Etiopathogenic factors that may be contributing to the development of psychosis in patients infected by the virus.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosis; Covid; steroids

EPV0198

Trait anxiety and coping strategies among healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The current pandemic wave of COVID-19 has become a global threat. Healthcare professionals (HCP), by being on the front line in managing this pandemic, confronted high levels of stress and traumatic experiences.

Objectives: The aims of our study were to evaluate the trait-anxiety among Tunisian HCP and its impact on coping strategies.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytic study conducted among Tunisian HCP during November and December 2020. The data was collected by an online questionnaire distributed through social media. The trait-anxiety was assessed using the “General Anxiety questionnaire of Spielberger (STAI-Y-B)” and the “Ways of coping checklist revised (WCC-R) questionnaire” identified three types of coping (problem-focused, emotion-focused and social-support seeking).

Results: Participants were 135 HCP (71 males and 64 females) and aged from 24 to 61 years old (average age 31.98 years; SD 6.59 years). Of HCP involved in the study, 61.5% were single, 36.3% were married and 2.2% were divorced. Seventy-two of them had a history of psychiatric disorders and sleeping problems.

We collected data on 354 individuals (189 females, 34.9 years). MANOVA evidenced that anxiety was significantly related to marital status (higher for divorced/widow participants as compared to married/civil partnership and single), it decreased significantly with age, it was higher for females and for persons having an history of psychiatric disorders and sleeping problems.

Conclusions: Our results could be used as a “psychological baseline” meanwhile the outbreak of COVID-19 is still ongoing. Despite the few days of shelter in place, we found the presence of a significant incidence and pervasive prevalence of psychological distress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: shelter in place; Anxiety; stress; Insomnia

EPV0200

Anxiety among healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic: Predictive role of social support

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic may cause elevated levels of anxiety in healthcare professionals (HCP). Identifying factors that could help maintain mental health especially social support could be helpful in facing this stressful situation.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between the trait-anxiety and perceived social support among Tunisian HCP in the current pandemic wave of COVID-19.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytic study conducted among Tunisian HCP during November and December 2020. The data were collected by an online questionnaire. The
trait-anxiety was assessed using the “General Anxiety questionnaire of Spielberger” (STAI-Y-B). We used the “Social Support Questionnaire” to measure availability and satisfaction regarding received social support.

**Results:** Participants were 135 HCP, and aged from 24 to 61 years old (average age 31.98 years). The sex ratio was 1.1 (71 males and 64 females). Of HCP involved in the study, 61.5% were single, 36.3% were married and 2.2% were divorced. The average scores of availability and satisfaction regarding perceived social were 7.79 (SD=3.56) and 28.41 (SD=6.75), respectively. Seventy-two of the HCP had a trait-anxious. Analysis showed that social support satisfaction scores were significantly lower in trait-anxious HCP (p<0.001). However, there was no significant difference in the score of availability according to trait-anxiety (p=0.49).

**Conclusions:** Our study highlighted the existence of a deficit on perceived social support satisfaction among trait-anxious Tunisian HCP. Perceived social support as a determinant of trait anxiety should be the focus of social work in this period.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Healthcare professionals; Trait-Anxiety; Social support; Covid-19 pandemic

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**EPV0201**

**Perceived characteristics of life situations during the COVID-19 pandemic**

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**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic situation is seen as an intense stressor. However, people process it differently.

**Objectives:** This study aims to examine the connection between life situation perception and the desirability of life changes during the pandemic caused.

**Methods:** Adult participants (n=144; 01.04.2020–01.06.2020) answered open-ended questions about their current life situation experience and rated the desirability of life changes on a 10-point scale (see table 1). Content analysis and Pearson’s χ² criterion were used.

**Results:** We annotated the participants’ responses. The content of life situations was categorized into restrictions, losses, difficulties (negative responses), acquisitions (positive responses), neutral, and ambivalent responses. Life goals were categorized into an approach goal; COVID-19; perceived life situation; change

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- Rejecting changes
- Accepting changes

Table 1

**Conclusions:** Preliminary data of our pilot study showed a high prevalence of anxious depressive symptoms and comorbidity among parents of HCCI. Timely provision of psychologic interventions are needed during and after COVID-19 pandemic in order to empower parenting and promote children recovery and quality of life.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 pandemic; parents; Hospitalized children; anxiety and depression