

schizophrenia in the offspring. It relates with viral neurotropism mechanisms and inflammatory processes in the fetal neurology system. Regarding SARS-Cov-2, it is early to assume a relation between prenatal COVID-19 and offspring schizophrenia development. However, literature describes psychiatric manifestations post COVID, such as psychotic and manic episodes. As such, a SARS-Cov-2 neurotropic effect is demonstrated.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia has a multifactorial etiology. Since prenatal viral infections may interfere and contribute to schizophrenia development, it is logical to assume prenatal SARS-Cov-2 infection may also contribute. It may be relevant to investigate whether these offspring will manifest schizophrenia symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prenatal; Viral infection; schizophrénia; Covid-19

EPV0494

Perceptions of Tunisians on COVID-19 Vaccines: a qualitative study.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1339

Introduction: In Tunisia, the Ministry of Health launched an awareness campaign in television spots and different social media platforms and started the vaccination campaign on the 13 March 2021 aiming to have vaccinated half of the Tunisian population by the end of 2021. However, to date, on July 31, 2021, only 1,104,286 people are completely vaccinated

Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify Tunisians' mental perceptions and attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccines to examine the predictors of the COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in the Tunisian population.

Methods: A group of citizens, randomly selected were invited to participate in the study. Data were collected through a focus group using a piloted topic guide. The entire discussion was recorded in audio-visual mode with a total duration of 1 hour. We also collected data on participant gender, age, education, and profession.

Results: Seven women and four men participated in the study All participants reported having doubts about the efficacy of the vaccines. Two participants reported that their acquaintances died after being vaccinated. They suspected that expired vaccines have caused the reported deaths. *"I think these vaccines can be extremely dangerous. They could contain chemicals that are carcinogens or that have a castrating effect"*, an interlocutor stated, supported by the rest of the group. We found unanimously in our study, attesting to the relevance of religion in the lives of the Tunisian people, which is in agreement with literature

Conclusions: Construction of multi-component and systematic interventions are required by public health authorities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perceptions; vaccin; Tunisia; Covid-19

EPV0495

Sport trainings as a stress prophylactic mean during COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1340

Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic assumed as an additional stress factor for people due to extraordinary work conditions, unclear expectations of the future, anxiety about the self-health and health of close people (Samanta et al., 2020; Pascale, 2020). Sport training can be considered as a mean of stress consequences prevention during COVID-19 pandemic (Jimenez-Pavon et al., 2020). It is known that moderate physical loads are related to strengthening the immune system and reducing the risk of disease, depression, anxiety (Landers, 1996; Schweltnus et al., 2016). Some authors recommend to maintain an active lifestyle in the COVID-19 period (Mattioli et al, 2020).

Objectives: The study was held in 62 professionals from different fields, who work remotely during the self-isolation due to COVID-19 pandemic and aimed to estimate sports trainings opportunities as a means of preventing stress of professionals in various fields of activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The assessment methods included: 1) author's questionnaire about the attitude towards sports trainings; 2) A.B. Leonova's "Chronic fatigue" and "Chronic stress"; 3) Ch. Spilberger's "Trait anxiety".

Results: The results revealed that the low level of chronic stress ($U=82$; $p=0,015$), chronic fatigue ($U=82$; $p=0,015$) and trait anxiety ($U=79$; $p=0,011$) is more typical for those surveyed who experienced COVID-19 symptoms and engaged in sports trainings with moderate loads than those people with COVID-19 symptoms who did not attend sport trainings.

Conclusions: The results of the study can be used to develop programs to improve the psychological well-being and performance of professionals working under stress due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; stress; trait anxiety; sport trainings

EPV0496

Depression among frontline medical and paramedical staff during the coronavirus pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1341

Introduction: The current coronavirus pandemic is a unique and unusual situation. It is putting the general population under severe strain. However, frontline medical and paramedical staff remain