Objectives: To compare levels of depressive and anxiety symptoms of pregnant women before vs. during the COVID-19 pandemic and to analyze the role of COVID-19 fear in perinatal psychological disorder.
Methods: 200 Brazilian women evaluated during the pandemic in May-June 2020 (Sample-1) with the Brazilian Covid-19 Fear Scale for the Perinatal Period (Barros et al. 2020) and Screening for Perinatal Depression and the Perinatal Anxiety Crawl Scale, both with α> .90. Sample-1 was compared with a sample of 300 Portuguese women; these responded to the same questionnaires, before the pandemic, in 2017 and 2018 (Sample-2).
Results: Sample-1 had significantly higher mean scores of depression (52.73 ± 20.26 vs. 35.87 ± 16.98, t = 10.77, p <.001) and anxiety (36.58 ± 18.23 vs. 18.50 ± 13.71, t = 11.94, p <.001) and correlated significantly (p <.05) and moderate (r.30) with the fear of COVID-19. Hierarchical regression analyzes showed that, even after controlling for the effect of risk factors for PPP (Pereira et al. 2020), fear of COVID-19 is a significant predictor of depressive symptomatology levels (increments of 2-5%) and anxious (10-15%) during the pandemic.
Conclusions: The Sample-1 being from a different country may be a confusing factor, however, the magnitude of differences in PPP levels and the relevant role of fear in COVID-19, alert us to be aware of perinatal mental health.

Keywords: anxiety and depression; pandemic; Fear; pregnancy

EPP0760

Multiple hospitalisations towards the end of life among patients with serious mental illness: A retrospective cohort study in England, UK

E. Chukwusa[1]*, R. Wilson[1], F. Gaughran[2] and G. Wei[1]
[1]Cicely Saunders Institute Of Palliative Care, Policy & Rehabilitation, kings college London, London, United Kingdom and [2]Dept Of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1069

Introduction: Multiple hospitalisations towards the end of life is an indicator of poor-quality care. Understanding the characteristics of patients who experience hospitalisations at the end-of-life and how they vary is important for improved care planning.
Objectives: To describe socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of patients diagnosed with serious mental illness who experienced multiple hospitalisations in the last 90 days of life.
Methods: Data for all adult patients with a diagnosis of serious mental illness who died in 2018-2019 in England, UK were extracted from the National Mental Health Services Data Set linked with Hospital Episode Statistics and death registry data. Variables of interest included age, gender, marital status, underlying and contributory cause of death, ethnicity, place of death, deprivation status, urban-rural indicator, and patient's region of residence. The number of hospitalisations and patient's sociodemographic & clinical were described using descriptive statistics and percentages, respectively.
Results: Of the 45924 patients, 38.1% (n=17505, Male=42.9%, Female=57.1%, Mean age:78.4) had at least one hospitalisation in the last 90 days of life. The median number of hospitalisations was 2 (StdDev:1.64, Minimum=1,Maximum=23). Most of those hospitalised (n=11808, 67.5%), died in a health care establishment (e.g. Hospital or hospice). There were marked geographic differences in the proportions of hospitalisations.The North West region of England recorded the most hospitalisations (n= 2906,16.6%), compared to other regions.
Conclusions: Further analysis is needed to understand factors independently associated with hospitalisations in people with serious mental illness. Funding: This project is supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Applied Research Collaborations (ARC) South London.

Keywords: Multiple Hospitalisation; end-of-life; Palliative care; Serious Mental Illness

EPP0761

Mental health outcomes among early-entrance to college students: A cross-sectional study of an emerging educational system in the united states

S. Singh[1,2]*, S. Singh[1,3], S. Narayanan[1], J. Kim[4] and J. Jiao[1]
[1]School Of Medicine, University of Missouri Kansas City, Kansas City, United States of America; [2]Outcomes Group, QUICK Research Institute, Kansas City, United States of America; [3]Department Of Psychiatry, Central Michigan University College of Medicine, Saginaw, United States of America and [4]College Of Life Sciences, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, United States of America
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1070

Introduction: In the United States, students who attend early-entrance to college programs (EECP) undergo a unique, accelerated educational path. Many of these programs require students to forego their final years of high school to take dual-enrollment classes while residing on a college campus. While previous literature has documented mental health outcomes among traditional college and high school student populations, there is scarce literature on the mental health among this hybrid population in the United States.
Objectives: Investigate anxiety and depression among students enrolled in EECPs in the United States.
Methods: Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 item (GAD-7) and Patient Health Questionnaire-8 item (PHQ-8) were asked in 3 sets for how students felt before, during, and after their attendance in their EECP.
Results: 66 alumni students who graduated from an EECP were surveyed after giving informed consent. GAD-7 average scores before the students attended was 4.83 (median = 4, "mild anxiety"), during attendance was to 11.5 (median = 12, "moderately-severe anxiety"), and currently was 6.95 (median = 6, "moderate anxiety"). PHQ-8 scores for depression before attending were 5.1 (median = 4, "mild to potentially moderate depression", during the program 10.9 (median 11.5, "moderately severe depression"), and current PHQ-8 was 16 (median = 16, "severe depression").
Conclusions: Anxiety and depression seem to have a presence in this student population, compared to traditional college student populations, but different compared to international cohorts. Academic rigor was a notable driving force of these outcomes, differing from the literature on traditional college student populations.

Keywords: students; Anxiety; Depression; Education