COVID-19 and Related Topics 10

EPP0794

Combining international survey datasets to identify indicators of stress during the COVID-19 pandemic: A machine learning approach to improve generalization

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Introduction: The magnitude and exceptional opportunity to research the psychological distress of shelter in place resulted in a publication frenzy on a smorgasbord of research studies of variable scientific robustness. Confinement, fear of contagion, social isolation, financial hardship, etc. equated to stratospheric stress levels. The decline in protective factors as a function of quarantine anecdotally reflected historic rates of anxiety and depression.
Objectives: In this study, we combined 12 variegate datasets and developed an algorithm to build a model to identify key predictors of pandemic-related stress with high accuracy and generalizability.
Methods: This study reports on existing published data. We first describe the International (Adamson et al., 2020) and then the Italian dataset (Flesia et al., 2020). The time-frame (first wave of lockdown), method (survey), measurement tool (Perceived Stress Scale), and outcome measures were extremely similar to enable consolidation of datasets (see Figure1). The Flesia et al., (2020) data set was integrated into the Adamson et al., (2020) dataset as the first step towards data validation construction of the ML predictive model.
Results: We aim to demonstrate the strength of combining cross-cultural datasets, and the applicability of ML algorithms to facilitate the process and generate a predictive model that identifies and validates key predictors of pandemic-related stress and accommodates for interaction with demographic, cultural, and other mitigating factors while concurrently having high generalizability.
Conclusions: We believe our model provides clinicians, researchers, and decision-makers with evidence to investigate the moderators and mediators of stress, and introduce novel interventions to mitigate the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: machine learning; Stress; Covid-19; international

EPP0793

Exploring the Experiences of Psychiatric Nurses During Care of Patients with COVID-19

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Introduction: The global coronavirus outbreak was viewed as a severe threat to healthcare providers, particularly nurses. COVID-19 has numerous public health management dimensions, including the reorganization of health care workers to support and assist patients.
Objectives: This study used a qualitative approach to gain an insight into the experiences of psychiatric nurses who were treating quarantined patients at various hospitals. This research aimed to investigate the experiences of reassigned psychiatric nurses during the COVID-19 outbreak in Hungary.
Methods: Using a phenomenological approach, we enrolled 7 nurses who provided care for COVID-19 patients from July 2020 to April 2021. The interviews were conducted face-to-face in the form of semi-structured interviews and were analysed using a health-psychology approach: interpretive phenomenology analysis.
Results: Our study shows that pandemic public health reorganization creates novel situations and issues that nurses are forced to address. Our findings suggest that three themes emerge from the data to describe psychiatric nursing: (1) Usage of earlier clinical experiences, (2) Recognizing mental issues, (3) Social networks.
Conclusions: This study suggests professional self-concepts and job satisfaction in relation to treating quarantine patients are affected by the identity and conflicts of psychiatric nursing in a novel situation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; Psychiatric Nursing; Interpretative Phenomenology Analysis

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Mentalizing and emotion dysregulation in emerging adults during the COVID-19 pandemic: a pilot short-term longitudinal study

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic represents an epidemiological and psychological crisis (APA, 2020). In this context, although emerging adults are less likely to get COVID-19, they might have suffered from the national lockdowns over the last year, as they are indeed involved in a crucial development period wherein interpersonal relationships undertake a fundamental function in their psychological well-being. To this end, mentalizing abilities