unvaccinated psychiatric patients found greater than healthy population and the main reason is patient decision not to consent. Loss of information, distrust, inadequate social help are causes of poor decision making and consequent low quality health services

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0335
THE COMPLIANCE OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION TO MEDICATION AND FOLLOW-UP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Introduction: The current SARS Covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected primary care and health system services provided to chronically ill patients, such as patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Dyslipidemia and Hypertension.

Objectives: The recording of the number of unfulfilled scheduled visits of Psychiatric patients who are monitored in the Pathological Outpatient Clinic of Arterial Hypertension at the Psychiatric Hospital of Attica due to non-attendance, before the pandemic (9/2018-2/2020) and during its progression (3/2020-2/2022).

Methods: The study was done retrospectively and included 543 patients with a Psychiatric history and concomitant Hypertension who were examined at Outpatient Clinics during the aforementioned time intervals. The rates of missed scheduled visits, as well as discontinuation of treatment with a doctor’s indication were compared and the statistical method used was χ² with a significance level of p<0.05.

Results: The percentage of scheduled appointments that did not take place due to patient no-shows during the pre-pandemic period was 22% (550/2500). During the pandemic the non-attendance rate increased to 36% (1132/3145). The increase in the rate of missed appointments was statistically significant with p<0.001. Correspondingly, the difference in recorded discontinuation of treatment was statistically significant, 26% (523/2011) versus 33% 743/2252). The t score was calculated as 3.3 with a significance level of p=0.0165 (p<0.05).

Conclusions: The percentage of scheduled appointments that did not take place due to patient no-shows during the pre-pandemic period was statistically significant with p<0.05. Correspondingly, the difference in recorded discontinuation of treatment was statistically significant, 26% (523/2011) versus 33% 743/2252).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0337
First wave of psychological impact and associated factors in hospitalized COVID-19 patients; cross sectional study in supra tertiary hospital in Thailand

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Introduction: The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic not only impacted on physical but also mental health of the patients. We investigated the prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety among hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Rajavithi hospital is a supra-tertiary hospital which was the frontline in the first wave and gets referral SARS CoV-2 cases from other parts of Thailand.

Objectives: We investigated the prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety among hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed to evaluate prevalence of depression, anxiety and associated factors among 93 hospitalized COVID-19 patients between 1 July 2020 – 31March 2021. Depression and anxiety were measured with Thai Hospital Anxiety and Depression (Thai HADS).

Results: Prevalence of depression was 5.4 %, prevalence of anxiety was 2.2 % Depression was associated with age greater than or equal