

Introduction: Since the beginning of Coronavirus pandemic, the world is facing huge challenges for the prevention of mass infection. Studies shows that wearing facemasks and hand washing seems to be the best protection from disease transmission. Indeed, the spread of SARS-CoV-2 was efficaciously controlled in countries where mask wearing is respected. However, such recommendations may not be easily established with inpatients with mental disorders due to limited ability to embrace instructions.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of facemasks and hand's wash among inpatients with mental disorders during coronavirus pandemic in a psychiatric hospital in Tunisia.

Methods: This hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted from September to October 2021 among thirty hospitalized inpatients in a psychiatric department suffering from schizophrenia. All patients responded to an anonymous questionnaire about mask wearing and washing hands status. Knowledge about COVID-19 was assessed by a 6-item questionnaire inspired from a Korean study.

Results: Preliminary findings showed that most patients are aware of covid-19 pandemic and about barrier gestures but only a very few (less than 20%) wear masks. Inpatients with schizophrenia were in most cases not afraid from covid-19 contamination within the hospital and less that 50% were vaccinated.

Conclusions: During a pandemic, psychiatric departments needs an extra attention because of the high-risk of spreading infections in inpatients with mental diseases. Communication has to be clearer, and repeated assistance by correctly reminding measures has to be implanted above all for patients with schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; masks; schizophrenia; washing hands

EPV0434

The COVID-19 pandemic impact on prenatal depression : A Cross-sectional comparative study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1290

Introduction: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the current world issue, with huge impact on mental health. More specifically, we expect that it will have a noicif effect on the pregnant women's mental health and their well being, since they are more likely to be hospitalized *and* require more intensive care units admission than non-pregnant women.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to evaluate the evolution of depression symptoms in the time of pandemic and their associated factors.

Methods: In the current work, we conducted a comparative in field cross-sectional study. We compared depressive scores and prevalences before and after the COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia in pregnant women. The sampling period was outside the lockdown period to avoid quarantine bias. The sampling period was from September to October 2020.

Results: showed a significantly higher prevalence of depressive symptoms in expecting mothers during the pandemic. Multivariate analysis showed that the pandemic multiplied by 3 the risk of severe

depression symptoms. The impact of the COVID-19 period on depression was independent of sociodemographic and obstetric changes related to the pandemic.

Conclusions: These results highlighted the emergency of preparing strategies to avoid post-partum psychiatric disorders and to enable a healthy development of born. Screening the post-partum depression and assessing the mother-children early interactions should be considered in the up-coming births.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Impact; pregnant; Coronavirus-2019

EPV0435

Paternal postpartum depression in an obsessive personality following the COVID-19 lockdown successfully treated with Vortioxetine

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1291

Introduction: A growing amount of studies investigating the mental health impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic worldwide have been recently published, even though very few studies investigating the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown on the mental health of fathers of newborns during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly on paternal postpartum depression (PPD).

Objectives: A case report describing a 37-years-old man with an obsessive-compulsive personality who manifests the onset of a clinically relevant PPD following his wife's delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic and the onset of obsessive symptomatology.

Methods: At baseline and during a 12-months follow-up were administered the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), Fear of COVID-19 (FCV-19-S), Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS) and Y-BOCS-II (Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale).

Results: Patient was successfully treated with vortioxetine up to 20 mg/die with a significant clinical remission of depressive and obsessive symptomatology at 6 months and a maintenance therapy with vortioxetine 10 mg daily.

Conclusions: PPD should be better investigated, particularly the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health of fathers of newborns during the COVID-19-related situation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; lockdown; paternal postpartum depression; obsessive personality

EPV0437

"I have brain fog..." About cognitive impairment after COVID-19

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1292

Introduction: Much has been learned about SARS-CoV-2. However, the mechanism of short or long-term neuropsychiatric symptoms remains unclear. Several hypotheses, including lack of oxygen caused by lung damage, inflammation affecting brain cells, or lack of blood flow caused by swelling of the small blood vessels in the brain, have been advanced to explain these symptoms.

Objectives: Herein, we presented a case of cognitive impairment diagnosed after infection with COVID-19.

Methods: We discussed, through a clinical case, the possible mechanisms and risk factors of cognitive impairment following COVID-19 infection.

Results: This case concerned a 28-year-old patient. He had no personal or family psychiatric history. In August 2021, he presented a SARS-CoV-2 infection without hypoxemia or respiratory failure. On day 10 the patient recovered. Two days after, he consulted our psychiatric department as he experienced impairment in memory. He had impairment in attention and executive function, and in particular verbal fluency. He said that his thinking was sluggish, fuzzy, and not sharp. *He denied any alcohol or drug abuse.* He was euthymic and he had no depressive symptoms. Arterial blood gas, laboratory, and clinical findings were normal. A brain CT scan with contrast was performed and did not show any abnormality.

Conclusions: This case highlighted the possible cognitive consequences of COVID-19 during the recovery phase. Further work is required to identify risk factors of psychiatric symptoms following COVID-19 infection and their management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; cognitive impairment

EPV0438

Positive and negative affects in university students at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and a year after it was announced

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1293

Introduction: The emotional state of university students is critical for their successful learning, efficient interacting with people around, and increasing the quality of life in general. The COVID-19 pandemic widely affected the mood and emotional state of student youth.

Objectives: The study focuses on tracing the dynamics of positive and negative affects among students in the first few weeks after the announcement of the COVID-19 pandemic and one year later.

Methods: Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS, Watson, Clark, Tellegen, 1988) was applied in the research. The study involved 210 university students aged 18 to 23. The study was conducted online shortly after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in spring 2020 (N = 105) and a year later (winter-spring 2021) (N=105). Given that the sizes of subsamples are comparable ANOVA was used for the periods under consideration (Levene Statistic > 0.05).

Results: One-way analysis of variance ANOVA showed that evaluations of positive affect differ significantly ($p < 0.05$) while estimations of negative affect do not differ ($p > 0.05$) during the periods of the COVID-19 pandemic (spring 2020 and winter-spring 2021). With Post Hoc Scheffe, it was also shown that the positive affect scores in spring 2020 were significantly higher than in winter-spring 2021 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Thus, it has been shown that although the level of negative affect in students did not increase a year after the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the level of positive emotions significantly decreased during this period. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-04-60174.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: university students; Covid-19; mental health; positive and negative affects

EPV0440

Epidemiological analysis of hospitalized patients at the Clinic for Psychiatry KCV in Novi Sad during 2020

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1294

Introduction: The 2020 year was the first year of Covid-19 pandemic in Serbia. Epidemiological measures introduced to prevent the spread of the infection have shaped both the everyday life of citizens and the way the health system of our country functions. A large number of those infected required the redistribution of health personnel to work in covid zones and therefore the work with non covid patients suffered.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to process and present the epidemiological characteristics of hospitalized patients at the Clinic for Psychiatry of the Clinical Center of Vojvodina in Novi Sad in 2020.

Methods: A retrospective analytical study of the epidemiological type was conducted.

Results: During 2020, a total of 1345 patients were hospitalized at our Clinic, which is over 30% less than during the previous year. Several males, aged 19 to 45, with a predominant diagnosis of psychosis, were hospitalized. Hospitalizations lasted significantly shorter than during the previous year. The number of relapses was significantly lower. Patients with other diagnoses of mental disorders are significantly less often hospitalized, except for those with addiction diseases who are hospitalized in a reduced percentage.

Conclusions: Restrictive epidemiological measures led to a significant reduction in the number of hospitalizations at our Clinic, primarily because patients were prevented from exercising their right to health care, but also because of the mobilization of all healthy defense mechanisms in a collective crisis situation and consequently reduced psychopathological manifestations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Epidemiology; Psychiatry; Covid 19