

direct biological effects of the disease are not fully understood. COVID-19 patients and convalescents can develop psychotic symptoms as a consequence of multiple concurrent factors. Several proposed mechanisms include direct central nervous system infiltration, cytokine network dysregulation, peripheral immune cell transmigration, and post-infectious autoimmunity [1], treatments used to manage the infection, and psychosocial stress.

**Conclusions:** Clinicians need to be aware of possible psychotic manifestations in COVID-19 patients and survivors. Long-term follow-up is warranted to provide efficient patient care.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** brief psychotic disorder; Covid-19; acute psychosis

## EPV0528

### Eating habits during quarantine: Investigating the role of emotions and loneliness in a sample of adults in Greece

N. Savvopoulou<sup>1\*</sup>, K. Assimakopoulos<sup>2</sup>, P. Gourzis<sup>3</sup> and E. Jelastopulu<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS, Department Of Public Health, Medical School, PATRAS, Greece; <sup>2</sup>UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS, Department Of Psychiatry, Medical School, PATRAS, Greece; <sup>3</sup>General University Hospital of Patras, Greece, Department Of Psychiatry, Patras, Greece and <sup>4</sup>School of Medicine, University of Patras, Public Health, Rio, Greece

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1364

**Introduction:** Imposing quarantine as a measure to manage the coronavirus pandemic is a stressful event that is often associated with negative psychological effects. Eating habits seemed to be significantly affected during the quarantine, while strong negative emotions were triggered as the feeling of loneliness increased at the same time.

**Objectives:** This study aims to investigate the eating habits of individuals during quarantine and the role of positive and negative emotions and loneliness in shaping these habits.

**Methods:** An online cross-sectional study was performed using 3 validated scales, EAT-26 (3 subscales: Dieting, Bulimia and Food Preoccupation, Oral Control), Modified Differential Emotions Scale and UCLA Loneliness Scale. Data was collected between April and May 2021 mainly from social media platforms. Statistical analyses included linear regression and mediation analyses.

**Results:** Abnormal eating habits were detected in 25% of the participants (N= 450, ages 18-74) while the majority reported medium rates of negative/positive emotions and loneliness. Female sex is associated with abnormal eating habits (p=0.010) and mainly dietary behaviors (p=0.029). Negative emotions (p=0.032) and loneliness (p=0.001) seem to be predictive factors of eating habits in general and bulimic behaviors. Negative emotions correlate directly with eating habits. However, we found a significant mediation of loneliness (p=0.032). Furthermore, the observed association between negative emotions and bulimia is partly mediated by loneliness (p=0.018).

**Conclusions:** Negative emotions and loneliness seemed to play an important role in shaping eating habits during quarantine. Multi-level public health interventions are needed to address the negative effects of quarantine and pandemic in general.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Loneliness; quarantine; eating habits; Emotions

## EPV0529

### Factors associated with suicidal ideation in the French nationwide EPICOV study

C. Davisse-Paturet<sup>1\*</sup>, M. Orri<sup>2</sup>, A.-M. Florence<sup>3</sup>, J.-B. Hazo<sup>4</sup>, M.-C. Geoffroy<sup>2</sup>, M. Melchior<sup>3</sup> and A. Rouquette<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Inserm U1018 - CESP, Equipe Psychiatrie Du Développement Et Trajectoire, Paris, France; <sup>2</sup>McGill University, Department Of Psychiatry, Rue Sherbrooke, Canada; <sup>3</sup>INSERM, Sorbonne University, Team Of Social Epidemiology (eres), Pierre Louis Institute Of Epidemiology And Public Health (iplesp), Paris, France and <sup>4</sup>Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé, Drees, Paris, France

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1365

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic seems associated with a worsening in mental health issues as well as a widening of pre-existing social and health inequalities. Assessment of its impact on suicidal behavior might therefore be relevant.

**Objectives:** To assess factors associated with suicidal ideation in the general population, using data from the French nationwide Epicov study

**Methods:** In the nationally representative Epicov study, data on occurrence of suicidal ideation from November 2019 to November 2020 were available, including timing with respect to France's lockdown periods. We studied the incidence of suicidal ideation among participants without a prior history of suicidal behavior, after May 11, 2020, when first COVID-19 related lockdown was suspended. Studied factors assessed sociodemographic and health status, including mental health, as well as COVID-19 related information such as symptom. Associations between selected factors and suicidal ideation were assessed in sex-stratified adjusted logistic regression models.

**Results:** In the Epicov study, prevalence of suicidal ideation was of 2,9%, as opposed to around 4% pre-pandemic. Among 48 702 female and 41 016 male participants, health or financial issues were associated with a higher incidence of suicidal ideation. Interestingly, Covid19-like symptoms were also associated with higher risk of suicidal ideation. While an impaired mental health has been observed in survivors of past pandemics, given the unprecedented context of the current pandemic, this association needs further investigation.

**Conclusions:** While the COVID-19 pandemic might have lowered suicidal ideation, it's aftermaths may reverse the trend. To prevent this rise, identification of vulnerable groups is crucial to promote tailored public health strategies.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** suicidal ideation; France; COVID19

## EPV0530

### Anxiety and Depression among Patients Admitted at COVID wards of East Avenue Medical Center (EAMC) Using the Validated Filipino Version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-P)

F.J. Guiang\* and M.A. Gabaon

East Avenue Medical Center, Internal Medicine, Quezon City, Philippines

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1366

**Introduction:** COVID-19 is a multifaceted disease establishing differences in terms of its occurrence, manner of clinical presentation and disease predilection. While mental health becomes one of the less analyzed aspects, addressing anxiety and depression allows clinicians to provide more patient-centered care in this pandemic era.

**Objectives:** This study determined the prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms among patients admitted for at least 14 days at COVID wards of East Avenue Medical using the validated Filipino version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-P), and described the socioeconomic, psychosocial, clinical factors affecting its development among COVID-19 patients.

**Methods:** 232 patients admitted at COVID ward of East Avenue Medical Center for at least 14 days were included in the study. Participants were interviewed using the validated Filipino version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Score (HADS-P) questionnaire. STATA 13.1 was used for data analysis at 95% confidence interval

**Results:** Anxiety was significantly correlated with hypertension ( $p=0.044$ ), diabetes ( $p=0.008$ ), employment status ( $p=0.038$ ), and with patients who had family members with COVID-19 ( $p=0.033$ ). Depressive symptoms occurred more likely in Chronic Kidney Disease and in COVID-19 suspects. Most participants had a normal HADS-P anxiety (6) and depression (4) median scores. Mild symptoms of anxiety ( $n=55$ ) and depression ( $n=30$ ) were noted among participants. The severity of COVID-19 classification was a statistically significant variable for developing anxiety symptoms.

**Conclusions:** Identifying predictors of developing anxiety and depressive symptoms enables us to develop better strategies in addressing mental health as one of the important aspects of patient management during this pandemic.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Depression; Anxiety; HADS; Covid-19

## EPV0531

### Student mental health during the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic

E. Charbonnier\*, S. Le Vigouroux, C. Puechlong, L. Montalescot and A. Goncalves

APSY, Université De Nîmes, Nîmes, France

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1367

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic have had deleterious effects on mental health of students. Authors suggest that the psychological effects will persist long after COVID-19 has peaked, but we have no data to confirm this.

**Objectives:** Objective: The objective of this study is to compare clinical issues (concerns, anxiety and depression symptoms) and adjustment (coping strategies) in French university students during different phases of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (during two periods of lockdown and two periods after lockdown)

**Methods:** Method: Data were collected anonymously at four time-points: during France's first national lockdown (23 April- 8 May 2020;  $n_{T1} = 1294$ ); during the period after lockdown (9-23 June 2020;  $n_{T2} = 321$ ); 1 year after the first lockdown, which was also a lockdown period (23 April- 8 May 2021;  $n_{T3} = 2357$ ); and 1 year after the first unlockdown, which was also a unlockdown period (9-23 June 2021,  $n_{T4} = 1174$ ). The following variables were measured: concerns, coping strategies, anxiety and depressive symptoms.

**Results:** In 2021, students have significantly higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms than in 2020, and this is even more pronounced during the lockdown periods. For example, 44.1% had probable anxiety symptoms in the 2021 lockdown, compared to 33% in the 2020 lockdown. In the unlockdown periods, the rates are 21.7% in 2020 and 26.4% in 2021.

**Conclusions:** Our results suggest that university students, known to be a vulnerable population with significant mental health deterioration, have become even more vulnerable with the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** coping; mental health; UNIVERSITY; Covid-19

## EPV0533

### Anxiety symptoms in critically ill COVID-19 survivors and its association with post-discharge health concerns

B. Silva<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Martins<sup>2</sup>, A.R. Ferreira<sup>2</sup>, J. Fernandes<sup>3</sup>, T. Vieira<sup>3</sup>, L. Fontes<sup>3</sup>, N. Reis<sup>3</sup>, A. Braga<sup>3</sup>, I. Coimbra<sup>3</sup>, J.A. Paiva<sup>3,4</sup> and L. Fernandes<sup>2,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine University of Porto (FMUP), Fmup, Porto, Portugal; <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Medicine - University Porto, Department Of Clinical Neuroscience And Mental Health And Center for health technology and services research (cintesis), Porto, Portugal; <sup>3</sup>Centro Hospitalar Universitário São João (CHUSJ), Intensive Care Medicine Department, Porto, Portugal; <sup>4</sup>Faculty of Medicine - University Porto, Department Of Medicine, Porto, Portugal and <sup>5</sup>Psychiatry Service, Centro Hospitalar Universitário De São João, Porto, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1368

**Introduction:** Evidence suggest that critically ill COVID-19 patients are at higher risk of developing anxiety symptoms, which may be related to or exacerbated by patients concerns regarding their health status and recovery.

**Objectives:** To assess anxiety symptoms in critically ill COVID-19 survivors, 1-2 months after hospital discharge and to analyze its association with concerns reported by patients regarding their own health status and recovery.

**Methods:** In the framework of MAPA prospective research, this preliminary study included COVID-19 patients admitted in the Intensive Care Medicine Department (ICMD) of a University Hospital. Patients were excluded if they had an ICMD length of stay (LoS)  $\leq 24$ h, terminal illness, major auditory impairment or inability to communicate at the evaluation time. Participants were assessed at a scheduled telephone follow-up appointment, with Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7). Additional questions were asked to assess the survivors' post-discharge concerns regarding discrimination against for COVID-19, infection of a family member, re-infection or sequelae related to COVID-19.

**Results:** Eighty-three patients were included (median age=63 years; 63% male) and 24% had anxiety symptoms. Anxiety scores were higher in survivors who reported being afraid of being discriminated against for COVID-19 (30% vs 10%;  $p=0.034$ ), being re-infected (100% vs 79%;  $p=0.032$ ) and having sequelae (94% vs 44%;  $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** These findings revealed that anxiety is common in COVID-19 survivors and is associated with post-discharge patients concerns that may limit patient daily living. This study emphasizes