

**Results:** In the structure of initial psychopathological manifestations detected in patients, the following prevailed: with depressive episodes - weakness and fatigue / asthenia ( $(87.50 \pm 5.94)$  %), low mood / depression ( $(71.88 \pm 8.07)$  %) and sleep disturbances ( $(65.63 \pm 8.53)$  %); with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders - weakness and fatigue / asthenia ( $(72.73 \pm 7.87)$  %), decreased concentration of attention, memory / cognitive disorders ( $(66.67 \pm 8.33)$  %) and feeling of inner tension ( $(60.61 \pm 8.64)$  %); with mental disorders of organic genesis - a feeling of internal tension ( $(75.00 \pm 7.78)$  %), anxiety ( $(62.50 \pm 8.70)$  %) and weakness and fatigue / asthenia ( $(59.38 \pm 8.82)$  %).

In patients with depressive episodes, initial psychopathological manifestations in the form of asthenia, low mood, cognitive disorders, and sleep disorders were detected in a significantly greater number of cases compared to patients with mental disorders of organic genesis ( $p < 0,05$ ). In the examined subjects of this subgroup, initial psychopathological manifestations in the form of a decrease in mood were recorded in a significantly greater number of cases compared to patients with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders ( $p < 0,05$ ). In patients with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders, initial psychopathological manifestations in the form of anxiety, fears and obsessions were noted in a significantly smaller number of cases compared to those examined with mental disorders of organic genesis ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusions:** The obtained data will make it possible to improve the effectiveness of diagnosis and therapy of mental disorders, the formation, course and clinical picture of which were affected by the coronavirus disease COVID-19.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0352

### Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Mental Health-Related Online Searches in Greece

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**Introduction:** In recent years, there has been a well-documented increase in public perception of mental health (MH) matters, and in the related search for support by MH professionals. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has been a notable aggravating factor for MH around the globe, as well as in Greece.

**Objectives:** Therefore, the goal of this study is to determine whether a significant change can be seen in the Google Search trends in Greece of specific terms related to MH after the start of the pandemic.

**Methods:** Our data source was the Google Trends platform, which shows the relative volumes of Google Searches (relative search volumes, RSVs) happening in an area for the requested period of time, which in our case was January 2016-September 2022. Through a preliminary filtering of various search terms for data quality, we identified 6 for which the data were then statistically analysed as interrupted time series, to determine the significance of time and COVID-19 for the RSVs.

**Results:** The terms analysed were “ψυχίατρος” (“psychiatrist”) (T1), “ψυχολόγος” (“psychologist”) (T2), “ψυχική υγεία” (“mental health”) (T3), “mental health” (T4), “κατάθλιψη” (“depression”) (T5) and “άγχος” (“anxiety”) (T6). Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling and forecasting was used to account for the impact of previous months’ trends on each following month. The analysis showed a statistically significant relationship between the RSVs and time for all terms except T3 ( $p=.12$ ). However, only T5 and T6 showed a significant change in the trend after March 2020 ( $p<.05$ ); interestingly, they exhibited a downwards trend compared to their pre-COVID-19 volumes, after a peak in Spring 2020, which was not shared by the rest. T4, T5 and T6 RSVs were also correlated to the number of months since March 2020 ( $p<.05$  for all).

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the impact of the pandemic on online search trends related to MH is limited for the majority of cases, and appears to have been time-bound to periods with intense extrinsic pressures (i.e. the emergence of an unknown disease and subsequent measures). More research is warranted to judge public sentiment towards and interest in the importance of MH and the true effects of COVID-19 on those; however, the constant rise of the search volumes is a positive sign for the recognition of the burden of MH issues.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0353

### EASe-COVID: Evaluation of Anxiety and Solitude in COVID-19 wards

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**Introduction:** COVID-19 has had a significant impact on our daily lives in a variety of ways. In hospital settings, patients who are admitted on COVID-19 wards are usually isolated from their family and friends. This, in turn, can lead to patients feeling lonely and having increased level of anxiety.

**Objectives:** To assess the level of anxiety and feeling of loneliness amongst the patients during their in-patient stay in a COVID-19 ward.

We aimed to highlight what could be done differently to reduce the amount of anxiety amongst the patients.

**Methods:** We carried out EASe-COVID study to assess level of anxiety and feeling of loneliness amongst the patients during their in-patient stay in a COVID-19 specific ward. We designed 2 questionnaires – 1 for patients, using the GAD-7 anxiety questionnaire and UCLA 3-item loneliness scale and an open-ended questionnaire for staff members. Questionnaires were distributed from January – March 2022 to randomly selected members of healthcare staff and patients on COVID wards. 15 patients returned the anonymised questionnaire, whereas 11 staff members returned the completed questionnaire.

**Results:** Most of the patients were satisfied with the patient care they received during their stay and did not feel increasingly anxious or lonely during their inpatient stay in the COVID wards. On the other hand, members of the healthcare team felt that they were short staffed and under-trained to deal with the complex patients