EPP0580

Mental Health Home Intensive Care during Spanish national lockdown due to COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic situation forced the Spanish Government to declare a home confinement that was prolonged for three months. The Health System had to focus almost entirely on the treatment of patients with Covid-19 infection and vulnerable populations such as people with severe mental illness were overlooked. In this context, mental health home care as an alternative to hospitalization became a first-line approachment for patients with an acute mental health disorder.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe the professional practice and the patients characteristics attended by a mental health team in Catalonia during the home confinement due to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Methods: This study includes the period between March 15, 2020 and June 21, 2020. Sociodemographic, clinical and team functioning variables were described. The patient data was obtained from medical history whereas the rest of information was collected through the creation of a database by the members of the assistencial team.

Results: Team's structure was changed with the creation of two mirror teams. Psychological attention was expanded and the weekend coverage was reorganized.During that period 40 patients were treated with a mean age of 47 years. There were no differences regarding the gender (50% were men and 50% were women). 87% of the patients lived with their family. 75% of referrals were made by the hospital and 90% were referred to community services upon discharge. Regarding diagnoses, 57.5% of the patients were diagnosed with a psychotic disorder (10% being reactive to Covid-19). A total of 482 visits were made, of which 51% were conducted in a telematic form. The mean time between the referral and the admission was 37.98h. The team accepted 97% of the referred patients with an occupancy rate of 112.4%.

Conclusions: The re-organisation of a home treatment team during the domiciliary lockdown allowed to increase the occupancy rate and offered a rapid response to patients, avoiding the need of conventional hospitalization and providing a proper care plan.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0581

Effect of antidepressant therapy on the severity of COVID 19 symptomatology in the hospitalized patients

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Introduction: Some studies reported that vaccines are extremely good at preventing serious illness but that many countries have had difficulty vaccinating their citizens, and even some vaccinated people may still be at risk for serious COVID-19 symptoms due to underlying medical illness or reduced immunity over time.

Objectives: Some researches reported that drugs known as selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) interacts strongly with the sigma-1 receptor, a protein inside cells that helps regulate the body's inflammatory response. So its believe that this drug most likely is interacting with the sigma-1 receptor to reduce the production of inflammatory molecules in the body, So treatment with this therapy may be highly effective to reducing severe of COVID symptomatology.

Methods: The cross-section study included two groups of patients (N = 30) of different sex ±49,2 age, all were treated in Covid Centre , Skopje. The study was conducted for 6 months all the patients was writing informed consent. The first group consisted of COVID patients who had previously suffered from psychiatric illness and had been treated with antidepressant therapy (SSRi). The second group are the COVID patients who had not been treated with antidepressant before. The severity of COVID 19 symptomatology (based on medical documentation- classification of disease severity) was determined using the Modified Early Warning Score (MEWS scale) . MEWS score 0-2 mild or asymptomatic (stable patients), 3-4 moderately severe (unstable patients), ≥ 5 highly critical(critical patients). The obtained data were processed by descriptive method and Student t-test.

Results: . The results in our study show that the patients who were treated with antidepressants before covid disease showed a lower score on the NEWS scale but there is a not statistically significant results p=0,06 when compare with another examination group

Conclusions: : The results in our study supports considerations about the possible impact of antidepressant therapy on alleviating COVID 19 symptomatology.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0582

Prevalence and factors associated with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Healthcare Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from a survey applied on a Portuguese General Hospital

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Introduction: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) consists of an intense, prolonged, and occasionally delayed reaction to a deeply stressful event. PTSD is associated with risk of suicide and chronic psychological impairment. The continued exposure to stress suffered by Healthcare Workers (HCWs) during the COVID-19 pandemic can be considered a mass traumatic event and contribute to higher rates of PTSD in this population.

Objectives: To study the rates of PTSD in a sample group of healthcare professionals working in a Portuguese general hospital and its relationship with a number of individual variables considered to be relevant by the existing literature on the subject.