

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 trait-anxious. As a coping style, 85.2% of participants used problem-focused style, 88.9% of them used emotion-focused style and 63% of them used social support seeking style. The analysis of WCC-R showed that anxious HCP used emotion-focused coping more than non anxious HCP ( $p = 0.028$ ). However, there was no significant difference in problem-focused or social support seeking coping styles and presence of trait-anxiety.

**Conclusions:** In our study, we find that the most anxious Tunisian HCP focused on emotions strategies. Personality traits play on attitudes of coping strategies.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Healthcare professionals; Trait-Anxiety; Coping strategies; Covid-19 pandemic

## EPV0199

### Immediate psychological effects of COVID-2019 in people sheltered in place living in New York state

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**Introduction:** The epidemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2, which began in Wuhan city in December 2019, quickly spread to various countries around the world. The first case in New York State was confirmed on March 1; three weeks later (on March 22, 8 p.m.) the entire population was sheltered in place (SIP). By March 27, the USA had already become the first country in the world for the number of infections. 56% of known domestic cases were confined to New York State.

**Objectives:** The study aims to evaluate the immediate psychological effects on sheltered in place persons aged between 18 and 70 years old and living in New York State (USA).

**Methods:** This study is based on a cross-sectional online survey conducted anonymously in the period between the tenth and twenty-third day of SIP. Zung Anxiety Self-Assessment Scale (ZAS scale), Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) and Perceived Stress Scale 4 (PSS4) were used to evaluate anxiety, insomnia and stress respectively.

**Results:** 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 a 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