

et al., 1995) and medical X-irradiation (Gross et al., 2018). We found a significant increase in the schizophrenia incidence in the Chernobyl exclusion zone personnel, as well as schizophreniform syndromes in Chernobyl clean-up workers (liquidators) irradiated by moderate to high doses (more than 0.30 Sv). The neural diathesis-stressor hypothesis of schizophrenia spectrum disorders was proposed (Loganovsky and Loganovskaja, 2000; Loganovsky et al., 2005). Recently we observed the clinical case of organic schizophrenia-like disorder in the liquidator who was ill with COVID-19.

Conclusions: The linkage between schizophrenia spectrum disorders following past exposure to ionizing radiation and SARS CoV-2 infection can exist that should be studied on the irradiated cohorts with following COVID-19.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Schizophrenia spectrum disorders; Ionizing radiation; COVID-19 pandemic; SARS CoV-2 infection

EPV0358

Acute Confusional Syndrome and Covid-19 disease. Clinical and Sociodemographic differences with other comorbid diseases.

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Introduction: Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. Since the outbreak, neuropsychiatric presentations such as delirium have been developing.

Objectives: Our aim is to describe sociodemographic and clinical differences between inpatients cursing with Acute Confusional Syndrome (ACS) with and without COVID-19 pneumonia.

Methods: This is an observational-descriptive study. All patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar, between February and April 2020, with ACS diagnosis were included. The sample was divided in 2 groups (with and without COVID-19 pneumonia). Sociodemographic and clinical variables including sex, age, previous somatic or psychiatric history, ACS risk factors, ACS subtype and pharmacological treatment were compared. Chi-square and U Mann Whitney tests were used.

Results: The total sample was 62 patients. 43.5% were women with a mean age of 71,7 (SD 11,3). Covid pneumonia group included 26 patients. There was a higher percentage of Hypoxemia in Covid pneumonia patients ($p < 0,001$). There were significant differences between Covid pneumonia group and ACS in relation to: a previous diagnosis of Ischemic Heart Disease ($p = 0,007$), Heart Failure ($p = 0,029$) and Nephropathy ($p = 0,022$). Dexmedetomidine ($p = 0,001$) was highly used for ACS treatment in Covid pneumonia patients.

Conclusions: In this sample, patients with ACS and Covid pneumonia had a bigger rate of hypoxemia and previous history of Ischemic Heart Disease, Heart Failure and Nephropathy compared to the rest of ACS patients. Dexmedetomidine was more commonly

used for the treatment of ACS in Covid pneumonia group. More studies would be necessary to assess the significance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: delirium; ACUTE CONFUSIONAL SYNDROME; Covid-19

EPV0359

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Youth Mental Health

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in national lockdowns in several countries. Previous global epidemics led to an increase in the number of psychiatric patients presenting symptoms of anxiety or depression. Knowledge about the impact of early lockdown initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of healthcare interactions is sparse.

Objectives: To investigate both the impact of the Danish lockdown event on psychiatric patients' contact with the healthcare system, stratified by type of contact (face-to-face (FTF) or virtual) and ICD-10 diagnosis, and how acute contacts were impacted in the five regions in Denmark.

Methods: Contacts in this study include all recorded FTF and virtual treatment interactions between patients and healthcare systems. An interrupted time series analysis was applied to determine the effect of the COVID-19 lockdown event on the number of contacts with psychiatric hospitals in Denmark, from February 25, 2019 to May 3, 2020. The analyses took a Box-Jenkins approach to fit an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model.

Results: Virtual contacts replaced most FTF contacts during the lockdown. For most patient groups, the total number of contacts did not decrease significantly. However, for child and adolescent patients diagnosed with F 10–19, 70–79, and 80–89, the number of contacts decreased during lockdown. The number of acute contacts with the psychiatric system decreased significantly during lockdown.

Conclusions: The Danish healthcare system was forced to introduce innovative tele-psychiatry to mental health care during the lockdown. Disruption to service delivery was minimized because the resources were in place to sustain the transition from FTF to virtual contacts.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child and adolescent psychiatry; Covid-19; Virtual consultation

EPV0360

Features of the structure of psychopathological consequences in COVID-19

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Introduction: International experience convincingly shows the prevalence of mental disorders secondary to COVID-19, the pathogenesis of which includes biological and psychosocial factors, which characterizes this area of research as relevant and timely.

Objectives: Analysis of the structure of the most common forms of psychopathology within consequences in COVID-19.

Methods: The study involved 45 patients with depressive episodes of varying severity (F 32.0, 32.1, 32.2) and 37 ones with anxiety disorders (F 40, 41). The average age of the examined groups was 39.42 ± 5.68 and 31.54 ± 4.36 years respectively. Clinico-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic, statistical methods were used.

Results: Significantly more patients with depressive disorders before the first clinical manifestations of the disease experienced COVID-19 in mild and moderate form (31.82% and 68.18% of individuals, respectively) ($p < 0.05$), while patients with anxiety disorders were more affected to some stressors of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic (including threatening information background (83.78% of people), quarantine measures in the form of self-isolation (75.66% of people), uncertainty of the impact of coronavirus infection on the socio-economic situation) (62.16% of people)) ($p < 0.05$). It was found that the examined patients with a history of coronavirus COVID-19 are more likely to have depressive and asthenic syndromes in the clinical picture ($p < 0.05$), while patients with psychogenic effects of the pandemic - anxiety-phobic and somato-autonomic syndromes ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Data on the influence of coronavirus disease COVID-19 and stressors of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on the formation of mental disorders of various genesis will allow to develop prevention algorithms and personalize therapeutic programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0361

COVID-19-related stigma among the non-infected general population from Iran

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Introduction: COVID-19-related stigma has been raised as a crisis since the beginning of the pandemic. We intended to develop a valid and reliable questionnaire to measure COVID-19-related stigma, attributed by the non-infected general population, and applied it in Tehran from September to October 2020.

Objectives: This study measures the COVID-19-related stigma attributed by the non-infected general population using a valid and reliable questionnaire specific to COVID-19-related stigma.

Methods: A preliminary questionnaire with 18 items was developed. The score ranged from 18 to 54 while the higher score indicating a higher level of COVID-19-related stigma. Out of 1064 randomly recruited Tehran citizens without a history of COVID-19 infection, 630 participants, who completely responded to the questions on a phone call, entered the study.

Results: The content validity was established with a scale content validity index of 0.90. Item CVI and Item content validity ratio were higher than 0.78 for all items. Internal consistency was confirmed with Cronbach's alpha of 0.625. Exploratory factor analysis revealed seven latent variables, including "blaming and penalty-seeking behavior", "social discrimination", "dishonor label", "interpersonal contact", "spreading rumors and myths", "overvalued idea", and "apathy toward the patients". The mean (SD) of the score was 25.1(4.71) in our study. 86.8% of participants reported a low level of stigma with a score below 31. 13.2% of them demonstrated a moderate level of stigma, and none of the participants showed a high level of stigma.

Conclusions: we found a low level of stigmatizing thoughts and behavior in Tehran, which may be due to social desirability bias.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Iran; stigma; Covid-19

EPV0362

COVID-19 related sleep disorders and the mental health

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Introduction: COVID-19 affects nervous system and the mental health of patients.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and insomnia among patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in order to understand mediating factors and inform tailored intervention.

Methods: To the study patients with mild and moderate COVID-19 were included. It was no included patients with diagnosed psychiatric disorders. It was conducted an interview, including using telemedicine technologies, assessed HADS, MFI-20, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire.

Results: It was analyzed the data of 119 patients, 34% patients was female, mean age 58.7 ± 11.1 range 47 to 69 years. Anxiety-depressive symptoms were observed in 33/119 (28%) patients by HADS scale. Clinically significant anxiety and depression were seen in 11% and 4% of the patients, respectively. In 13% patients was observed as anxiety as depression. An increase in the MFI-20 scale (more than 20 points) was found in 87 (73.0%) patients, sleep