

Introduction: The various restrictions and physical distancing introduced in Russia in early months of COVID-19 pandemic could have a particular impact on people who use alcohol and create new needs for prevention and treatment of associated disorders.

Objectives: The study was aimed at assessing changes in alcohol consumption among users of online social networks in Russia.

Methods: During June–September 2020, 1518 adult users (18+) of the most popular social networks in Russia (Odnoklassniki, VKontakte, Facebook, Twitter), completed an anonymous online survey regarding alcohol use changes in the first months of COVID-19 pandemic. Binary logistic regression was used to estimate associations of increased alcohol consumption with socio-demographic and pandemic-related factors.

Results: 35.4% of men and 25.6% of women increased their frequency of drinking; 24.9% of men and 17.7% of women increased their typical one-time volume of alcohol consumption, and 28.5% of men and 27.9% of women increased frequency of heavy episodic drinking in the early months of pandemic. After mutual adjustment of independent variables, age 18–29 years ($OR=1.710$; 95% CI 1.002–2.917), very strong restrictions of everyday life (3.127; 1.011–9.675) and severe negative consequences in relation to professional or financial situation due to spread of SARS-CoV-2 (2.247; 1.131–4.465) were positively associated with increase in frequency of drinking. The odds of increase in frequency of heavy episodic drinking were more than twice higher (2.329; 1.001–5.428) among those who experienced severe negative consequences to their professional/financial situation. Higher typical frequency, larger one-time volume of alcohol use, and higher frequency of heavy episodic drinking before pandemic were positively associated with increase of alcohol consumption in early months of pandemic.

Conclusions: Timely monitoring of changes in alcohol consumption during pandemic can allow prevention of alcohol-related disorders, including mental disorders, among users of online social networks.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social networks; Russia; alcohol; Covid-19

EPP0580

COVID-19: first and second wave impact on outpatient service users of FACT or autism teams in the Netherlands

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Introduction: Most research on COVID-19 effects has focused on the general population. Here we measure its impact on Dutch FACT and autism outpatient service users during both waves.

Objectives: This study aimed to: 1) investigate participants' mental health, 2) assess experiences with outpatient services, and 3) assess respondents' experiences with governmental measures in the Netherlands during the first and second wave of COVID-19.

Methods: Respondents (wave 1: $n=100$; wave 2: $n=150$) reported on mental health, experiences with outpatient care, government measures and information services in an online survey.

Results: Findings demonstrate happiness was rated an average of 6 out of 10, 70% of respondents scored below average on resilience, positive consequences for mental health (ordered world, reflection time) during both waves were similar, and prominent negative consequences included decreased social interactions and increased or new problems regarding mental health and daily functioning from wave 1–2. Lifestyle changed in 50% in both waves, although only slightly attributed to the pandemic. Substance use during both waves hardly changed. Mental healthcare continuation was highly appreciated in both waves (75–80% scored ≥ 7 on 10-point scale). (Video)calling was the most frequently mentioned positive care experience; missing face-to-face contact with care providers considered most negative. COVID-19 measures were less doable in the second wave. Vaccination willingness approximated 70%.

Conclusions: Results show a nuanced, but clear picture of experiences during both waves. Continuation of services through telehealth was well-received. Monitoring of long-term impact is needed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; TeleHealth; Psychosis; government measures

EPP0581

Assessment of Relapse in Patients with Schizophrenia during COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: People with schizophrenia could be more substantially influenced by the emotional stress brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in relapses or worsening of an already existing mental health condition because of the high susceptibility to stress.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the presence of relapse and its risk factors among patients with schizophrenia during the era of COVID 19 pandemic.

Methods: This study included 90 adults who met DSM-5 criteria for schizophrenia and were diagnosed by (SCID-I) Arabic version and who are following up at the outpatient psychiatric clinic, Zagazig University Hospital, Egypt, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) measuring severity of symptoms, Compliance Rating Scale (CRS) and World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0). scales were conducted on those patients before COVID-19 pandemic from January to April 2019 and repeated on September to November 2020 during COVID 19 pandemic to compare clinical parameters between those two periods as to detect any deterioration in their clinical state.

Results: The mean score of compliance rating scale (CRS) was decreased after COVID-19 pandemic compared to before COVID 19 ($P<0.001$). The mean score of PANSS scale positive subscale (P) had increased after COVID-19 pandemic compared to before COVID 19 ($P<0.001$).

Conclusions: There was a deterioration of the clinical state of schizophrenic patients during COVID-19 pandemic especially the positive symptoms and following up the news about COVID-

19 regularly, decreased level of family support, lower level of compliance with treatment, and having a family member with COVID-19 infection or death were the risk factors for relapse.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: compliance; Covid-19; Relapse; schizophrénia

EPP0582

COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among breast cancer patients in East Avenue Medical Center

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Introduction: Vaccine hesitancy has been an ongoing complex public issue in the Philippines posing threats to progress against preventable outbreaks and significant morbidity and mortality from COVID-19. Patients with cancer were not included in the initial vaccine trials against COVID-19 hence the plausible explanation behind vaccine hesitancy in this population. This study attempts to determine the factors affecting a patient diagnosed with breast cancer to receive COVID-19 vaccine based on constructs from the Health Beliefs Model (HBM).

Objectives: To determine the factors affecting a Filipino diagnosed with breast cancer to receive COVID-19 vaccine, namely; perceived susceptibility and severity to COVID-19 and perceived benefits and barriers to getting a vaccination against COVID-19.

Methods: A single- center, descriptive, cross-sectional study in patients diagnosed with breast cancer was conducted to assess COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy.

Results: A total of 85 eligible breast cancer patients were included in the analyses. Age, socio-economic factors, and presence of co-morbidities and metastasis were not significantly associated with COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. Concerns on efficacy, safety, faulty or fake vaccine, as well as if the vaccine was taken by many in the public were significantly associated with hesitancy ($p < 0.05$) when taken as individual factors. The perception of COVID-19 vaccine safety under the perceived barriers construct was found to be the only significant factor to predict vaccine hesitancy (OR= 4.737, CI 1.75, 12.82).

Conclusions: Interventions that focus on perceived barriers are most crucial in order to increase vaccination rate among breast cancer patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; breast cancer; vaccine hesitancy

EPP0583

Adherence to the Recommendations from the Portuguese General Directorate of Health (GDH) during the COVID-19 pandemic: fear or prosocial behaviour?

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Introduction: During a public health crisis, preventive measures are essential. However, to make them effective, all citizens must be engaged.

Objectives: To analyse the differential role of individual and contextual variables in the adherence to public health recommendations.

Methods: 1376 adults (70.5% female; mean age=35.55±14.27) completed a survey between September/2020 and May/2021 with: Adherence Scale to the Recommendations during COVID-19 (ASR-COVID19; evaluates three dimensions of adherence), Fear of Covid-19 Scale (FCV19S) and Toronto and Coimbra Prosocial Behaviour Questionnaire (ProBeQ; assesses empathy and altruism).

Results: Adherence did not differ between individuals with or without personal or family history of COVID-19 infection. ASR-COVID19 and all dimensions were positively correlated to ProBeQ's altruism and empathy (from $r = -.32$ to $r = .54$); FCV19S correlated positively to total adherence score and house sanitation (from $r = .18$ to $r = .26$; all $p < .01$). Linear regressions revealed that altruism and empathy (first model), as well as fear of Covid-19 (second model), were significant predictors of adherence; however, while the first model explained $\cong 28\%$ of its variance, the second (FCV19S as independent variable) only explained $\cong 3\%$. Regression models performed in a subsample of participants with personal or family history of COVID-19 revealed that only empathy, but not altruism, was a significant predictor of adherence; in this subsample, fear was no longer a significant predictor of adherence, except for lockdown and use of teleservices.

Conclusions: Based on our results, we suggest health care providers and public health campaigns should take into consideration social solidarity and altruism, as well as previous experiences, when appealing to public's engagement in health behaviour.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: altruism; Covid-19; fear; Empathy

EPP0584

Depressive symptoms and health-related quality of life in critical COVID-19 survivors: Preliminary results of 1-year follow-up

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Introduction: A higher risk of mental health consequences in critical COVID-19 patients is expected due to several reasons,