

dysfunctional grief, as well as no correlation were found between period of time since the loss and dysfunctional grief ($\rho = 0.186$, $p = 0.56$).

Conclusions: Although our study did not find a significant high prevalence of dysfunctional grief giving the small number of participants. More studies and screening must be conducted to identify those at risk of developing dysfunctional grief to prevent the serious individual and general outcomes.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0311

The impact of Covid-19 on the Mental Health of the Portuguese Population

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Introduction: Covid-19 does not only have repercussions on the physical level, representing a new way of life, both individually and in society. The pandemic results in invisible consequences for the population's mental health.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the consequences of Covid-19 on mental health in Portugal with a view to understanding and promoting the well-being and happiness of the Portuguese.

Methods: The study included 105 young people and adults, aged between 18 and 59 years ($M = 21.81$, $SD = 5.34$), with 43.3% males and 52.7% females. A sociodemographic questionnaire was applied to all participants, as well as the Échelle de Mesure des Manifestations du Bien-Être Psychologique (ÈMMBEP; Massé et al., 1998 - Portuguese translation by Monteiro, Tavares & Pereira, 2012) which translates into a response scale 5-point Likert type, with five subscales, including happiness. In addition, a semistructured interview with data collection instruments was administered.

Results: The results obtained demonstrate the negative impact of Covid-19 on the level of well-being, regardless of the participant's gender or age.

Conclusions: The data presented point to the need to sensitize individuals to the risk of the pandemic in terms of mental health, thus increasing society's awareness of the psychological effects of this new global disease. Therefore, coping mechanisms are essential to promote well-being and successfully overcome the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0312

Post-traumatic stress disorder in adolescents during the Covid-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study of 326 cases

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Introduction: Since December 2019, the coronavirus pandemic has led to the deaths of almost 4.37 million people worldwide and 21,905 people in Tunisia. Containment measures, stress due to fear of infection by the virus and death are likely to be traumatic events, particularly in adolescents, and may lead to the development of symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of PTSD in a population of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify the factors associated with it.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional among a representative sample of students enrolled in secondary schools, in the region of Hama- Gabes. We used a pre-established information sheet comprising 27 questions exploring sociodemographic and family data and specific data relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Arabic version of The Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS) was used to screen for PTSD symptoms.

Results: 326 adolescents were collected which the mean age was 16.6 years (14 to 18 years). The family environment was conflictual in 11.9% of cases. Among the adolescents, 5.5% had a history of somatic pathology. A history of psychiatric pathology was noted in 0.6%, dominated by depression. Personal infection by Covid-19 was noted in 4% of adolescents. A family member was affected in 27.3% of cases. Adolescents were exposed to the death of a close relative in 22.4% of cases. PTSD was diagnosed (according to the CPSS) in 37.4% of cases, with mild severity in 6.5%, moderate in 0.6%, moderately severe in 8%, severe in 5.2% and extremely severe in 17.2%. The analytical study showed that PTSD was correlated with a conflictual family environment ($p = 0.017$), personal infection by COVID ($P = 0.003$), infection of a close relative by COVID ($P < 0.001$) and the death of a close relative by COVID ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: According to our study, the frequency of post-traumatic stress disorder among adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic was high, underlining the need to screen at-risk populations for populations for early intervention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0313

Resilience among Tunisian adolescents during the COVID19 pandemic: about 326 cases

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused psychological distress in all the communities and through all ages. Some people seemed to be less affected and to be resilient because of a dynamic interaction between individual, relational and environmental factors.

Objectives: We aim on this present study to evaluate the resilience and factors associated with it among a representative sample of Tunisian adolescents during the COVID19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted a cross sectional, descriptive and analytic study among Tunisian adolescents enrolled in secondary schools, in