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Introduction: It is a digital era and people always turn on television to gain knowledge of what's happening around, same is the case with COVID-19 breakout. Whole world relied on media to understand the scenario, as media has always played substantial role in providing information regarding precaution and treatment of the disease.

Objectives: To assess influence of media surveillance function on society during COVID-19 breakout.

Methods: Participants included in the study are 11 and above who can utilize abstract thinking as per Piaget's theory of cognitive development. Questionnaire used in the study was Media surveillance questionnaire, it was previously used in the study done during Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) spread in Nigeria. In current study the questionnaire was used by replacing disease name i.e. EVD to COVID-19. Questionnaire was distributed online on social media groups.

Results: According to data analysis majority agrees that major source of COVID-19 news is television and Radio, messages on media help in avoiding sick people, media provides helpful information regarding disease prevention and control and messages on media needs more clear directions.

Conclusions: Media played positive role during COVID-19 breakout and it also spread awareness about the myths, false home remedies and precautionary measures. Media also informed society about the health emergencies in case if anyone is infected with the virus. Still media messages need more clarity and direction as people rely more on media than social media. It is media's responsibility to provide accurate information and more clear messages after inquiring matter properly especially when it's about human life

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0145

Quarantine-related depression and anxiety during coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak

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Introduction: Psychological well-being has an important impact on individuals. In the face of the health threat of COVID-19, psychological changes as fear stress anxiety and depression is reported.

Objectives: Explore the prevalence of depression and anxiety among people under quarantine during the COVID-19 outbreak in Saudi Arabia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of a convenience sample of 65 participants who were quarantined at multiple hotels under the supervision of the Saudi Ministry of Health. The patient health

questionnaire (PHQ-9) and generalized anxiety disorder questionnaire (GAD-7) were used to assess depression and anxiety.

Results: The majority of the participants were male (66.2%), aged 18–29 (47.7%) from the Eastern region (66.15%), who were still waiting for the result of the COVID-19 test (64.6%). Approximately half of the sample had depressive and anxiety symptoms (49.2% and 44.6%, respectively). The depression mean score was significantly higher only among the 18–29 age group. However, the depression and anxiety mean scores were higher among females than males and among participants with positive COVID-19 test results compared to those who had pending or negative results. The anxiety mean score was higher during the first week of quarantine, but the depression mean score was higher during later weeks.

Conclusions: Depression and anxiety were prevalent among people in quarantine during the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in Saudi Arabia. It is crucial to study the most effective interventions to reduce the psychological consequences, especially for vulnerable groups. Longitudinal research studies need to be conducted to follow up regarding participants' mental health symptoms and evidence-based interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; quarantine; Anxiety; COVID-19

EPV0146

Perceived stress among suspected patients during the COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia

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Introduction: Widespread outbreaks of infectious disease, such as COVID-19, are associated with psychological distress and symptoms of mental illness especially for patients with suggestive symptoms.

Objectives: Predict the prevalence of perceived stress and study associated factors among patients with suspected COVID-19 infection.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted between April and May 2020. Patients consulting the sorting box at the Hedi Chaker Hospital of Sfax and declared suspect to be infected by COVID-19 were invited to participate in our study after given their cosent. Perceived Stress Scale-10 was used to evaluate prevalence of perceived stress.