

Introduction: Since the beginning of Coronavirus pandemic, the world is facing huge challenges for the prevention of mass infection. Studies shows that wearing facemasks and hand washing seems to be the best protection from disease transmission. Indeed, the spread of SARS-CoV-2 was efficaciously controlled in countries where mask wearing is respected. However, such recommendations may not be easily established with inpatients with mental disorders due to limited ability to embrace instructions.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of facemasks and hand's wash among inpatients with mental disorders during coronavirus pandemic in a psychiatric hospital in Tunisia.

Methods: This hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted from September to October 2021 among thirty hospitalized inpatients in a psychiatric department suffering from schizophrenia. All patients responded to an anonymous questionnaire about mask wearing and washing hands status. Knowledge about COVID-19 was assessed by a 6-item questionnaire inspired from a Korean study.

Results: Preliminary findings showed that most patients are aware of covid-19 pandemic and about barrier gestures but only a very few (less than 20%) wear masks. Inpatients with schizophrenia were in most cases not afraid from covid-19 contamination within the hospital and less that 50% were vaccinated.

Conclusions: During a pandemic, psychiatric departments needs an extra attention because of the high-risk of spreading infections in inpatients with mental diseases. Communication has to be clearer, and repeated assistance by correctly reminding measures has to be implanted above all for patients with schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; masks; schizophrenia; washing hands

EPV0434

The COVID-19 pandemic impact on prenatal depression : A Cross-sectional comparative study

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Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the current world issue, with huge impact on mental health. More specifically, we expect that it will have a noocif effect on the pregnant women's mental health and their well being, since they are more likely to be hospitalized *and* require more intensive care units admission than non-pregnant women.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to evaluate the evolution of depression symptoms in the time of pandemic and their associated factors.

Methods: In the current work, we conducted a comparative in field cross-sectional study. We compared depressive scores and prevalences before and after the COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia in pregnant women. The sampling period was outside the lockdown period to avoid quarantine bias. The sampling period was from September to October 2020.

Results: showed a significantly higher prevalence of depressive symptoms in expecting mothers during the pandemic. Multivariate analysis showed that the pandemic multiplied by 3 the risk of severe

depression symptoms. The impact of the COVID-19 period on depression was independent of sociodemographic and obstetric changes related to the pandemic.

Conclusions: These results highlighted the emergency of preparing strategies to avoid post-partum psychiatric disorders and to enable a healthy development of born. Screening the post-partum depression and assessing the mother-children early interactions should be considered in the up-coming births.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Impact; pregnant; Coronavirus-2019

EPV0435

Paternal postpartum depression in an obsessive personality following the COVID-19 lockdown successfully treated with Vortioxetine

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Introduction: A growing amount of studies investigating the mental health impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic worldwide have been recently published, even though very few studies investigating the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown on the mental health of fathers of newborns during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly on paternal postpartum depression (PPD).

Objectives: A case report describing a 37-years-old man with an obsessive-compulsive personality who manifests the onset of a clinically relevant PPD following his wife's delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic and the onset of obsessive symptomatology.

Methods: At baseline and during a 12-months follow-up were administered the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), Fear of COVID-19 (FCV-19-S), Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS) and Y-BOCS-II (Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale).

Results: Patient was successfully treated with vortioxetine up to 20 mg/die with a significant clinical remission of depressive and obsessive symptomatology at 6 months and a maintenance therapy with vortioxetine 10 mg daily.

Conclusions: PPD should be better investigated, particularly the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health of fathers of newborns during the COVID-19-related situation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; lockdown; paternal postpartum depression; obsessive personality

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"I have brain fog..." About cognitive impairment after COVID-19

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