

and anxiety ($r_{xy} = -0.308$, $p < 0.05$), microsocial support was associated with depression ($r_{xy} = -0.430$, $p < 0.01$) and anxiety ($r_{xy} = -0.330$, $p < 0.05$), social well-being with depression ($r_{xy} = -0.375$, $p < 0.01$), anxiety ($r_{xy} = -0.448$, $p < 0.01$) and stress ($r_{xy} = -0.362$, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: During the second pandemic wave, the social well-being was most strongly associated with emotional well-being among patients living with HIV. This indicates that different types of social support are essential for this group of patients. Therefore, state authorities should pay special attention to the social welfare of this group of patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0376

Emotional reactions and baseline beliefs among people living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: People living with HIV are at risk to develop depression, anxiety, and stress. During the pandemic, their access to medical and social care has decreased. Baseline beliefs affect the experience of mental trauma.

Objectives: The study aimed to determine the levels of depression, anxiety, and stress and assess the baseline beliefs among people living with HIV. In addition, the relationship of emotional reactions to baseline beliefs was analysed.

Methods: Data were collected from February 28 to July 11, 2021, using a Google form that we developed. Fifty-nine HIV-positive patients participated in the study. The DASS-21 was used to determine depression, anxiety, and stress levels, and the WAS-37 was used to examine baseline beliefs. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found that 64 % of the respondents had no symptoms of depression, 61 % of patients reported no anxiety, and 71 % had no stress. Mean values on the scales of "Benevolence in the World" ($M = 30.4 \pm 7.1$) and "Justice" ($M = 20.5 \pm 4.6$) were below the mean normative values for the Russian population. In contrast, the scales of "Self-Image" ($M = 30.1 \pm 5.4$), "Luck" ($M = 29.5 \pm 7.3$), and "Controlling beliefs" ($M = 27.1 \pm 4.4$) were above the mean. Depression was associated with all types of baseline beliefs, anxiety was associated only with benevolence in the world ($r_{xy} = -0.309$, $p < 0.05$), and stress was associated with benevolence ($r_{xy} = -0.281$, $p < 0.05$) and luck ($r_{xy} = -0.258$, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: During the COVID-19, beliefs about the world's benevolence are associated with emotional well-being among people living with HIV.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0377

Relationship of life-meaning orientations, depression, anxiety and stress among patients living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The pandemic is an undeniably stressful factor on a planetary scale. Life meaning, specific meaning-life orientations, and aspects of locus of control mediate one's relationship to one's life circumstances. Thus, the noetic part of human existence can relate to the perception of the pandemic.

Objectives: The study aimed to examine the relationship between life-meaning orientations and nonspecific emotional reactions in HIV-infected patients during the second wave of the pandemic.

Methods: The data were collected from February to July 2021 using a Google form we developed. Fifty-nine HIV-positive patients participated in the study. We used the Purpose-in-Life Test to examine life-meaning orientations and the DASS-21 to diagnose depression, anxiety, and stress. Both questionnaires were adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We obtained the following mean values on the PiLT scales: "general index of life meaningfulness" — $M = 94.39 \pm 19.71$; "goals in life" — $M = 30.80 \pm 7.75$; "life process" — $M = 26.93 \pm 6.66$; "life performance" — $M = 23.69 \pm 6.66$; "locus of control — Me" — $M = 19.61 \pm 5.05$; "locus of control — life" — $M = 25.90 \pm 7.43$. All PiLT scales had statistically significant negative correlations with depression, anxiety, and stress, except "life process," which was not associated with anxiety ($r_{xy} = -0.215$, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: In the COVID-19 pandemic, life meaningfulness, ability to manage life, and freedom of choice may be considered as predictors of emotional well-being among patients living with HIV. The method of the existential psychotherapy can be effective apply among this group of patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0378

Individual behaviour self-regulation and emotional reactions among patients living with HIV during the second wave of the new coronavirus pandemic in Russia

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Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the need to adapt to rapidly changing external conditions has increased dramatically.