

Objectives: To assess the social stigma perceived by post-COVID19 patients.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from 1st March to 15th May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID19 unit at Hedi Chaker Hospital in Sfax.

The anxiodepressive disorders were screened using the “Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale”. Post-traumatic stress disorder was assessed using the Impact of Event Scale-Revised.

Perceived stigma due to COVID19 was assessed by items from the psychometric tool: self-reported instrument measuring COVID19-related stigma.

Results: The mean age was 66.62 ± 13.34 years. Male patients represented 60.4% of the study population.

In our study, the prevalence of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder was 24.7%, 11% and 13.6% respectively.

In our study, 21.4% of the participants felt discrimination and social stigma, especially from neighbors (18.2%).

Anxiety was statistically correlated with the presence of stigma related to COVID19.

We have a highly significant relationship between depression and stigma. ($p=0.002$)

No correlation was found between stigma and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Conclusions: In addition to social stigma, people with COVID 19 may perceive themselves as different from normal in terms of physical or mental abilities, leading to a high likelihood of self-stigma and social isolation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0313

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Domestic Abuse Against Turkish Immigrant Women in Germany

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Introduction: The most common but most hidden form of violence against women is domestic violence. One out of every three women in the world is exposed to physical, psychological or sexual violence by her close partner at any time in her life (Ünal and Gülseren, 2020). As a result of the social isolation measures and quarantine regulations brought by the Covid-19 pandemic, reports of domestic violence against women have increased.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between psychological violence, psychological maltreatment and depression, anxiety among Turkish immigrant women living in Germany during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The Profile of Psychological Abuse of Women, Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory, Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) Scale, and The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) were delivered to participants.

Results: Our results show that participants who had been exposed to psychological abuse and domestic violence reported to have higher depression and anxiety scores. Furthermore, participants with low income and married to spouses with no formal education or only primary school graduates were reported to have higher

depression, anxiety, domestic abuse and psychological maltreatment scores during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Conclusions: Our findings demonstrated that Turkish immigrant women who had experienced psychological abuse and domestic violence by their partners during the pandemic were reported to have higher depression and anxiety.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0314

“We weren’t used to seeing our colleagues hospitalized”: A clinical-qualitative study on reports from an intensivist clinical team at a Brazilian university public hospital

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Introduction: The care relationships of physicians and nurses with patients with Covid-19 had pointed to a scenario explorable from a psychological point of view due to the peculiarities of this pandemic. How do clinicians feel, when caring for their co-workers, in a context that was not so common to see colleagues occupy the patient’s place? What emotional experiences arise from this reality? The results of the present study sought to point out how to handle this caring relationship, in an exceptional context.

Objectives: To interpret emotional meanings reported by physicians and nurses on their experiences of working at COVID-19 intensive care units during the height of the pandemic.

Methods: Clinical-qualitative design of Turato. Data collection with semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth applied to a sample of six professionals, closed by theoretical information saturation according to Fontanella, in a Brazilian university general hospital. Trigger question: “Talk about the psychological meanings of your experience in face of management of patients with COVID-19 at ICU”. Data treatment by the Seven Steps of the Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis of Faria-Schützer. Theoretical framework from Medical Psychology using Balintian concepts.

Results: We raised initially 4 categories. Three categories were presented preliminarily in this congress, version last year. In this opportunity, we show this special category of analysis that emerged during the deepened discussion of the final results: “The feeling of insecurity: from technique to affective dimension”.

Conclusions: The care relationships between the health professional and the patient hospitalized in the Covid-19 ICU pointed to peculiar transference and countertransference psychodynamic mechanisms between both. Before the pandemic, the care relationship seemed pragmatic and protocolar. During the pandemic, this relationship seemed “more subjective”, building a strongly emotional dimension, as health professionals also began to care for their colleagues in the profession. The egoic defense mechanisms, such as projective and introjective identification were reported as intense.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared