

Results: Research studies indicate that SARS-COV2 infection in patients treated with clozapine does not significantly reduce the level of neutrophils, despite commonly observed leucopenia with lymphopenia. Due to pandemic, existing WBC scheme has been modified with a trend towards less frequent measurements. To minimize the side effects of clozapine during infection, it is recommended to reduce the dose of clozapine by half and continue lower dose until 3 days after fever has subsided. Additionally, there have been reports of psychosis recurrence after discontinuation of clozapine causing difficulties in treatment COVID-19 as also comorbid mental disease.

Conclusions: Treatment of clozapine is associated with higher risk of COVID-19 complications and at the same time COVID-19 infection may increase clozapine toxicity. Therefore, the risks of COVID-19 infection present a challenge for safe clozapine use. Further research will be needed to assess these dependencies and strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; treatment-resistant schizophrenia; clozapine; coronavirus

EPV0193

Experiences and perceptions from non-internal medicine clinicians deployed to COVID-19 units

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Introduction: When New York City became an epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare workers from an array of specialties were deployed to work on general medicine units with limited time for clinical retraining.

Objectives: This study assesses the subjective experience and perceived preparedness of a cohort of non-internal medicine clinicians who were deployed to assist with inpatient management of patients with COVID-19 in the Spring of 2020.

Methods: An online survey was distributed to clinicians (residents, fellows, attendings, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants) who cared for patients in roles outside their usual specialties during the pandemic at the Montefiore Health System in the Bronx, NY.

Results: 85/169 (50.3%) clinicians responded. 16.5% reported strong feelings of preparedness prior to deployment ($\geq 7/10$ Likert scale). 'Access to appropriate and efficient review materials prior to deployment' was ranked as 6/10, overall level of stress as 8/10 and concern for contracting COVID-19 while deployed as 8/10. Responses regarding 'general feelings of preparedness' had a weak negative association with 'feelings of frustration about one's circumstance' ($r = -0.39, p < 0.001$). Weak negative associations were found between feelings of 'access to adequate review materials' and 'overall stress levels' ($r = -0.31, p < 0.001$). A moderate positive association was found between 'feelings of access to adequate review materials' and 'feeling on top of one's work responsibilities' ($r = 0.40, p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The majority of respondents did not feel adequately prepared to care for patients with COVID-19 prior to deployment and had both high stress levels and fear of contracting COVID-19 in the first wave of the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: deployment; preparedness; COVID-19; stress

EPV0194

Online counseling experience of Turkish counselor candidates throughout COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: As in many areas of life, the covid-19 epidemic has had a great impact on psychological counselor training. Although studies and practices on online counseling are increasing every day in the world, there has not been a psychological counseling method preferred by experts in Turkey, which comes from community culture and, where physical contact is important, until the pandemic.

Objectives: The examination of the opinions of the students studying in the last year of the psychological counseling and guidance undergraduate program during the pandemic regarding online counseling, where they perform their first psychological counseling experience.

Methods: The study was conducted with 10 counseling students, 9 women and 1 Man. The age range of the students is 22-24 and the average age is 20.6. The students' opinions are taken with open-ended questions such as "Can you share your views on online counseling before online counseling?" The reflection letter that the students responded to was subjected to content analysis.

Results: The findings of the study show that there are four themes: Emotions before the counseling process, Thoughts before the counseling process, Therapeutic relationship, Online counseling in professional life. For example; in online counseling, negative emotions such as anxiety, excitement, fear, anxiety, stress, anxiety, as well as feeling comfortable and safe are among the positive feelings they experience in their therapeutic relationships.

Conclusions: As a result, although students have a positive view of online counseling, they mainly prefer to do it face-to-face. The findings were discussed taking into account Turkish culture.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: online counseling; COVID-19; Turkish Counselor Candidates; Therapeutic relationship

EPV0195

Depression and anxiety in hospitalized children with epilepsy during COVID-19 pandemic: Preliminary findings of a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Anxious-depressive disorders are common among children with epilepsy. A recent Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (Scott et al., 2020) reported that the overall pooled prevalence of anxiety disorders is 18.9% while of depressive disorders is 13.5%. COVID-19 pandemic has centralized the attention of governments and careers on the health emergency. As a result, the trajectory of the psychological care needs of this at risk population may have been neglected.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence rate of depressive and anxiety symptoms among children with epilepsy during COVID-19 pandemic. Children were hospitalized in- and out-patients under a neurological and psychological follow up program in an Italian Children Hospital.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among 38 hospitalized children and adolescents with epilepsy (21F; 17M, mean age: 14,5; range: 11-18) during COVID-19 pandemic. We performed face-to face interviews and assessed depressive and anxiety symptoms with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) questionnaire during scheduled follow up checks.

Results: Preliminary results showed a rate of mild-to-severe anxious depressive symptoms by 49.9% and 60.5% respectively. In detail: 21.1% mild, 15.7% moderate and 13.1% of severe anxiety, meanwhile 23.7% mild, 26.3% moderate and 10.5% of severe depression. The prevalence of comorbid depressive and anxiety symptoms was 39.5% among the entire sample.

Conclusions: Depressive and anxiety rates among hospitalized children with epilepsy during COVID-19 outbreak are very high. Pediatric services should deserve special attention to those patients' mental health. Regular screening protocols and empowerment interventions in Hospital should be promoted.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; Epilepsy; Anxiety; Depression

EPV0196

A study on patterns of use of mobile phone and nomophobia in medical undergraduate students during a COVID-19 pandemic lockdown

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Introduction: The governments of various countries enforced a lockdown to contain the COVID -19 pandemic. As the colleges remain closed, the academic teachings for students was conducted online. The mobile phone remained the main source for academics and entertainment during this period.

Objectives: To assess patterns of use of mobile phone by Medical Undergraduate students prior to and during the COVID-19 lockdown. To assess Nomophobia among same participants.

Methods: This study was done by an online survey method after obtaining approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee. A validated questionnaire on patterns of mobile phone use and the Nomophobia Questionnaire(NMP-Q) was completed by the medical students (n=187) who consented to participate in the study

Results: Prior to the pandemic lockdown, 52.9% of the participants used the mobile phones for 2-4 hours per day with 78% of the usage in social media. During lockdown, 89.3% of the participants reported an increase in the usage of mobile phones. 35.65% reported an increase in use by 2-4 hours everyday. About 30.5 % used the mobile phone for 6-8 hours per day. 80.2 % reported a maximum usage for social media. 59.45% reported a maximum usage for online academics. 33.7% frequently checked their phones once in 15 minutes. About 60.43% of the participants were in the moderate and 21.4% in the severe category of nomophobia.

Conclusions: There is an increase in mobile phone usage during the lockdown with a significant proportion of students in the moderate and severe category of nomophobia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: nomophobia; COVID-19 lockdown; Medical Students; mobile phone

EPV0197

Psychosis and COVID-19: About a case

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Introduction: Cases of psychosis are being reported in people infected by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The relationship between psychosis and corticosteroids treatment is well known. However, there are relatively limited data so far correlating psychosis and SARS-CoV-2.

Objectives: To describe a case of manic psychosis in a 55-year-old woman treated with corticosteroids for COVID-19 infection. Discuss the etiopathogenic factors involved in psychosis in patients infected by COVID-19.

Methods: We present the case of a 55-year-old woman, without previous psychiatric history, who was admitted to psychiatry due to a psychotic episode with maniac symptoms. Three weeks earlier, the patient had been admitted to Internal Medicine for bilateral SARS-CoV2 pneumonia, under treatment with high doses of corticosteroids. The patient presents a verbose and salty speech, euphoric mood with hyperergia, subjective increase of capacities, insomnia and delusional ideation with mystical-spiritual content with delusional interpretations and auditory hallucinations. The patient comes from Ukraine and she has been living in Spain for 20 years. She works as a household assistant. The patient relates various psychosocial stressors throughout her life.

Results: Complementary diagnostic tests were without alterations. Low-dose antipsychotic treatment is prescribed, with a rapid recovery within a week. Finally, the patient showed complete insight of the episode and was discharged from the hospital being asymptomatic.

Conclusions: It would be interesting to publish the reported cases of psychosis and infection by COVID-19 as well as to investigate the