

Conclusions: Small psychotherapeutic interventions have been shown, even with critically ill patients, to be very effective in helping patients regain their baseline status.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: High resolution program; covid

EPV0555

Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on people with a pre-existing psychiatric disorder

S. Khouadja*, M. Asgharzadeh, S. Younes and L. Zarrouk

University Hospital of Mahdia, Tunisia, Psychiatry, Mahdia, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1383

Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has had a deleterious impact on populations across the world. Yet it remains unclear how this pandemic is affecting the psychological health of people with a previous history of mental illness.

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the impact of Covid-19 on patients with established mental disorders.

Methods: The PubMed and science direct databases were systematically searched using the keywords combination "Covid-19" and "psychiatric disorders", "the pandemic" and "mental disorders", from inception up to November 2021. We adopted a broad inclusion criterion for the study requiring patients to have a pre-existing mental disorder, excluding narrative reviews and preclinical studies. In addition, a search of google scholar was conducted to identify any additional relevant publications.

Results: We have found 26 studies but only 19 met our inclusion criteria. Included studies were published between 2020 and 2021. 2 major results were identified. Symptoms deterioration was reported in individuals with severe mental disorders and those with schizophrenia in particular, such as depressive or anxiety symptoms, substance use and suicidal ideation, due to the psychological stress and physical distancing measures associated with the Covid-19 outbreak. The symptomatic treatments used in Covid-19 had frequent interactions with the most used antipsychotic drugs leading to a substantial increase in relapse rates in people with mental disorders.

Conclusions: The Covid-19 pandemic has a serious impact on individuals with pre-existing mental illness reinforcing symptom severity and psychological stress. Additional studies are needed to strengthen current findings with pre-pandemic records.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychiatry; Covid-19; schizophrenia

EPV0556

Study of mental health of medical staff in a specialized hospital for COVID-19 in Novi Sad

D. Kuljancic

University of Novi Sad Medical faculty, Psychiatry, Novi Sad, Serbia

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1384

Introduction: The highly infectious novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerged in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and soon became a global pandemic. COVID-19 is escalating medical staff

psychological stress and creating an increasingly heavy professional burden. Fear of transmitting the virus to family, community perception of frontline workers as potential disease carriers, extreme workloads and moral dilemmas add additional stressors. In Novi Sad Clinical Centre of Vojvodina (CCV) for the past 2 years there has been a continuous struggle against the COVID-19 crisis. Both senior specialist doctors and newly hired young doctors, some without work experience, were hired immediately after completing their studies.

Objectives: To investigate the mental health of clinical first-line medical staff in COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study involving CCV staff who worked in the first line of patient treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. They were given a self-administered questionnaire which included information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics and the validated Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21) and the Impact of Events Scale-Revised (IES-R) instrument. A total of 190 medical workers were involved.

Results: Sixty-two (32,6%) participants screened positive for anxiety, 38 (20%) for depression, 68 (35,8%) for stress, and 22 (11,5%) for clinical concern of PTSD. The most endangered are young nurses and doctors with less than 6 months of previous work experience.

Conclusions: In conclusion, our results suggest frontline medical staff involved in treatment of COVID-19 patients should be closely monitored as a high-risk group for depression and anxiety, and given proper training before deployment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID19 pandemic; mental health; medical staff; affective symptoms

EPV0558

The impact of the COVID pandemic on the attitude and mental health of healthcare professionals working in COVID departments

O. Elleuch^{1*}, R. Feki², I. Gassara², N. Smaoui², N. Charfi², S. Omri², M. Maalej², J. Ben Thabet², L. Zouari³ and M. Maalej²

¹Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Psychiatry C, Sfax, Tunisia; ²Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia and ³Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry C, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1385

Introduction: The COVID pandemic brought an overwhelming impact on hospital systems and personnel in the world.

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the impact of the COVID pandemic on the attitude and mental health of healthcare professionals working in COVID departments.

Methods: We included 23 healthcare professionals working in the COVID departments of the Hospitals of Sfax. Sociodemographic data, medical history and COVID related details were collected from the participants. Their mental health was assessed by the Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS).

Results: In our sample, 26.1% were men and 73.9% were women, they were aged from 26 to 52. They worked for 57 hours per week, including 27.38 hours of direct contact with COVID positive patients and 5.43 nightshifts per month. A rate of 52.2% of the participants claimed having enough protection tools and 13% confirmed having enough equipment for patient management.

30.4% feared the lack of equipment and 39.1% considered themselves trained enough to manage COVID patients. As for the protective measures, 95.7% reduced contact with family members, 30.4% stopped visiting their parents, 8.7% left the family house and 4.3% didn't take any particular measure. The mean HADS depression score was 9.61, and 60.86% had a Depression score equal or greater than 8, indicating depression. As for the HADS Anxiety score, its mean was 10.61 and 69.56% had a score equal or greater than 8, indicating anxiety.

Conclusions: The pandemic had a big impact on healthcare professionals working in COVID departments, as shows the relatively high depression and anxiety rate.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Healthcare professionals; Covid-19; Depression

EPV0559

Prevalence of vaccination against the Covid19 within mentally ill population and acceptance and hesitancy factors

K. Makni^{1*}, L. Zouari², R. Feki³, N. Smaoui³, S. Omri³, I. Gassara³, M. Maalej³, J. Ben Thabet³, N. Charfi³ and M. Maalej³

¹University Hospital of HediChaker, Psychiatry C Department, Sfax, Tunisia; ²Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry C, Sfax, Tunisia and ³Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1386

Introduction: Vaccines are effective interventions that can reduce the high burden of COVID19 globally. However, public vaccine hesitancy is a pressing problem for public health authorities.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of vaccination within mentally ill population and to point out the factors of acceptance and reticence.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. It was carried out on a clinical population who consult in the psychiatry department in Sfax's university hospital Hedi Chaker. Patients included in our study were aged between 21 and 69 years and were not in a decompensation phase of their psychiatric illness

Results: Forty five patients were included. The mean age was 45±13 years old. Our population was made up of 3 women (6.7%) and 42 men (93.3%). A rate of 42.2% of the patients was of urban origin, 15.6% lived with a partner, 77.8% were unemployed and 46.7% were schizophrenic. In our study population, five patients had COVID 19 (11.1%), fourteen patients (31.1%) were vaccinated and eight patients (17.8%) asked their psychiatrist to vaccinate. The main reasons of vaccination were their belief that vaccination decreases the chance of contracting COVID 19 and its complications (0.00), that COVID is lethal (0.002), and the fact that they trust it (0.001). Thirtyone patients (68.9%) refused vaccination, mainly due to reading or hearing negative information about vaccination (0.025). Vaccination wasn't correlated neither to the fact that it could be a conspiracy nor to the diagnostic.

Conclusions: Our study reveals that one third of mentally ill patients are vaccinated. The reasons of acceptance of vaccination are multiple in opposite of the hesitancy factors

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0561

Promoting physical activity among university students with a co-constructed program during Covid-19 pandemic

A. Goncalves^{1*}, M. Deshayes¹, C. Bernal¹, K. Korchi¹, M. Nogrette¹, B. Gisclard² and E. Charbonnier¹

¹APSY, Université De Nîmes, Nîmes, France and ²Projekt, Université De Nîmes, Nîmes, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1387

Introduction: Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, sanitary context and e-learning has greatly modified students' lifestyles. An increase of sedentary behaviors, a reduction in physical activity (PA) and a stronger tendency to move towards unhealthy diet have been demonstrated. Most of the research is largely descriptive and to date, no interventional studies have been conducted to prevent the deterioration of students' health.

Objectives: The objective of the present research aims to evaluate the effects of an intervention program on the lifestyle and psychological state of student. Its primary objective is to promote PA among students, to improve both physical condition and motivation to engage in physical activity for one's health by promoting motivational levers. Its second objective is to reduce and/or prevent the deterioration of the health of university students.

Methods: Students from University of Nîmes were recruited and randomly assigned to one of the two following conditions: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group participated to an 8-weeks program of PA (co-constructed by users during design-based innovative workshops) whereas the control group did not. For each group, measures of PA, sedentary time, anthropometric data, sleep, physical condition and psychological variables (anxiety, depression, motivation, body appreciation, perceived control, well-being, ...) were carried out before (T1: october 2021) and after (T2: December 2021) these 8-weeks in order to evaluate the benefits from the PA program.

Results: These assessments were performed in October 2021 (T1) and December 2021 (T2).

Conclusions: Data are still being collected and will be presented in April 2022.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: physical activity; co-construction; University student; interventional study

EPV0562

Vaccination day and perceived stress among university teachers

A. Haddar^{1*}, I. Sellami¹, A. Abbes¹, N. Derbel², H. Halweni², R. Masmoudi³, M. Bouattour², J. Masmoudi⁴, K. Hammami¹, M.L. Masmoudi¹ and M. Hajjaji¹

¹Hedi Chaker university hospital, Occupational Medicine, Sfax, Tunisia; ²medecine university of Sfax, General Practice, Sfax, Tunisia;

³HEDI CHAKER hospital, Psychiatry Department, SFAX, Tunisia and

⁴Hospital university of HEDI CHAKER, Psychiatry A Department, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1388