



Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with a marked increase in remote consultation, particularly among younger patients. However, there was no evidence that this has led to changes in prescribing. Further work is needed to support older patients in accessing remote mental healthcare.

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Keywords: telepsychiatry; telemedicine; SARS-Cov2; Electronic health records

S0138

Digital psychiatry and COVID-19: a potential recruitment opportunity

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Psychiatry has long been battling with a recruitment crisis in the UK which is also reflected across much of Europe. Covid-19 has brought about widespread changes to our ways of working, as well as driving technological developments, which provides potential opportunities for the profession to draw people into the speciality. Covid-19 has brought interest in digital psychiatry from the peripheries to the mainstream. Mental health professionals are currently using sophisticated technologies such as Virtual Reality, Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing in the diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders. Highlighting the ways in which our profession is at the cutting edge of innovation to junior doctors offers a fruitful avenue to improve recruitment into the speciality. Many outpatient clinics have made the move to online service delivery during the pandemic to varying degrees. For many clinicians this has allowed more flexible and efficient ways of working. Psychiatry is better placed than most other medical disciplines to retain online patient contact in future clinical practice, post pandemic and may provide an attractive proposition for future psychiatrists. This talk will

review some of the ways in which developments in digital psychiatry have been used to help generate interest for recruitment into the discipline as well as evaluating the benefits and challenges of the shift to telepsychiatry during Covid-19 and will offer some suggestions what the profession can learn from this to help future recruitment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: digital; telepsychiatry; COVID-19; Recruitment

S0139

Social media misinformation during the COVID-19 pandemic: Impacts on public mental health

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Social Media Misinformation During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Impacts on Public Mental Health

Introduction: Some behavioral measures such as handwashing, masking or social distancing are among the most effective tools to combat COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: Describe the extent to which major media outlets in the United States and Spain have tweeted about COVID-19 health related behaviors, and determine if differences exist between major media outlets in the two countries.

Methods: We analyzed contents posted on Twitter by 25 major media outlet's (15 from USA and 10 from Spain) about COVID health related behaviors (HRB). News content were analyzed and classified as well as Twitter users' reactions.

Results: Masking and quarantine were the HRB that generated most of the tweets. However, we found differences between media outlets in the two countries. Twitter user's engaged more with tweets posted by USA media. Most of the tweets describing HRB from the general population were consistent with CDC/WHO guidelines.

Conclusions: Understanding the public view of these HRB is necessary to design promotional strategies aimed at the appropriate population.

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Keywords: Twitter; COVID

S0140

Monerdaktar: A large online mental health service to improve access to care in bangladesh during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background: More than 92% of people in Bangladesh are deprived from any sort of mental health care due to severe scarcity of mental health professionals, widespread stigma, lack of awareness, the inability to travel from remote area to Dhaka and maintaining the cost of travel and clinics. Moreover, the COVID-19 crisis made