

June 2020. The questionnaire included sociodemographic information, coping strategies, changes in income and working conditions and psychological distress (K10 Scale).

Results: 3102 participants over 18 years answered the questionnaire. 69.9% reported psychological distress mainly women (82.2%), members of the public health system (59%), dependent workers (39.8%), people who suffered income reduction (36.8%), and those who changed their employment status (26.4%). Participants who presented income reduction were 1.83 times more likely to present psychological distress than those without changes ($p < 0.001$)

Conclusions: Pandemic crisis had impacted population health, especially in some specific groups that could be targeted for future interventions.

Keywords: psychosocial; COVID-19; Chile; mental health

EPP0276

Digital solutions for mental health care during the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic qualitative review and swot analysis

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Introduction: Since its early stages, the Covid-19 outbreak has posed immense challenges for effective, scalable and rapid interventions. Telehealth approaches have been considered as key part of an effective pandemic response.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the role of digital solutions in fighting the mental health needs during COVID-19 outbreak.

Methods: This review was conducted through searching four databases including PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Science Direct. Inclusion criteria included studies clearly defining any use of telehealth services in all aspects of mental health care during COVID-19 outbreak, published from December 31, 2019 to October 31, 2020, written in English language and published in peer-reviewed journals. Narrative synthesis was undertaken to summarize the findings according a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis.

Results: 62 studies met the inclusion out of the 278 search results. Data converged on: strengths in minimizing the risk of Covid-19 transmission, reduction of travel time and costs, comparable effectiveness to in-person care; weaknesses i.e. decreased ability to detect non-verbal cues, lower therapeutic alliance, possible technical connection problems; opportunities in improving the healthcare system and expanding its accessibility for patients also for the future; threats such as privacy and legal issues, and risk to overlook vulnerable populations (e.g. elderly, marginalized ethnic minorities).

Conclusions: In the midst of a global mental health emergency, telehealth may represent a "virtually perfect" solution. However, further implementations facing issues of quality, justice and healthcare equity are required to ensure that all patients receive the care they need.

Keywords: telehealth; COVID-19; health equity; review

EPP0277

Anxiety and coping in the situation of pandemic as factors of sleep-related complaints during lockdown

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Introduction: Sleep-related complaints are among the most common during pandemic, along with anxiety and depression (Huang, Zhao 2020, Rajkumar 2020). Their prevalence is associated with anxiety about the pandemic (Roy et al., 2020), online information search (Moghanibashi-Mansourieh, 2020, Wang et al., 2020).

Objectives: The aim was to reveal relationship between the type anxiety and coping during pandemic and sleep-related complaints after 3-4 weeks of lockdown.

Methods: 203 adults aged 18 to 59 years filled situational version COPE (Carver et al., 1989) and scales measuring anxiety of infection and pandemic consequences (Tkhostov, Rasskazova, 2020) in the mid-April 2020 after 2-3 weeks of lockdown in Russia. After 3-4 weeks, they filled in a modified insomnia severity index (Morin, 1991) appraising how much worse their sleep and daytime functioning during this period (Cronbach's alpha .62-.73).

Results: Prevalence of sleep and day functioning related complaints during lockdown varied 19.3%-30.5%. Complaints were associated with anxiety only if it reaches dysfunctional level (interfering with daily activities, $r = .17-.34$, $p < .05$) and coping strategy of mental disengagement ($r = .15-.19$, $p < .05$). Sleep complaints were related to substance use to cope with lockdown problems while complaints on daytime functioning correlated were more common among young respondents ($r = -0.22$, $p < .01$).

Conclusions: Complaints about poor sleep during a pandemic are not related to the general severity of pandemic anxiety, but to the dysfunctional level of anxiety and attempts to avoid it. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-013-00740.

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Keywords: lockdown; Anxiety; coping; sleep-related complaints

EPP0278

For control of COVID-19: the development of regular mass testing of COVID-19 in old age psychiatry wards.

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Introduction: COVID-19, was declared a pandemic by World Health Organisation on March 11, 2020. Older people with dementia or those with multimorbidity are more vulnerable to infection

with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus responsible for the development of COVID-19. Given absence of a vaccine or treatment, prevention is the fundamental aspect of COVID-19 control. This requires early identification of contagious people with COVID-19 and isolation keeping them apart from non infected group of people. Early identification of infection in elderly with dementia or functional psychiatric condition is often difficult, due to difficulty in obtaining history or evaluating medical symptoms.

Objectives: 1) To establish the current standards of interventions provided at the unit to control COVID-19, with current recommendation by Government guidance. 2) To address difficulties in early identification of people of COVID-19 in Old Age Psychiatry wards. 3) To introduce sustainable interventions aimed at controlling COVID-19 risk, targeted to this group.

Methods: Trust guidance for COVID-19 testing on the ward and guidance of isolation were reviewed. Literature review of currently available scientific evidence for testing for controlling COVID-19 was conducted.

Results: We have created a bi-weekly mass testing guidance for Old Age Psychiatry inpatient wards with clear guidance of when to start isolation and when to stop isolation.

Conclusions: There is no specific interventions to target older adult within our service currently and it was felt that it is necessary to develop a sustainable mass testing programme for this group of people for control of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19; Mass testing; old age psychiatry; SARS-CoV-2

EPP0279

Depression and anxiety consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic: A longitudinal cohort study with university students

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Introduction: For young people, just as in the general population, COVID-19 caused many changes in their lives. The literature review has shown an increased risk for mental illness symptoms as a consequence of the pandemic.

Objectives: With this study, we aimed to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in university students' anxiety and depression symptoms.

Methods: This study is part of a larger longitudinal research on university students' mental health with the Portuguese version of The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Portuguese version of the Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) data with evaluations on January, May and October 2019 and June 2020, as well as socio-demographic information.

Results: 341 university students (257 females and 84 males) were included in this study, with a mean age of 19.91 (SD=1.58). In June 2020, the mean for perceived well-being loss was 60.47%

(SD=26.56) and 59.54% (SD=28.95) for mental health loss. In the PHQ-9, the proportion of students with scores equal or above 15 ranged between 22.6% and 25.5% in 2019, however, in June 2020, the proportion was significantly higher (37.0%). The proportion of GAD-7 scores above the cut-off 10 ranged between 46.0% and 47.8% in 2019, and, in 2020, 64.5% of the students scored 10 or above. Compared with preceding trends, PHQ-9 scores were 3.11 (CI=2.40-3.83) higher than expected, and GAD-7 scores were 3.56 (CI=2.75-5.37) higher.

Conclusions: COVID-19 had a negative impact on depressive and anxiety symptoms in university students, in line with the literature and confirming the vulnerability of young people in such uncertain times.

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

EPP0280

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of healthcare professionals and associated factors: A review of literature

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic represents a stressful event for humanity. The spread of this disease mainly affects health professionals and interests them closely.

Objectives: Identify the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of healthcare personnels and associated factors exposing them to increased psychological fragility.

Methods: The current article is a narrative review of the existing literature. A search on electronic database like PubMed was undertaken using the search terms "coronavirus mental health healthcare workers". 20 articles were included in this review.

Results: Studies revealed that health care workers have presented considerable psychiatric symptoms such as anxiety, depression, PTSD, stress, insomnia, somatization, mental and physical exhaustion, addiction and obsessive compulsive symptoms. The prevalence of these symptoms varies from study to another with almost a more notable prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms. The following factors that predispose to developing mental distress were noted: being a frontline health worker, having direct contact with infected patients, working in a city with a high infection rate, female sex, isolation, being a suspected case, stigmatization, change of organization, lack of materials, lack of information, lack of communication, lack of support, fear of contamination or of contaminating loved ones, having an organic pathology.

Conclusions: This notable impact of the pandemic on the mental health of healthcare workers alerts us as colleagues and civil society to the ultimate need for an urgent adequate and up-to-date intervention to alleviate this distress.

Keywords: healthcare workers; mental health; coronavirus; factors