including prolonged mechanical ventilation with exposure to high sedation. In this context, post-discharge depression has been reported in previous COVID-19 studies, with a profound impact on patients’ health-related quality of life (HRQoL).

**Objectives:** To identify depressive symptoms in COVID-19 survivors 1-year after hospital discharge and to analyse its association with HRQoL.

**Methods:** As part of the longitudinal MAPA project, this study enrolled critical COVID-19 patients admitted in the Intensive Care Medicine Department of a University Hospital (March-May 2020). Participants were assessed through telephone by an intensive care nurse and a psychologist, with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) (depressive symptoms), EuroQol five-dimension five-level questionnaire (EQ-5D-5L) and EQ-Visual Analogue Scale (EQ-VAS) (global health status patient record).

**Results:** A sample of 55 survivors (median age = 66 years; 69% males) were included, with 20% showing depressive symptoms. Pain/discomfort (67%) and anxiety/depression (67%) were the most EQ-5D-5L domains reported. Survivors scoring for depression had more problems in all HRQoL areas (mobility: 91% vs 48%, p = 0.015; self-care: 64% vs 27%, p = 0.035; usual activities: 91% vs 50%, p = 0.017; pain/discomfort: 100% vs 59%, p = 0.010; anxiety/depression: 100% vs 59%, p = 0.010). Moreover, they had a lower EQ-VAS median, corresponding a worse self-perception of health status (50 vs 80, p = 0.010).

**Conclusions:** Even after 1-year, a significant proportion of survivors presented depressive symptoms with repercussions in all HRQoL dimensions and association with worse self-perception of global quality of life. Taking this in mind, early screening and treatment of depression in COVID-19 survivors will be crucial, minimizing its impact on quality of life.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Depression; Covid-19; health-related quality of life

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**Secondary Traumatic Stress and Vicarious Posttraumatic Growth among nurses during three COVID-19 lockdowns in Greece**

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**Introduction:** Since the onset of the pandemic, nurses have been repeatedly exposed to their patients’ COVID-19-related traumatic experiences. Therefore, they are at high risk for Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS), the stress syndrome resulting from helping others who are suffering. Positive psychological outcomes following this vicarious exposure are also likely. Vicarious posttraumatic growth (VPTG) refers to the positive changes from working with patients who themselves have coped with traumatic experiences.

**Objectives:** This study aims to examine STS and VPTG among 429 nurses during three lockdowns of the COVID-19 pandemic in Greece.

**Methods:** A repeated cross-sectional survey with a convenience and snowball sampling procedure was conducted. The Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale (STSS), the Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory

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**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Quality-of-life; Critical illness; delirium