

Introduction: In the midst of a global pandemic with a rising death toll, the children's mental health can be easily overlooked in the country's response. But this overlook would have devastating consequences for years to come.

Objectives: The objective of this research is to compare children's physical and mental development before, during and after the situation of social isolation caused by the pandemic of COVID-19.

Methods: The parents/guardians of 100 children aged between 0 and 5 years and 11 months old were asked to answer questions based on the ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaire III), containing questions related to Communication, Gross Motor, Fine Motor, Problem Solving, and Personal-Social and ASQ- SE (Ages and Stages Questionnaires Social-Emotional) addressing issues of self-regulation, compliance, social-communication, adaptive functioning, autonomy, and affect. In addition, behavioral issues related to children's mental health will be included, such as: aggressiveness, insomnia, lack of appetite, apathy, sadness, tiredness, lack of interest, hyperactivity, manias, tantrum, morning among others. Child development data will be collected before and during quarantine / isolation and later, in a second stage, after the end of social isolation.

Results: The data will be analyzed in order to characterize child behavior before, during and after the period of social isolation, correlating the different areas of child development, especially mental health.

Conclusions: As argued, socially isolated children are at increased risk of health problems in adulthood. Furthermore, studies on social isolation have demonstrated that a lack of social relationships negatively impacts the development of the brain's structure.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; mental health; language; Child development

EPV0153

Psychosis secondary to indomethacin. A case report

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Introduction: Indomethacin, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory treatment used in various inflammatory diseases, is one of the drugs that has been related to the appearance of psychotic symptoms as a side effect.

Objectives: Point out the importance of knowing the possible psychiatric symptoms that some drugs can cause as a side effect.

Methods: Description of a clinical case and bibliography review.

Results: We present the case of a 71-year-old woman, with no previous mental health history, who is referred by her primary care physician due to the presence of auditory hallucinations and self-referential ideas. As a somatic history, the patient presented Rheumatoid Arthritis under control by rheumatology and acoustic neuroma, under control by neurosurgery. Treatment with Risperidone was started, up to 2 mg, which helped control her symptoms. After an exhaustive study of her situation, the possibility that her symptoms were a side effect of her usual treatment was raised. It was evidenced that the patient had taken a higher dose of

Indomethacin than prescribed by the rheumatologist, reason why its daily intake was suspended, and subsequently an improvement and even suppression of symptoms was seen. Later, due to a misunderstanding, the drug was reintroduced, and symptoms appeared again.

Conclusions: The appearance of psychotic symptoms has been related to the intake of various drugs, including Indomethacin. It is essential to carry out a differential diagnosis if psychotic symptoms appear in the subject.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Indomethacin; COVID-19

EPV0156

Neutropenia in patients treated with clozapine during COVID-19 infection

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Introduction: Clozapine is the most effective antipsychotic for treatment resistant schizophrenia but adverse reactions to clozapine include neutropenia. Patients with COVID-19 infection frequently experience lymphopenia, but not neutropenia. The impact of clozapine treatment in the presence of COVID-19 is unknown

Objectives: Show 2 cases of neutropenia in patients treated with long-term clozapine during COVID-19 infection.

Methods: Subjects: 48 admitted patients to a long-stay psychiatric unit. COVID-19 infection confirmed by positive nasopharyngeal swab for viral ribonucleic acid of SARS-CoV-2. Hematological controls between March and April 2020.

Results: 16 patients (33%) treated with clozapine. 18 patients (37.5%) had COVID-19 infection, of which 5 (10.4%) were treated with clozapine; 2 presented neutropenia. 1- 56-year-old woman diagnosed with schizophrenia on clozapine since 2009. Begins to have a dry cough and fever with positive COVID-19 swab (day 0). Slight leukopenia without neutropenia was observed on day 1. On day 7, neutropenia was observed with an absolute neutrophil count (ANC) of 1100. We decided to suspend clozapine and to initiate daily hematological controls. The ANC on day 8 was 970. Over the next few days the ANC will progressively improve until neutropenia resolved (day 22). 2- 55-year-old woman who required a transfer to a general hospital because of respiratory complications from COVID-19. She presented significant leukopenia ($1.01 \times 10^3/uL$) and neutropenia (ANC 100). Clozapine was not withdrawn. She was treated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.

Conclusions: An urgent full blood count will be required to exclude neutropenia with appropriate action. Further research will be needed to clarify the possible relationship between COVID-19, clozapine and neutropenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: clozapine; neutropenia; COVID-19

EPV0157

Tunisians peoples dealing with death in COVID-19 pandemic: Lived experiences of grief

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Introduction: As Dame Cecily Saunders said, “How people die remains in the memory of those who live on.” For Muslim people, funerals and burial procedures are crucial moments that help them come to terms with the loss of a loved one. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted usual experiences of grief since funerals and burials are held without the presence of family. Approaches to support grief are needed to be adapted to these particular circumstances.

Objectives: Describe the lived experiences of grief of the Muslim Tunisian family for patients who died due to COVID -19.

Methods: This was a qualitative study with a phenomenological approach. Data of patients who died due to COVID -19 were collected. One family member or more of each deceased was contacted. Semi directive interview was conducted to help participants to describe the lived experience.

Results: 30 persons participated in this study. The reactions of participants towards death were crying, being sad, and being choked. The reactions of grief were influenced by several factors. These included: the circumstances of the deceased, relationship with him, the hospitalization in an intensive care unit, doctors' expectation, and the average length of stay in hospitals before the death. Islamic religious beliefs influenced the way family experienced grief, mainly toward the management of the dead body and the imposed funeral protocol.

Conclusions: This study describes the devastating impact of COVID-19 toward lived experiences of grief of Muslim Tunisian. In light of these results, grief therapies should be adapted and evaluated in this population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Grief; Muslim tunisian family; COVID-19; lived experiences

EPV0159

The impact of COVID-19 lockdown - case report

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Introduction: In early 2020, governments started to implement different forms of public health measures, from physical distancing recommendations, to stay-at-home orders, to limit the propagation of COVID-19. Here we report the case of a 41-year-old woman, with a diagnosis of panic disorder. During the end of the lockdown, the patient presented psychopathological worsening, from her fear of

Covid-19 infection, stemming from a heart failure disease and concerns regarding the hygiene and safety measures of those around her.

Objectives: Presentation of a clinical vignette.

Methods: Selection and analysis of clinical case and review of the literature using PubMed database.

Results: The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease had a huge impact on a personal, social, and economic level for the world population. The rise of fear and anxiety among people due to uncertainty about the disease are coupled with essential yet disruptive measures such as lockdowns and quarantines. The chronically ill population are especially vulnerable during such circumstances and require addressing their physical health and any psychological difficulties they might experience, being at higher risk of suffering physically from the pandemic's disease as well as psychologically from the implemented countermeasures.

Conclusions: This vignette provides a case where a person's psychiatric conditions are worsened due to the end of a pandemic lockdown, rather than the lockdown itself. Additional work should aim at comparing the experiences of the different countries affected by the pandemic in order to understand the size of the psychological impact, the potential risk and protective factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; Anxiety; lockdown; mental health

EPV0162

Psychological impact and coping strategies of medical students during university closure due to COVID-19 in a state university in Sri Lanka – an online survey

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Introduction: Loss of routine, disengagement from peers and adapting to distant learning during the pandemic may lead to psychological distress in medical students. Psychological impact of the pandemic on medical students has not been assessed in Sri Lanka

Objectives: To identify the psychological impact and coping strategies of medical students during the pandemic.

Methods: An online survey was done among 527 medical students in a state Medical Faculty in Sri Lanka. Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) was used to measure psychological impact.

Results: The main worries among the students was upcoming exams (74.4%, n=389) and taking a longer time than expected to complete their undergraduate medical education (68.1%, n=356). 68.7% (n=362) of the respondents experienced difficulty in working up the initiative to do things and 62.6% (n=330) had tendency to overreact to situations. Depressive symptoms were present in 40.8%, anxiety in 34% and high levels of stress were seen in 24.7%. In 10.8% depression was severe and anxiety was severe in 10.3%. Depression (p<0.01), anxiety (p<0.05) and stress (p<0.01) were significantly higher in students with a past history of psychiatric disorders. Depression, anxiety or stress was not associated with the gender, ethnicity, family income or living circumstances.