

Objectives: The main aim of this study was to validate the Turkish version of the C-19ASS. Additionally, we explored the relationship between COVID-19 anxiety syndrome, personality traits, and psychological variables.

Methods: We recruited 296 Turkish adults using the convenience sampling method. Participants completed the Turkish version of the C-19ASS and a battery of measures assessing COVID-19 anxiety, health anxiety, well-being, personality traits, and social adaptation. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted on the C-19ASS, and validity was evaluated by analyzing correlations with other instruments.

Results: The results of CFA have confirmed a 9-item two-factor structure. The Turkish version of the C-19ASS showed adequate internal consistency, convergent validity, and incremental validity. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that C-19ASS Perseveration is a significant negative predictor of well-being when controlling for age, COVID-19 anxiety, health anxiety, personality traits, and social adaptation.

Conclusions: The Turkish version of the C-19ASS was found to be a reliable and valid measure of the COVID-19 anxiety syndrome. C19-ASS may be a helpful follow-up tool for examining specific psychological symptoms of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0322

The cognitive consequences of the COVID-19 infection and behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia: Is there a link?

G. I. Costandache^{1*}, B. A. Oroian¹, A. P. Salaru¹, P. F. Ionescu¹ and C. Mihai^{2,3}

¹Resident Psychiatrist, Institute of Psychiatry Socola; ²Associate Professor, University “Apollonia” and ³Md, Ph.d, Institute of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Frontotemporal dementia behavioral variant (bvFTD) is the most common subtype of frontotemporal dementia, characterized by early and often severely disabling alterations in personality and social conduct that carry a huge impact on the patient, family, and society.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to correlate the clinical data collected from our patient with relevant literature and discuss the diagnosis of bvFTD in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Case report and a systematic review of the literature.

Results: The middle-aged female patient we examined presented an array of psychiatric symptoms, including cognitive, behavioral, and personality changes that emerged in two months after a mild form of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Objectively, a cranial CT scan displayed frontal and anterior temporal lobe atrophy. The rapid and severe decline of the patient's mental faculties throughout the last year, along with the circumstances in which the pathology developed, raised a question about the etiological factors that contributed to this early-onset dementia.

Conclusions: Although diagnostic criteria are useful, frontotemporal dementia may be difficult to differentiate from other conditions because there are no disease-specific biomarkers. Correlations

between the COVID-19 infection and the fulminant bvFTD symptoms remain unclear and require further investigations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0323

The prevalence and associated factors of moderate to severe depression symptoms among Fort McMurray residents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

G. Obuobi-Donkor^{1*}, E. Eboreime², R. Shalaby², B. Agyapong², E. Owusu², M. Adu¹, W. Mao² and V. I. O. Agyapong¹

¹Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax and ²Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic affected the mental health of many individuals, especially vulnerable communities, who have experienced multiple traumas.

Objectives: To examine the prevalence and associated factors of likely major depressive disorder (MDD) among inhabitants of Fort McMurray.

Methods: A study adopted a cross-sectional design, and questionnaires were distributed online. Sociodemographic, COVID-19-related, and clinical data were obtained. The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) scale was used to assess likely MDD. SPSS version 25 used employed to analyze the data.

Results: The prevalence of likely MDD among participants was 45%. Participants who desire mental health counselling are more likely to exhibit depression symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic (OR = 5.48; 95% CI: 1.95–15.40). History of depression (OR = 4.64; 95% CI: 1.49–14.44) and hypnotics (OR = 5.72; 95% CI: 1.08–30.30) were more likely to experience depression symptoms during the pandemic than other participants without a history. Participants who received absolute support from the employer (OR = 3.50; 95% CI: 1.24–9.82) were protective against depression symptoms amid the pandemic.

Conclusions: Clinical factors and employer support are associated with depression symptoms during the pandemic. Communities that have experienced multiple traumas need to reduce any psychopathology, and governmental bodies need to implement erasitic policies to increase support to individuals during traumatic eras like the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0324

The exploration of interoception construct in COVID-19 survivors

G. D'Orsi^{1*}, M. Palladini^{2,3}, A. Scalabrini⁴, M. G. Mazza^{2,3}, S. Poletti^{2,3}, P. Rovere-Querini^{3,5} and F. Benedetti^{2,3}

¹Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, Division of Neuroscience, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital; ²Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, Division of Neuroscience, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital; ³Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan; ⁴Department of Human and Social Sciences,

University of Bergamo, Bergamo and ⁵Immunology, Transplantation and Infectious Diseases, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital, Milan, Italy
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has important physical and mental health implications at short and long term. Some inflammatory parameters are implicated in the maintenance of psychiatric symptoms, especially those of anxiety and depression. Additionally, growing literature attributes a role to interoception in several mental health conditions.

Objectives: We investigated the involvement of the interoception in COVID-19 survivors and its possible associations with psychopathological and inflammatory variables.

Methods: Our study included 57 people surviving COVID-19 at one month follow-up after recovery. Individual interoceptive accuracy (IA) measure was obtained through heart-beat perception task. A measure of accuracy in external time perception (TA) was also obtained asking people to mentally produce a duration of 10s. Each participant completed State-Trait Anxiety Inventory - STAI-Y; Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale - ZSDS; Beck Depression Inventory - BDI-II; Impact of Events Scale - IES-R and Multidimensional Assessment of Interoceptive Awareness - MAIA. Peripheral inflammation markers were obtained in a subsample of 40 people by a blood sampling conducted at the time of admission and discharge from hospital. Correlation, regression and GLM analyses were performed with SPSS. Mediation analysis were performed with Hayes' Process tool.

Results: TA is not associated with IA, symptomatological measures and bodily awareness. Trusting is the only aspect of body awareness associated with IA ($p=.021$). Noticing ($p=.010$), Not-distracting ($p=.009$), Not-worrying ($p=.012$) and Trusting ($p=.001$) predict anxiety psychopathology. Poor IA predict anxiety symptomatology ($p=.004$) and part of this effect is mediated by Trusting [Fig.1]. In the end, platelets count at the time of hospitalization negatively correlates with anxiety symptoms ($p=.003$).

Image:

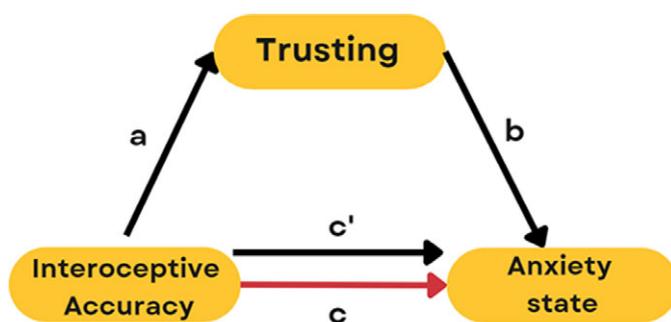


Fig.1: mediation model

$a=1,3825$; $p=.0214$

$b=-3,7458$; $p=.0064$

$c'=-10,3196$; $p=.0654$

$c=-17,340$; $p=.004$

$a \times b = -5,1784$

Conclusions: COVID-19 hospitalization could be considered a psychophysical traumatic experience which involved mental and

physical health and the connection and integration between them. It's necessary to deepen the different facets of body awareness and IA in post-covid stages and to study how interoceptive dimensions change over time. Further research is needed to investigate the specific role of platelets in prominent anxiety psychopathology detected in COVID-19 survivors, wondering about their possible involvement in the dysfunctional interoception process too.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0325

Perception of the covid-19 vaccination by the medical profession

H. Abrebak^{1*}, F. Z. chamsi¹, A. Essafi², S. Radi¹, A. Taqui² and A. El ammouri¹

¹faculty of medicine of tangier and ²faculté de médecine de tanger, Tangier, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: By the end of October 2022, COVID-19 had infected more than 629 million people, with more than 6,5 million deaths worldwide.

During the pandemic, there have not been any specific antiviral drugs to effectively treat COVID-19, but non-specific drugs have been used and may improve the prognosis of high-risk patients with the disease. A vaccine is then considered the effective choice to stop this pandemic. The vaccine campaign against COVID-19 has been launched in Morocco since February 2021. This campaign has sparked great controversy over its effectiveness and safety in Morocco, as well as abroad, especially after the launch of the 3rd booster dose of the vaccine.

Objectives: We sought to assess individual perceptions among the medical profession regarding vaccination against COVID-19 in Morocco and to determine preferences among this particular population in order to facilitate vaccination coverage.

Methods: It is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study on doctors of different medical specialties and general medicine students in Morocco. Data collection was done through an anonymous self-administered questionnaire completed online. The measuring instruments used were a questionnaire containing 29 questions. In addition to socio-demographic questions (age, sex, household composition and employment), the rest of the questionnaire aims to examine Moroccan doctors' perceptions on COVID-19 vaccination, attitudes, beliefs and knowledge about the vaccine. Some survey items were adapted from other similar surveys, while others were created by the research team of the psychiatry laboratory of the CHU of Tangier. The data is grouped and then analyzed by statistical software (SPSS v26).

Results: There were 162 respondents with an average age of 26.52% with 66.7% of participants being female. 96% of doctors were vaccinated, 87.3% of them with 2 doses. 74% were vaccinated by Sinopharm, 23.5% by Astra Zeneca, 9.4% by Pfizer and 0.7% by Janssen. 68% had post-vaccination side effects. For unvaccinated doctors, 43% say they are not convinced of its usefulness, 28.5% find that there is not enough experience on its effectiveness and 14.3% report that they have a disease that contraindicates the vaccine.

For vaccinated doctors, 80% declare that they were vaccinated out of conviction and 20% out of obligation. 60% of our sample are