

EPV0319

Acute psychosis following corticosteroid administration for COVID-19 and Respiratory Syncytial Virus infection: A case study

E. Miranda Ruiz*, E. Marimon Muñoz, J. Ramirez Gonzalez, M. Fariña, R. G. Troyano, M. I. Arroyo Ucar, S. Ferreiro, I. Fernandez Marquez, C. Hidalgo, A. Quispe and L. Delgado

¹Consorti Sanitari de Terrassa, Barcelona

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Steroids are a necessary treatment for hypoxic respiratory failure; however there are many side effects that should be taken into account. A 44-year-old woman with asthma and no past psychiatric history was admitted due to COVID-19 pneumonia and Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection, presenting hypoxic respiratory failure. After two days of intravenous methylprednisolone administration, the patient presented acute psychosis and agitation.

It has been previously described that steroid use can cause effects such as mania, anxiety, agitation, delirium and psychosis amongst other. However they are a necessary treatment in respiratory illnesses and are sometimes unavoidable.

Objectives: The aim was to examine the appropriate medical response to steroid induced psychosis in patients with acute hypoxic failure.

Methods: A bibliographical review was done in PubMed database searching recent cases of steroid induced psychosis using the words ("Steroid", "Psychosis" and "COVID-19").

Results: According to literature, it has been shown that partial or complete reduction of steroid use and/or use of psychotropic has been successfully used to treat steroid induced psychosis. Following the research it was decided to reduce intravenous methylprednisolone dose from 20mg/8h to 20mg/12h and start oral haloperidol 5mg/8h the first 24h and reducing the dose progressively as the patient recovered. After the first 24 hours the patient presented adequate response to steroids as well as partial response to antipsychotic treatment; presenting no further agitation, absence of hallucinations and partial persistence of the persecutory delusion. A couple of days later there was complete remission of the psychotic symptoms and the patient was on the way to recovery from COVID-19 and RSV.

Conclusions: There is evidence that suggests that medications such as steroids used to treat COVID-19 and other respiratory illnesses can lead to psychotic episodes. It is very important to pay attention to possible side effects when treating with steroids and evaluate the patient history as well as suggest having a follow up visit after the hospital discharge.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0320

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health outcomes in delusional disorder: A systematic review

E. Román^{1*}, M. Natividad², M. V. Seeman³, E. Izquierdo², E. Martínez², E. Rial², A. Alvarez⁴, A. Guàrdia², J. A. Monreal⁵ and A. González-Rodríguez²

¹Mental Health, Mutua Terrassa University Hospital. University of Barcelona (UB). CIBERSAM; ²Mental Health, Mutua Terrassa University Hospital. University of Barcelona (UB). Fundació

Docència i Recerca Mutua Terrassa, Terrassa, Spain; ³Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; ⁴Mental Health, Mutua Terrassa University Hospital. University of Barcelona (UB). CIBERSAM. Fundació Docència i Recerca Mutua Terrassa and ⁵Mental Health, Mutua Terrassa University Hospital. University of Barcelona (UB). CIBERSAM. Fundació Docència i Recerca Mutua Terrassa. Inst. Neurociències. UAB, Terrassa, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been widely recognized in both physical and mental health. Relatively little attention has been paid to patients with delusional disorder (DD). **Objectives:** Our goal was to synthesize the known mental and physical health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in patients diagnosed with DD.

Methods: A systematic review was carried out using the PubMed and Scopus database (2019-October 2022) following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement. Search terms: "delusional disorder" or "delusional disorder" AND "COVID-19 OR SARS-CoV2." Inclusion criteria: 1)DD according to DSM/ICD, 2)languages: English, French, German and Spanish, 3)studies reporting health consequences of COVID-19 pandemic. From a total of 615 records, 6 were included: meta-analysis (n=1), cross-sectional studies (n=2), retrospective study (n=1), case reports (n=2).

Results: A full third of patients with psychosis (including DD) presented with increased psychiatric symptom severity, reportedly activated by increased daily life stress. Suicidal behavior was reported in a previously undiagnosed DD patient in association with a worsening clinical picture. Perhaps surprisingly, admissions for DD in 2020 were lower than in 2019. The duration of hospitalization was, however, longer. There was a report of new onset DD with delusional material centred on COVID. There was also a report of COVID-19 symptoms being more severe in DD patients than in the larger community.

Conclusions: Health emergencies affect the seriously mentally ill more than other community members. Awareness and outreach can help to maintain treatment adherence and minimize risk of psychotic exacerbation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0321

The Turkish COVID-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale: Psychometric validation and association with psychological symptoms

F. Obuca^{1*}, A. Bilge², P. Ünal-Aydın¹, O. Aydın¹, D. C. Kolubinski³ and M. M. Spada³

¹Department of Psychology, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina; ²Department of Behavior, Neurobiology and Cognition, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria and ³School of Applied Sciences, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale (C-19ASS) is a reliable and valid tool developed for assessing unhealthy coping strategies that arise due to fear and threat of COVID-19.

Objectives: The main aim of this study was to validate the Turkish version of the C-19ASS. Additionally, we explored the relationship between COVID-19 anxiety syndrome, personality traits, and psychological variables.

Methods: We recruited 296 Turkish adults using the convenience sampling method. Participants completed the Turkish version of the C-19ASS and a battery of measures assessing COVID-19 anxiety, health anxiety, well-being, personality traits, and social adaptation. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted on the C-19ASS, and validity was evaluated by analyzing correlations with other instruments.

Results: The results of CFA have confirmed a 9-item two-factor structure. The Turkish version of the C-19ASS showed adequate internal consistency, convergent validity, and incremental validity. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that C-19ASS Perseveration is a significant negative predictor of well-being when controlling for age, COVID-19 anxiety, health anxiety, personality traits, and social adaptation.

Conclusions: The Turkish version of the C-19ASS was found to be a reliable and valid measure of the COVID-19 anxiety syndrome. C19-ASS may be a helpful follow-up tool for examining specific psychological symptoms of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0322

The cognitive consequences of the COVID-19 infection and behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia: Is there a link?

G. I. Costandache^{1*}, B. A. Oroian¹, A. P. Salaru¹, P. F. Ionescu¹ and C. Mihai^{2,3}

¹Resident Psychiatrist, Institute of Psychiatry Socola; ²Associate Professor, University “Apollonia” and ³Md, Ph.d, Institute of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Frontotemporal dementia behavioral variant (bvFTD) is the most common subtype of frontotemporal dementia, characterized by early and often severely disabling alterations in personality and social conduct that carry a huge impact on the patient, family, and society.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to correlate the clinical data collected from our patient with relevant literature and discuss the diagnosis of bvFTD in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Case report and a systematic review of the literature.

Results: The middle-aged female patient we examined presented an array of psychiatric symptoms, including cognitive, behavioral, and personality changes that emerged in two months after a mild form of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Objectively, a cranial CT scan displayed frontal and anterior temporal lobe atrophy. The rapid and severe decline of the patient's mental faculties throughout the last year, along with the circumstances in which the pathology developed, raised a question about the etiological factors that contributed to this early-onset dementia.

Conclusions: Although diagnostic criteria are useful, frontotemporal dementia may be difficult to differentiate from other conditions because there are no disease-specific biomarkers. Correlations

between the COVID-19 infection and the fulminant bvFTD symptoms remain unclear and require further investigations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0323

The prevalence and associated factors of moderate to severe depression symptoms among Fort McMurray residents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

G. Obuobi-Donkor^{1*}, E. Eboreime², R. Shalaby², B. Agyapong², E. Owusu², M. Adu¹, W. Mao² and V. I. O. Agyapong¹

¹Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax and ²Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic affected the mental health of many individuals, especially vulnerable communities, who have experienced multiple traumas.

Objectives: To examine the prevalence and associated factors of likely major depressive disorder (MDD) among inhabitants of Fort McMurray.

Methods: A study adopted a cross-sectional design, and questionnaires were distributed online. Sociodemographic, COVID-19-related, and clinical data were obtained. The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) scale was used to assess likely MDD. SPSS version 25 used employed to analyze the data.

Results: The prevalence of likely MDD among participants was 45%. Participants who desire mental health counselling are more likely to exhibit depression symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic (OR = 5.48; 95% CI: 1.95–15.40). History of depression (OR = 4.64; 95% CI: 1.49–14.44) and hypnotics (OR = 5.72; 95% CI: 1.08–30.30) were more likely to experience depression symptoms during the pandemic than other participants without a history. Participants who received absolute support from the employer (OR = 3.50; 95% CI: 1.24–9.82) were protective against depression symptoms amid the pandemic.

Conclusions: Clinical factors and employer support are associated with depression symptoms during the pandemic. Communities that have experienced multiple traumas need to reduce any psychopathology, and governmental bodies need to implement erasitic policies to increase support to individuals during traumatic eras like the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0324

The exploration of interoception construct in COVID-19 survivors

G. D'Orsi^{1*}, M. Palladini^{2,3}, A. Scalabrini⁴, M. G. Mazza^{2,3}, S. Poletti^{2,3}, P. Rovere-Querini^{3,5} and F. Benedetti^{2,3}

¹Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, Division of Neuroscience, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital; ²Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, Division of Neuroscience, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital; ³Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan; ⁴Department of Human and Social Sciences,