

Methods: As part of a pragmatic randomized trial on the effectiveness of an integrated community mental health care program that started immediately after the first COVID-19 wave in June 2020, 1000 people with severe mental illness from different regions in Germany have been asked for the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on their mental health care and on their general living conditions. Multivariate regression models were computed to estimate the effects of the patients' COVID-19 experiences on the outcome parameters empowerment (EPAS), psychosocial impairment (HoNOS) and unmet needs (CAN).

Results: Using prospective data in a large sample of people with mental illness, we will be able to examine the extent to which the pandemic has affected participants' mental health, their social lives, but also the use of mental health care services.

Conclusions: The data will help to examine the impact of the pandemic on people with severe mental illness in a comprehensive way and will provide evidence where immediate action is needed to reduce further burdens and inequities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0511

Psycho-Covid

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic generated a health emergency and led to the adoption of different measures, including home quarantine and social isolation, which, as we have seen, has had an impact on the mental health of the majority of citizens, with the possibility of psychiatric disorders appearing, in people without prior mental illness, such as acute decompensations in patients with known disorders, more vulnerable to environmental stressors.

Objectives: Learn and rethink alarm signals in extreme situations such as the one experienced in recent months, as well as observe the impact, negative in many cases, but positive in others, of the patients we treat daily.

Methods: Description through brief clinical cases of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on psychotic patients and the decompensation that it has entailed, including due to confinement measures and social isolation, associated with over-information through the media, chaos initial and the uncertainty that it caused and the associated fear.

Results: Restrictions as a result of COVID-19 have played a very relevant role as an external stressor for the appearance of psychopathological alterations, including psychotic symptoms. In addition, people who suffer from psychosis or at risk of psychotic disorder can be especially affected and trigger acute psychopathology with social isolation, loss of daily routines, unemployment, homelessness.

Conclusions: These cases are an example that shows the need for an early and effective approach to the rise in mental illnesses in circumstances of this caliber.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: stressor; Covid-19; Psychotic disorder; pandemic

EPV0513

Gender differences in reaction to Covid19 in people with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Introduction: The Covid 19 pandemic has had an enormous psychological impact in which women were mentally more affected than men (Berthelot et al 2020 - Liu et al 2020). More over it exacerbated symptoms and suffering in individuals with psychiatric disorders. The question is how did it affect individuals with autism (ASD). And if so, did it affect women and girls more than men and boys or differently.

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of the covid 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown in patients with ASD

Methods: a combination of literature review and assesment of the population of individuals with autism spectrum disorders in a large specialized unit for individuals with ASD

Results: No separate reports on individuals with ASD were found in the recent literature. Obviously the pandemic and confinement had great impact on individuals with intellectual disabilities amongst whom many individuals with comorbid developmental disorders as ADHD and/or Autism (e.g.Palacio-Ortiz et al 2020 - Guessoum et al 2020) In our population some remarkable outcomes were noted in the sense that a substantial part of the population with autism had positive experiences: e.g. clear social rules / less contact. Males enjoyed more online contact and games / experienced less loneliness - In females we found significantly more depressive symptoms, anxiety and suicidal behaviour.

Conclusions: Covid 19 has had a great psychological impact with marked gender differences. Remarkably in ASD men enjoyed some of the benefits of the confinement. In women with ASD the emotional impact was significantly higher.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism; confinement; covid 19; gender

EPV0514

Post-Covid Syndrome: A standardized assessment on subjective psychiatric and neuropsychological symptoms

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Introduction: Long-Covid or Post-COVID-19 syndrome develops during or after an infection with COVID-19 and continues for more than 12 weeks. The signs and symptoms are not explained by an alternative diagnosis. Neuropsychiatric symptoms are usually manifested as cognitive impairment (brain fog, loss of concentration or memory issues, etc.), headache, sleep disturbance,

peripheral neuropathy symptoms (pins and needles and numbness), dizziness, anosmia, symptoms of depression, anxiety and fatigue. Patients complain of reduced quality of life and impairment on daily functioning. Although the burden of disease is high there is until now very few data available, the etiopathology is still unknown and treatment strategies are not established.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to gather standardized data of patients with long-covid syndrome who suffer from neuropsychiatric symptoms in order to better understand the complexity of this syndrome.

Methods: Patients were referred from the long-covid outpatient unit of the internal medicine department to our specialized outpatient unit, so that the previous infection was confirmed. A standardized psychiatric interview and a thorough neuropsychological assessment was conducted.

Results: We will present preliminary data on psychiatric symptoms, neuropsychology and quality of life with patients with long-covid syndrome.

Conclusions: Potential treatment strategies to improve psychiatric and neurocognitive symptoms as well as improvement of quality of life will be discussed.

Disclosure: Daniela Roesch Ely and Matthias Weisbrod have a contract with Schuhfried GmbH (development of neurocognitive batteries and training programs)

Keywords: Long COVID; psychiatry; Neuropsychology

EPV0515

Suicide presentation and the risk at the time of the mandatory quarantine for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic: medico-legal and forensic aspects

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic is the most important health emergency of the 21st century. Since the high number of infected people and as there is still no specific therapy worldwide, the pandemic has been countered through the application of prevention measures based on social distancing and home isolation. These elements are known risk factors for the development of various psychiatric conditions. From a forensic point of view, these pathologies are related to a high suicide rate.

Objectives: It is no coincidence that during the previous pandemics that have occurred in history there has been a significant increase in suicides. By this work, we therefore want to highlight the psychological consequences of a pandemic and the importance of preventive strategies.

Methods: It is important to focus not only on physical well-being but also on the psychological aspects that the pandemic produces in the daily life of each individual

Results: If the infecting agent causes the death of millions of people around the world, the socio-economic context that is created indirectly determines as many deaths.

Conclusions: Therefore it is necessary to underline how it is advisable to implement preventive measures in order to significantly

reduce deaths from suicide, a problem with an important impact in the social and forensic fields.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; covid 19; emergency

EPV0519

Burnout syndrome in healthcare professionals almost two years after the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has caused major sanitary crisis worldwide. Frontline healthcare workers face many difficulties, such as: direct exposure to patients with high viral load, physical exhaustion, reorganization of workspaces, face the unusually high number of deaths among patients, colleagues or relatives and ethical issues in a tense health system.

Objectives: Provide up-to-date information of Burnout syndrome associated with exposure of healthcare workers to the COVID-19 pandemic, after almost 20 months of the declaration of pandemic by the World Health Organization.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out that included 84 healthcare workers from Spain in October 2021, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about sociodemographic aspects and the Maslach burnout inventory

Results: 62% were doctors and 29% were nurses. 70% work on the front line of Covid-19. 38% report not having been able to enjoy their vacations when they wanted. 8% admit to having had suicidal ideas. Almost 52% admit low personal fulfillment, 38.6% admit a high depersonalization count, and 45% report high emotional exhaustion. Of the total sample, 17 respondents have burnout syndrome.

Conclusions: It is necessary create strategies to promote mental well-being in health professionals exposed to COVID-19 after 20 months of active work. Protecting and identifying health care professionals who could be at high risk for developing a mental health pathology or detecting Burnout syndrome in them should be the priority of public health post pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Healthcare professionals; burnout; mental health; Covid-19

EPV0520

Covid-19: knowledge, risk perception, trust and vaccination readiness among German medical students

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgency for innovative vaccine strategies since the best of vaccines cannot be useful if people do not accept vaccinations. The current situation suggests that vaccinology has been ignored in the medical curriculum and needs more representation in teaching.