perform correlation and regression analysis. Perfectionism Scale (BTPS; Garrido et al. 2020). SPSS was used to analyze the results was performed using the SPSS software, version 26.0.

**Results:**

Perceived Risk and Fear of COVID-19 were significantly correlated with perfectionism (.243, .228, respectively) (both, p<.01). Perfectionism explains 5.5% (Adjusted R2) of the FC19S variance (Beta=.243, p<.001) and 4.8% of the C19PRS variance (Beta=.228, p=.01).

**Conclusions:** This study provides preliminary, but completely innovative evidence that perfectionism contribute to the psychological impact of Covid-19 pandemics. In the near future we will test the hypothesis that the nature of unpredictability and the limitations imposed by the global crisis may be exacerbating the already high levels of psychological distress that affect negative perfectionists.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; Covid-19 Perceived Risk; Perfectionism; psychological impact

**EPP0459**

Inpatient psychiatry care during coronavirus 2019 pandemic lockdown: Results from a department of psychiatry in northern Portugal

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**Introduction:** COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent containment measures have a negative impact on mental health. Simultaneously, the fear of infection can discourage patients from seeking necessary care.

**Objectives:** We aim to compare sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of inpatients admitted during the COVID-19 confinement period in Portugal vs. inpatients admitted in the same period the previous year.

**Methods:** Retrospective observational study of inpatients admitted between March 19th 2020 and May 1st 2020 and the analog period of 2019 in a psychiatry inpatient unit of a tertiary hospital. Descriptive analysis of the results was performed using the SPSS software, version 26.0.

**Results:** During the lockdown period, there were 30 admissions to the psychiatry inpatient unit, 55.2% less than the same period last year (n=67). The proportion of compulsory admissions and the average length of stay did not differ between the two periods. Regarding sociodemographic characteristics, in the confinement period inpatients were similar to the ones in the same period of 2019. In both periods, the majority of patients had previous psychiatric history (lockdown vs. same period last year: 95.5% and 90.0%) and a similar proportion of readmissions rate (previous year vs. same period last year: 49.9% vs 47.6%). At discharge, the most frequent diagnostic groups were mood disorders (33.3% (n=10) and 34.3% (n=23)) and schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (26.7% (n=8) and 31.3% (n=21)).

**Conclusions:** Although there was an expressive reduction of admissions to the psychiatry inpatient unit during lockdown, the clinical characteristics of these patients were analogous to the same period in the previous year.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; inpatient care