

relatively low doses of antipsychotics was possible with a mean length of stay of 7.25 ± 2.86 days. In two of the cases the delirious content was predominantly marked by the coronavirus itself.

Conclusions: It has been suggested that the intense psychosocial stress associated with a new life-threatening disease and national lockdown restrictions could be triggers for new-onset psychotic disorders. Some authors have reported cases similar to ours, which means that we could be experiencing and increase in the incidence of psychotic disorders due to the exceptional circumstances we are living around the world.

Keywords: COVID-19; pandemic; Acute and transient psychotic disorder; Reactive psychosis

EPP0286

Relationship between fear of COVID-19 and individual factors – a preliminary study

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Introduction: Fear associated to infectious diseases is directly related with their transmission rate, morbidity and mortality. High levels of fear associated with COVID-19 can affect people's ability to act and think rationally. In a time of pandemics, it is essential to understand individual factors that might be associated to higher vulnerability to stress and fear.

Objectives: To analyse: a) correlations between Fear of Covid-19 and clinical and sociodemographic characteristics; b) the mediator role of repetitive negative thinking on the relationship between personality traits and Fear of Covid-19.

Methods: 234 adults (75.6% women; mean age = 29.53 ± 12.51) completed an on-line survey with the Portuguese version of the Fear of Covid-19 Scale (FCV-19S) and other questionnaires to evaluate clinical and sociodemographic characteristics (years of education, perceived physical and mental health and infection by Covid-19), Personality (NEO-FFI-20) and Repetitive negative thinking (PTQ-15). SPSS and Process Macro (Hays, 2020) were used.

Results: FCV-19 mean scores were significantly higher in women and significantly correlated with years of education ($r = -.14$) ($p < .05$). History of previous/current Covid-19 infection did not significantly distinguish FCV-19 scores and they did not correlate with perceived health. FCV-19 correlated significantly with neuroticism and PTQ total and dimensional scores ($r > .20$, $p < .01$). Both Repetitive thinking and Cognitive interference were mediators of the relationship between neuroticism and fear of COVID, even after controlling for gender and education.

Conclusions: This study provides preliminary evidence on individual factors that might be associated to the emotional response to the Covid-19 pandemics, aiming to facilitate public health initiatives to ease people's fears in a near future.

Keywords: COVID-19; Fear of COVID-19; Personality; Repetitive negative thinking

EPP0287

Psychopathological consequences related to COVID-19 infection: The most relevant reactions of the general population

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Introduction: As a result of the emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak caused by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection in the Chinese city of Wuhan, a situation of socio-economic crisis and profound psychological distress rapidly occurred worldwide.

Objectives: This work aimed to comprehensively review the current literature about the impact of COVID-19 infection on the mental health in the general population.

Methods: A detailed review has been conducted in order to identify the main psychopathological consequences related to Covid-19 infection in the general population.

Results: Various psychological problems and important consequences in terms of mental health including stress, anxiety, depression, frustration, uncertainty during COVID-19 outbreak emerged progressively. The psychological impact of quarantine related to COVID-19 infection has been additionally documented together with the most relevant psychological reactions in the general population related to COVID-19 outbreak.

Conclusions: The role of risk and protective factors against the potential to develop psychiatric disorders in vulnerable individuals with Covid-19 infection need to be carefully addressed in the clinical practice.

Keywords: COVID-19 infection; mental health; preventive strategies; Psychological Distress

EPP0288

Portuguese version of the fear of COVID-19 scale – psychometric study

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Introduction: More than in other conditions, fear is associated with infectious diseases, and is directly associated with its transmission rate, morbidity and mortality. High levels of fear can affect the individual's ability to think clearly, react proportionately and make rational decisions