EPV0444

The intensity of coronavirus anxiety and its associations with depressive symptoms and burnout among Polish nurses and firefighters: a preliminary cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Nurses and firefighters are professions characterized by exposure to high occupational stress.
Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the intensity of coronavirus anxiety and its associations with depressive symptoms and burnout in samples of Polish nurses and firefighters during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Methods: Fifty nurses and 55 firefighters were recruited for the study. Respondents were administered the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale-Revised (CESD-R) and the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (OLBI). Descriptive statistics, Pearson product-moment correlations and one-way ANOVA were used to analyze the data.
Results: Nurses scored significantly higher than firefighters on the CAS ($M = 2.76$, $SD = 4.18$ vs. $M = 1.15$, $SD = 2.24$; $p < 0.05$), the CESD-R ($M = 11.64$, $SD = 10.80$ vs. $M = 5.85$, $SD = 7.34$; $p < 0.01$) and both dimensions of the OLBI, i.e. exhaustion ($M = 2.38$, $SD = 0.56$ vs. $M = 1.91$, $SD = 0.55$; $p < 0.001$) and disengagement from work ($M = 2.28$, $SD = 0.48$ vs. $M = 1.93$, $SD = 0.43$; $p < 0.001$). In the both study groups coronavirus anxiety significantly correlated with depressive symptoms and exhaustion, and only in nurses also with disengagement from work.
Conclusions: This study demonstrated that coronavirus anxiety was more pronounced in nurses than in firefighters. The findings provide preliminary evidence for the positive associations of coronavirus anxiety with depressive symptoms and burnout in both groups.

EPV0443

The impact of Covid-19 on the Mental Health of the Portuguese Population

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Introduction: Covid-19 does not only have repercussions on the physical level, representing a new way of life, both individually and in society. The pandemic results in invisible consequences for the population's mental health.
Objectives: This study aimed to explore the consequences of Covid-19 on mental health in Portugal with a view to understanding and promoting the well-being and happiness of the Portuguese.
Methods: The study included 111 young people and adults, aged between 18 and 58 years (M= 21.81, SD= 5.34), with 43.7% males and 52.7% females. A sociodemographic questionnaire was applied to all participants, as well as the Échelle de Mesure des Manifestations du Bien-Être Psychologique (ÈMMBEP; Massé et al., 1998 - Portuguese translation by Monteiro, Tavares & Pereira, 2012) which translates into a response scale 5-point Likert type, with five subscales, including happiness. In addition, a semistructured interview with data collection instruments was administered.
Results: The results obtained demonstrate the negative impact of Covid-19 on the level of well-being, regardless of the participant's gender or age.
Conclusions: The data presented point to the need to sensitize individuals to the risk of the pandemic in terms of mental health, thus increasing society's awareness of the psychological effects of this new global disease. Therefore, coping mechanisms are essential to promote well-being and successfully overcome the pandemic.

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Assessment of cognitive disorders in Covid-19 patients in Tunisia

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Introduction: Since the beginning of the pandemic, the Sars-cov2 virus remains unclear concerning its clinical manifestations and its sequelae. Few studies have evaluated the existence of cognitive impairment in patients with COVID-19 and estimated its imputability in the development of these disorders.
Objectives: The objectives of this study is to assess cognitive disorders in post-COVID patients.
Methods: A descriptive observational survey was conducted by the psychiatry department of Mongi Slim hospital in Tunis-Tunisia during May-June 2021 among covid-19 patients selected at the first post covid consultation (at 1 month). First, sociodemographic and clinical data were collected, then the evaluation of the cognitive disorders was carried using many scales: MMS (mini mental state), FAB, TMT and the maze task.