba, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1320

**Introduction:** COVID19 pandemic had an important emotional and psychological impact due to the higher rates of boredom, fear, stress, anxiety, depression, etc. (Brooks et al., 2020). Cases of suicide during the COVID-19 pandemic are increasingly reported. According to an Indian study, the main cause of suicide was fear or anticipation of COVID-19 infection.

**Objectives:** To illustrate a case of suicide attempt after COVID-19 infection.

**Methods:** We report the case of a Tunisian man who did a suicide attempt after his infection with the coronavirus.

**Results:** A 35-year-old Tunisian man, married, an official, with no medical or psychiatric history who was admitted in the Oto-rhinolaryngology department, after a suicide attempt by strangulation, five days after the diagnosis of COVID-19 infection. In fact, the patient was very stressed about his infection and feared transmitting the virus to his family. During his quarantine, he became anxious, had insomnia and suicidal thoughts. He was isolated in his room, and prohibit his family to approach his room. He told us that he could not support this anxiety and he decided to suicide to end this situation and save his family.

**Conclusions:** The COVID-19 pandemic may increase suicide rates. Psychological consequences of this pandemic including suicide may continue to incur later than this actual worldwide crisis. Mental health promotion is the key to prevent and mitigate such mental health consequences.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Anxiety; COVID19; Distress; Suicide

## EPV0472

### The difficult symbolic construction of physicians' and nurses' experiences working in COVID-19 intensive care units: A qualitative study on reports at a university public hospital in Southeastern Brazil

E. Turato, F. Silva\*, L. Guerra, J. Cavalcante, A.P. Gasparotto and R. Aoki

State University of Campinas, Laboratory Of Clinical-qualitative Research, Campinas, Brazil

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1321

**Introduction:** Humanistic studies that explore symbolic aspects of the experience of working on the COVID-19 frontline are necessary. Do these professionals have psychic time to symbolize such acute experiences? We expect these preliminary findings of this research provide subsidies for discussing psychological management in groups with these professionals.

**Objectives:** To interpret emotional meanings reported by physicians and nurses on their experiences of working at COVID-19 intensive care units.

**Methods:** Clinical-qualitative design. Data collection with semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth applied to a sample of six professionals, closed by theoretical information saturation, in a Brazilian university general hospital. Trigger question: "Talk about psychological meanings of your experience in face of management of patients with COVID-19 at ICU". Data treatment by the Seven Steps of the Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis. Theoretical framework of Medical Psychology using Balintian concepts.

**Results:** We raised 3 categories. (1) Psychic time and absence of symbolization in face of the pandemic; (2) Denial as a defense or psychosocial adaptation mechanisms; (3) Tensions and family support: triggers of ambivalent emotional experiences.

**Conclusions:** Raw experience of COVID-19 pandemic did not allow for realization of symbolization. Psychological defenses are manifested, either to maintain balance or to deny the existence of dangers related to mental health. Presence of families and health team confirm that the feeling of loneliness is avoided. Anxieties related to the fear of contamination are recurrent. There is dual relationship regarding the emotional experiences of health professionals, but the data point to importance of looking at how these individuals perceive and experience the pandemic.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Qualitative research; psychological meanings; Covid-19; health professionals

## EPV0473

### The impact of the COVID pandemic on the treatment of psychoactive drug addicts in Zenica-Doboj Canton of BiH april 2020-april 2021

S. Kasper

Cantonal Institut of Addiction, Inpatient Department, Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1322

**Introduction:** The paper presents experiences in working with drug addicts in Ze-Do Canton after the outbreak of the COVID pandemic