

²Psychology Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and ³Marketing and Communication Department, Athens University of Economics and Business, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The investigation of alcohol use and its correlates during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is of utmost importance.

Objectives: This study aimed to examine alcohol use during COVID-19 pandemic, while nationwide lockdowns were in effect in Greece, and its relationship with demographic, clinical, and psychosocial factors.

Methods: The study included 378 individuals (225 women) with a mean age of 30.22 years who completed an online questionnaire during the third wave of the pandemic while restriction measures were in effect (March to April 2021). Participants completed Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S), Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced Inventory (Brief-COPE) and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS).

Results: According to the results, alcohol use was negatively associated with COVID-19 fear ($p = 0.011$), and positively associated with anxiety ($p = 0.024$), depression ($p < 0.001$) and avoidance-focused coping strategies ($p = 0.003$). Furthermore, perceived social support emerged as a significant protective factor against alcohol use. Men presented higher alcohol use levels compared to women ($p = 0.002$). Additionally, individuals identified as problematic users, based on AUDIT scores, displayed increased levels of anxiety ($p = 0.028$) and depression ($p = 0.017$) and used avoidance-focused coping strategies to a greater extent ($p < 0.001$). Of note, higher alcohol use was observed in participants who lived alone ($p < 0.001$) and in those whose work status had changed during the pandemic ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusions: Our findings highlight the importance of identifying individuals with problematic alcohol use, as well as recognizing crucial psychosocial factors related to alcohol use especially during the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0153

Clinical and demographic characteristics of hospitalized patients with COVID-19 referred to a Consultation - Liaison Psychiatry Unit

A. Papadopoulou^{1*}, V. Efstathiou², E. Koliou¹, K. Papazachos¹, A. Barbari¹, N. Kollia¹, A. Karvouni¹, I. Theodoridou¹, E. Rizos¹ and N. Smyrnis¹

¹Second Department of Psychiatry, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, "Attikon" University General Hospital and

²Psychology Department, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: There is accumulating evidence that SARS-CoV-2 infection, apart from physical complications, can cause a variety of

symptoms related to mental health, either during the acute phase of the infection or following the resolution of acute COVID-19 (i.e., long-COVID).

Objectives: To investigate the demographic and clinical characteristics of a sample of hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

Methods: Data were collected from 1 January 2021 to 31 May 2022. In particular, clinical and demographic characteristics of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 at the "Attikon" University General Hospital and who were referred for assessment to the Consultation Liaison Psychiatry unit were collected and analyzed.

Results: During the study period, 107 patients, 66 men (62%) and 41 women (38%) with a mean age of 63 years, with COVID-19 were referred to the Consultation Liaison Psychiatry unit for evaluation. Among them, 58 (54.6%) had a previous psychiatric history, while 49 (45.4%) were assessed for the first time by a mental health professional. The most frequent psychiatric manifestations included anxiety manifestations [38 patients (36%)], delirium [37 patients (35%)] and depressive manifestations [15 patients (14%)].

Conclusions: The description of demographic and clinical characteristics of hospitalized COVID-19 patients with concurrent psychiatric manifestations highlights the importance of early clinical detection of psychiatric comorbidity by physicians with a view to ensuring that patients' needs are supported in an integrated, holistic and patient-centric manner.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0154

infection and vaccination of Covid-19 rates in the psychiatric department of Monastir

B. Amamou*, M. BEN MBAREK, L. GASSAB, I. BETBOUT, F. ZAAFRANE and L. GAHA

Psychiatry, faculty of medicine of Monastir, university of monastir, Monastir, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented challenges for the global health system. In this context, we have suggested as a research hypothesis that during this global health crisis, people with mental disorders, due to the phenomenon of "under medicalization", would be more affected by Covid infection and would have less chance to be vaccinated.

Objectives: To calculate the infection rate and vaccination rate for COVID-19 in patients with mental disorders.

Methods: This is a descriptive and cross-sectional study that took place over a period of one month (from March 2, 2022 to April 2, 2022) and involved patients attending the outpatient department of psychiatry at the Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital in Monastir.

It was conducted using a predeveloped survey with 15 questions exploring sociodemographic characteristics, history of Covid infection (personal infection, hospitalization, infection in the family, death in the family...) and vaccination for Covid-19 and its modalities.

Results: The medium age of our sample was 44.9 ± 13.7 years. The average duration of illness was 12.5 years and the average number of hospitalizations was 1.65.

Psychotic disorders were the most represented, 57.1%, compared to mood disorders and anxiety disorders.