

Introduction: The world has given serious thought to epidemics, disasters and crises. One of the most important mental disorders that can be caused by epidemics, disasters and crises is the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is one of the most serious global health crises.

Objectives: We deal with the appearance of symptoms of PTSD among Bahraini society as a consequence to COVID-19 pandemic. We aim to investigate two main aspects: PTSD and the correlation between the pandemic COVID-19 and the appearance of PTSD symptoms in the Bahraini society.

Methods: This research was conducted based on the Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS), developed by Jonathan Davidson in 1995, according to the DSM-IV criteria.

Results: The findings of our research concluded that the percentage of PTSD among a group of Bahraini society members following the outbreak of COVID-19 was 11.1%.

Conclusions: conducting awareness campaigns as part of the media plan to combat COVID-19. Designing and applying treatment programs for PTSD for those in need. Allocating mental institutions from the public and private sectors to be used as rehabilitation centers for PTSD patients.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0327

Initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tunisian parents and children

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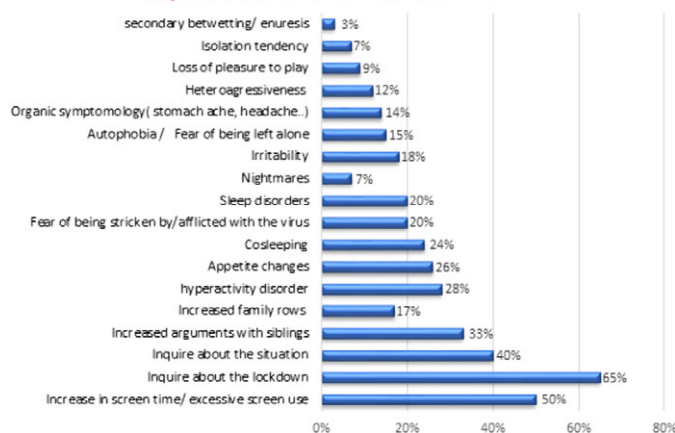
Introduction: Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, the Tunisian government has taken several measures, which had a psychological impact on adults and children.

Objectives: Studying the initial impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on Tunisian parents and children.

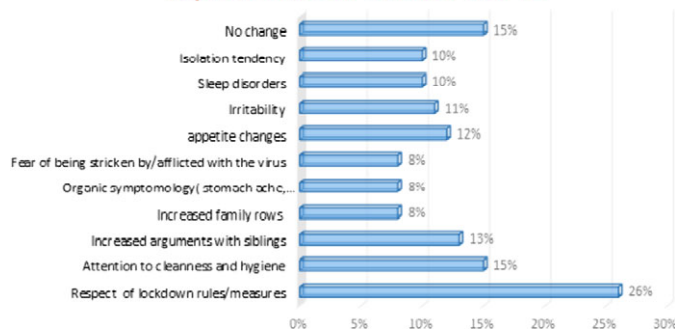
Methods: One week after the proclamation of sanitary lockdown in Tunisia, parents were invited to answer voluntarily an anonymous questionnaire posted on social media. The stress level of the parent was measured by the Impact Event Scale Revised (IES-R).

Results: This questionnaire was answered by 138 parents. 88% of them were mothers. Changes in working arrangements were made by 87.2% of fathers and 79.8% of mothers. Only 1% of parents did not teach their children about hygienic rules. Parents had a child aged 12 or less in 91% and aged more than 12 in 41.4%. Behavioral changes were reported in 60% for children aged 12 or younger (Graphic 1) and in 20% for those older than 12 (Graphic 2) The IES-R mean score was 28.9 ± 18 . The severity of the impact was associated with the female sex ($p=0.04$). We found a positive correlation between the IES-R score and the symptomatology of children with $p=0.001$ and $r=0.518$ when the age was superior to 12 and with $p<0.001$ and $r=0.52$ when the age was under 12.

Repercussions on children under 12



Repercussions on children over 12



Conclusions: The Covid pandemic in Tunisia affected both parents and children. Psychological intervention is essential to help them get out of this crisis with less damage.

Keywords: adaptation; Behaviour changes; covid 19; security measures

EPP0328

Pregnancy and mental health in times of COVID-19

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Introduction: The new coronavirus (COVID-19) is being a threat to global health. Pregnancy is considered a state of vulnerability to mental health and can be even greater if they are facing the current pandemia.

Objectives: Within this framework, we wanted to inquire about the state of mental health, and more specifically, about depression, during pregnancy during pandemia COVID-19 and their opinion of the health team's professionals that controls pregnancy and how they are involved in the assessment of their mental health status. Also know her fears and uncertainties about the virus and its

possible consequences (complications during pregnancy, childbirth or confinement at home, possible contact with COVID-19 positive patients).

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out that includes 73 pregnant women from Spain, during September 2020, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about socio demographic aspects and the Beck Depression Inventory.

Results: The average age was 32 years. 90.41% were with a partner or married. The results of Beck's questionnaire: 24.65% have moderate/severe depression. 25.65% had or had thought about consulting a mental health professional, 90.41% considered that professionals had not asked about their mental health during pregnancy. 98.89% reported fear of becoming infected and having to confine themselves at home and 97.26% reported fear of get COVID and affect the health of the unborn baby.

Conclusions: COVID-19 represents a huge challenge for pregnant women's mental health. The Development and implementation of mental health service, skilled and aware of this area is crucial, for this vulnerable population.

Keywords: COVID-19; pregnancy; Beck Inventory; mental health

EPP0330

Psychiatric symptoms and COVID-19, the importance of differential diagnosis. about two cases

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic presents symptomatic heterogeneity, so the differential diagnosis is even more relevant and more in patients with mental disorders. COVID-19 is a new disease that is under study and affects people over 65 with the greatest severity worldwide. The most frequent psychiatric symptoms are behavioral disturbances and confusional syndrome among those affected.

Objectives: The objective is to demonstrate the importance of differential diagnosis in patients with psychiatric symptoms and covid-19.

Methods: Patients aged 71 and 77, admitted to psychiatry. They present drowsiness that alternates with episodes of psychomotor agitation in which they verbalize fear of the coronavirus. Personal history: bipolar disorder and schizoaffective disorder. Psychopathological exploration: Spatial-temporal disorientation, uncooperative, fluctuating state of consciousness, verborrheic, salty and incoherent speech at times. Dysphoric mood. Psychomotor restlessness predominantly at night, verbal heteroaggressiveness. Negative to ingestion due to odynophagia. Sensory-perceptual alterations and nihilistic delusions "the virus has killed me, I'm already dead." Upon admission, they present a cough and fever and are treated with azithromycin and dexamethasone for suspected COVID-19. Complementary tests: chest X-ray bilateral pleural effusion. Cranial CT: Diffuse cortical and subcortical brain parenchyma retraction pattern. PCR positive coronavirus.

Results: After overcoming the infection and with psychopharmacological treatment the confusional syndrome remitted.

Conclusions: Confusional syndrome can present with different psychiatric symptoms, so the differential diagnosis is very

important and even more so in patients older than 65 years who present somatic pathologies or acute infections. The differential diagnosis of confusional syndrome is key to adequate treatment and favor the prognosis.

Keywords: Psychiatric symptoms; behavioral disturbances; confusional syndrome; COVID-19

EPP0331

Attempted suicide and pregnancy in COVID-19's times.

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Introduction: Pregnancy is a special risk factor for suicide attempts among females (Andrew E. Czeizel et al. 2011). Situational factors such as the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) have also been reported to impact on individual's mental health.

Objectives: Examine the effect of COVID-19 and its association with mental health and attempt suicide risk in pregnant population.

Methods: A cross-sectional study that includes 113 pregnant women from Spain, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about socio demographic aspects, COVID-19's aspects and mental health.

Results: Of the 112 pregnant patients surveyed, only 2 reported suicidal ideation. The age of the respondents was 32 and 33 years, both of whom were in the 2nd trimester of pregnancy. Both report that it was the first pregnancy and affirm a worsening of their economic situation since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of them did not have a partner / marriage and was living with a relative, in turn this respondent was unemployed. Both responded that they were "always" worried about the possible outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic and that their fears had increased, being difficult to control and let them pass. It is very relevant that both agree that they "never" felt that the professionals who carried out the pregnancy controls asked or inquired about their current state of mental health.

Conclusions: Antepartum suicidal ideation is an important and common complication of pregnancy, specially in COVID-19's times, healthcare professionals who follow pregnancy should detect high-risk suicidal patients and be able to carry out a suicide prevention program.

Keywords: COVID-19; Depression; Suicide; pregnancy

EPP0332

Gender differences in depression, anxiety, and stress during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in serbia - results from an online survey

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