Hoc Scheffe, it was shown that the levels of depression, anxiety and stress in autumn 2020 and winter 2021 were significantly higher than in spring 2020 (p<0.05). The WEMWBS values differ significantly (p<0.05) throughout the periods. The level of mental well-being among students in spring 2020 was significantly higher than in autumn 2020 and in winter 2021 (p<0.05).

Conclusions: It was revealed that despite the rather severe restrictions in Russia at the beginning of the pandemic, and relatively mild measures taken afterwards (compared to many countries), the indicators of students' mental health as well as the level of their mental well-being continued to decline. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-04-60174.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: university students; Covid-19; mental health; mental well-being

EPV0423

Emotional reactions and hardiness among Russian students during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic provoked emotional reactions in Russian student populations. Hardiness is seen as a personality predisposition that increases individuals' resilience to stress.

Objectives: The study aimed to determine the severity of depression, anxiety, stress, and various components of hardiness in Russian students. In addition, the correlations between emotional reactions and hardiness components were also analysed.

Methods: Data collection was carried out between 29 May and 06 July 2020. A total of 129 medical and non-medical students participated in the study. The DASS-21 was used to measure depression, anxiety, and stress levels, while the Personal Views Survey-III examined hardiness. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found that medical students were less likely to be depressed than non-medical students (M = 4.03 and M = 6.01 respectively, p < 0.05). Medical students had higher levels of the component of hardiness such as commitment (M = 20.95 and M = 18.43 respectively, p < 0.05). In both groups, all hardiness components have negative relationships with depression, anxiety, and stress, but in the medical group control is associated only with depression (r_x = -0.446, p < 0.01), whereas the other group also has associations with anxiety (r_x = -0.356, p < 0.01) and stress (r_x = -0.407, p < 0.01).

Conclusions: Hardiness was negatively related to depression, anxiety, and stress in a pandemic setting. Medical students were more adaptable to the pandemic than non-medical students.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0424

Impact of covid 19 outbreak on mental health of patients with cancer

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Introduction: The COVID19 outbreak was declared a public health emergency by The Word Health Organisation (WHO) on January 2020. By spring 2020, more than half of the world's population had experienced a lockdown with strict pandemic prevention such as physical distancing measures. The COVID-19 pandemic have negatively affected many people's mental health especially the ones who are at risk such as patients with cancer.

Objectives: This study aimed to screen mental health problems among patients with cancer during the fisrt wave of COVID 19.

Methods: To assess the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on mental health of patients with cancer, a Survey was conducted at the department of medical oncology in Nabeul (Tunisia) between March and May 2020. The patients were asked to answer a socio-demographic questionnaire. The COVID-19 infection-related mental Heath problems were measured using the **H**ospital **A**nxiety and **D**epression **S**cale (HADS). Medical conditions and clinical characteristics were extracted from patients healthcare records.

Results: The median age was 53 years (range, 34-70) with sex ratio 0.35. The majority of the patients had a social support (85%) and lived in urban areas (60%). Only 19 % of them had college degree. Almost quarter of patients had medical conditions. The most common cancer in our cohort was breast cancer (54%) followed by colorectal cancer (20%). Sixty four per cent of them were on adjuvant chemotherapy. Among the 80 person surveyed, 20% had depression and 39 % anxiety.

Conclusions: Further investigations are required to screen mental health status for all cancer patients in order to help them coping.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: cancer; mental health; COVID 19 outbreak; depression and anxiety

EPV0425

Pregnancy and dysfunctional anxiety in women recovered from Covid-19

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Introduction: Studies have shown an increasing prevalence of mental health issues in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic. Among them, pregnant women are a specific population at particular mental risk.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to assess dysfunctional anxiety in women recovered from COVID-19 and to identify the impact of pregnancy on coronavirus-related dysfunctional anxiety.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional case-control study.