

context of the women imposed burdens of responsibility and caused inaccessibility of resources to restore physical-mental wellbeing. The settings, infrastructures and environment of the evacuation centers were not women-friendly, which resulted in many negative experiences among the evacuees, greatly affecting their sense of wellness. However, participants could channel positive mindsets through prayers and spiritual faith. Women were able to access some resources and use these for their well-being through social bonding and connecting with the women within the shelters.

Conclusion: Unconditional trust in a deity and sisterhood within communities have been two quintessential features of women, which played major roles in women's experiences and molded their understandings of well-being in the cyclone shelters.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s116–s117

doi:10.1017/S1049023X23003126

The Evolution of an Unintended Peer Support Group

Andrew McLean MD, MPH

University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Grand Forks, USA

Introduction: This presentation provides a review of a case report regarding the often unrecognized emotional support experienced among leaders during crisis management.

Method: Members of a statewide COVID-19 advisory group were surveyed as to their level of participation and perceived emotional wellness benefit resulting from group membership.

Results: A majority of members across all disciplines and agencies reported a benefit of emotional wellness from group membership.

Conclusion: It is important in disaster settings, regardless of the labeled group function, to be mindful of the potential benefits to group members from not only a task standpoint but a process standpoint as well. In addition, it is important to recognize the multiple benefits of interdisciplinary interaction and inclusion.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s117

doi:10.1017/S1049023X23003138

Assessing Trends and Risk Factors of Suicidal Ideation in Young People During the COVID-19 Pandemic Through Quarterly Monitoring in The Netherlands.

Imme Rahmon¹, Lydia van Leersum-Bekebrede PhD¹, Marjonneke de Vetten-Mc Mahon MSc¹, Abigail Postema PhD¹, Mark Bosmans PhD², Anne Meerdink MSc³, Noortje Jansen MSc⁴, Elske Marra PhD¹

1. RIVM, Bilthoven, Netherlands
2. Nivel, Utrecht, Netherlands
3. GGD GHOR, Utrecht, Netherlands
4. ARQ Psychotrauma Centrum, Diemen, Netherlands

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted populations internationally, through infections and consequences of infections, and by the countermeasures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. Concerns exist surrounding the impact of the

COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of youths in the Netherlands. Consequently, we studied quarterly trends and risk factors of suicidal ideation among Dutch youths from September 2021 onwards.

Method: The Network GOR-COVID-19, a research group consisting of different organizations, monitors the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on population health. As one element of this monitoring, quarterly data collections have been undertaken since September 2021 from a panel of youths (12 – 25 years of age) representative of the Dutch population. Online questionnaires collect data on self-reported health and well-being. We analyzed a selection of demographic, social activity, and mental health variables as potential risk factors for self-reported suicidal ideation in the previous three months. We assessed trends, performed longitudinal analyses, and conducted logistic and random forest regressions per quarterly round of data collection. Analyses were weighted for age, sex, educational level, and province where appropriate.

Results: Approximately 4,500 youths participated in each quarterly questionnaire, with some participating more than once. Results showed substantial increases in self-reported suicidal ideation during and immediately after the third lockdown in the Netherlands in December 2021, rising from 9% to 17%, then slowly decreasing to 16% in May/June 2022, and to 13% in September 2022. In all multivariable analyses variables relating to mental health were indicated as risk factors. The strongest associations were seen in those experiencing mental health complaints and loneliness. Demographic variables were not strongly associated with suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: The monitoring conducted by The Network GOR-COVID-19 enables the tracking of trends in the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Dutch youths in The Netherlands.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s117

doi:10.1017/S1049023X2300314X

Patterns of Distress and Supportive Resource Use by Healthcare Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Mahiya Habib¹, Melissa Korman BSc, MSc^{1,2}, Rosalie Steinberg MD, MSc, FRCP(C)^{1,2}, Jordana DeSouza BA¹, Lorne Rothman BSc, MSc, PhD³, Janet Bodley MEd, MD, FRCS(C)^{1,2}, Lisa DiProspero BSc MSc MRT(T)^{1,2}, Lina Gagliardi MSW¹, Janet Ellis BA, MB BChir, MD, FRCPC^{1,2}

1. Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, Canada
2. University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
3. SAS, Toronto, Canada

Introduction: Healthcare workers (HCWs) are at increased risk of burnout, post-traumatic stress injury and suicide, compared to the public. Long-lasting increases in HCW distress are reported following pandemics. Such occupational stress can negatively impact individuals, organizations, and the overall healthcare system. Understanding HCW distress and needs can inform the development of resources to mitigate negative outcomes. Staff wellness data was gathered from a large academic health center during the COVID-19 pandemic, as part of a quality improvement project seeking to support staff