factors. Identifying the genetic factors of resilience might help to stratify the risk and to develop precision medicine in psychiatry.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

---

### Mental Health Policy

**EPA NPAs Symposium: On the Transitional Period from Pandemic Times Towards ‘New Normal’: Experiences and Challenges in Different European Countries**

**JS0006**

**Practicing Psychiatry in the Transitional Period: Lessons Learnt and Issues of the Steps Towards the New Normal**

M. Al-Uzri  
The Royal College of Psychiatrists, International Team, London, United Kingdom  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.50

The arrival of Covid-19 had huge impact on all aspects of life and psychiatry was no exception. Significant changes to mental health services were introduced to reduce the risk of infection among the inpatient population, patients in the community and in outpatients consultations. Use of virtual consultations in the community and stringent infection control in inpatient setting are examples of many. Those changes were associated with significant differences in patients’ presentation and access to services. Multiple studies reported increased proportion of psychotic patients being admitted to inpatient care. However, there were no reports on increased suicide contrary to the expectation. This is despite increased reports of mental distress, depression, and anxiety in the wider population. These reports are consistent with our knowledge of mental health problems reported in times of wars and disasters. Hence, some of the learning from experience proved relevant when facing this pandemic. Unfortunately, Covid-19 continues to represent a challenge and relaxing of the restrictions introduced were short-lived with every variant reported. In addition, some of the changes adopted by mental health services proved to be innovative and more efficient way of delivering care in psychiatry. Therefore, the early indications suggest that some of those changes would become the new normal.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

---

### Impact of the Pandemic on Psychiatric Research and Publications

**JS0008**

**Impact of the Pandemic on Psychiatric Research and Publications**

P. Mohr  
National Institute of Mental Health, Czech Republic, Nimh, Klecany, Czech Republic  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.52

In addition to the global negative impact on mental health of general population, as well as psychiatric patients, Covid-19 pandemic affected significantly research. Initially, lockdowns and restrictions of human contacts temporarily disrupted clinical research activities, but the unprecedented health crisis also provided unique opportunity to study epidemiology of mental disorders, direct and indirect effects of the pandemic on psychiatric disorders, underlying pathophysiological mechanisms, or long-term neuropsychiatric consequences. Research has refocused now on better understanding of the causes, presentations, outcome trajectories, and therapy of mental illnesses. New research topics are followed by the surge in publications covering Covid-19 and mental health and/or psychiatric disorders and treatments. The impact of the pandemic on research and publications is also evidenced by the results of a survey among psychiatric researchers.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.