

to 60 years old (p -value = 0.028) and requiring supplemental oxygen therapy (p -value = 0.021).

Conclusions: This study shows low prevalence of depression and anxiety in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Depression was significantly related with elderly and supplemental oxygen therapy. Elderly is vulnerable to depression during treatment and patients who require supplemental oxygen therapy. Severity of the disease might affect neuroinflammatory responses which can relate to depression. Furthermore, severity of disease puts patients in more isolation or guilt that might lead to depression.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0338

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Response to Onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from Action Against Hunger's Emotional and Stress Management Intervention in Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

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Introduction: In 2020, as in the rest of the world, the COVID-19 pandemic spread in Africa and transformed people's lives. Adding to the already existing burden of fragile health care systems, especially in low-resource settings, the pandemic response highlighted the need to address the health and well-being of populations in innovative ways. While research findings reported critical impacts on populations' mental health, few studies assessed this progression within African countries. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Action Against Hunger (ACF), developed and delivered a brief Emotional and Stress Management Intervention (ESMI) to reduce symptoms of emotional distress and increase perceived social support through problem solving techniques and relaxation exercises among adults and youth living in vulnerable communities experiencing a relatively high prevalence of COVID-19 in urban and rural areas in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

Objectives: The primary aim of this study is to evaluate whether individuals who received ESMI experienced changes in psychological distress and social support following the intervention and the association between change in psychological distress and change in social support for each country.

Methods: This study consisted of secondary analysis of data collected via routine monitoring of activities by ACF for their ESMI programs implemented in community-based centers and health facilities from May to December 2020. Service delivery mechanisms were adapted to each context and setting (i.e., face to face vs. remote, health facilities vs. home visits, etc.). The main outcomes were psychological distress and social support measured with

culturally relevant visual analogue scales. All analyses were performed separately for each country.

Results: In total, 1,412 adults and youth (11-17 years old) benefitted from the intervention across all countries and 1,350 were assessed at follow-up. As a result, changes for psychological support and social support with mean scores difference at baseline and follow up were significantly different in all countries. Correlations between changes in distress and changes in social support varied by country, and ranged from negative in Liberia, ($r = -.88$, $p = 0.001$), to positive in Ivory Coast ($r = .55$, $p = 0.001$), and null in Sierra Leone ($r = -.07$, $p = 0.11$). Across countries, the most commonly reported presenting problems were fear of infection, stigma, and socio-economic difficulties, with coping strategies differing by country.

Conclusions: At the onset of a pandemic crisis, low-intensity psychosocial support activities hold potential for reducing psychological distress and improving social support among adults and youth from vulnerable communities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0339

Vaccination against COVID-19 and Clinical correlates among a population of psychiatric outpatients

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Introduction: Patients suffering from psychiatric disorders represent a population that is particularly at risk of COVID-19-related morbidity and mortality. Vaccination was the most effective strategy to prevent the severe forms of the disease.

Objectives: We aimed in our study to determine the rate of COVID-19 vaccination and to identify its correlated factors in psychiatric outpatients.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study conducted on 178 outpatients at the department of psychiatry (Monastir, Tunisia) over a period of one month (from March 2022 to April 2022). Data was collected via a questionnaire focused on two main attributes: (1) sociodemographic and clinical characteristics; (2) questions about the flu vaccination history and its modalities.

Results: The mean age of our patients was 44.9 ± 13.7 years. The majority of them (81.5%) had a chronic evolution of their psychiatric disorder (> 2 years). Psychosis was the most represented disorder with 57.3% compared to mood disorders and anxiety disorders. Among our population, 73% of the patients received vaccination against COVID-19. The majority got 2 doses (60%), were vaccinated on their own initiative (68%) and by making an appointment (71.4%). Patients with depressive disorders accessed to vaccination program in 100% of cases. The group of psychotic patients had a vaccination rate of 66%. Vaccination was significantly associated with gender ($p=0.001$), age ($p=0.04$), marital status ($p<10^{-3}$), number of children ($p=0.002$), housing situation (0.018), diagnosis ($p<10^{-3}$) and treatment ($p=0.01$)

Conclusions: Patients with psychiatric disorders experience a distinct burden of the COVID-19 disease. They should therefore be