

Conclusions: The six-item final PPCSRN-T version proved to be a valid and reliable instrument. It would provide paediatric personnel and psychologists information on the as-yet not readily accessible coping strategies of teenagers returning to normality after the pandemic upheaval coming to an end.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0027

Post traumatic stress disorder among patients who survived COVID 19

I. Trabelsi¹, R. Youssef¹, O. hwichi¹, A. Loghmari^{2,2*}, H. Yaacoubi¹, K. Bouassida², L. Boukadida¹, R. Jaballah², H. Ben Salah¹, A. Zorgati¹ and R. Boukef¹

¹Emergency Department and ²Urology, Sahloul teachin Hospital Sousse, Sousse, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Research on past coronavirus outbreaks, including Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), indicates a high likelihood of symptoms and psychiatric disorders in survivors, including symptoms of stress, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

Objectives: This study therefore set out to highlight the impact of COVID-19 infection on mental health by screening them for post-traumatic stress

Methods: It is a retrospective study that includes patients who were tested positive with COVID 19 (RT PCR using a nasopharyngeal test) and who have sought medical care at emergencies during a month . The post traumatic stress score disorder: PCL-5 was calculated on day 30 and day 90. The evolution of the patients health state (Recovery or deterioration) was marked. All data were analyzed by SPSS.

Results: we included during the study period 200 patients complying with the inclusion criteria. Post traumatic stress was diagnosed in 146 patients (73% of patients). Post-traumatic stress was diagnosed in rather elderly patients; the average age was 51.8 years with a female predominance (57.5%). 63.6% of patients with PTSD had a cough; 35.7% had dyspnea; 49.7% were febrile, 43.9% had arthromyalgia, 15% had anosmia. The disappearance of the signs was after 8.3 days on average, it lasted longer (14.6 days) in the patient who developed PTSD. In this series, 47.3% of patients diagnosed with PTS infected their relatives

Conclusions: This study contributes to a better understanding of the factors that determine the impact of traumatic events such as a pandemic on people's mental health. Post traumatic stress disorder is so common among COVID 19 patients and it has a huge influence on the evolution of their health state . This is why all health workers have to fight against COVID and its effects on both physical and mental health . Highlighting the fact that a psychological assistance is highly recommended in the management of COVID19 patients in order to improve their prognosis

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0028

Substance use: comparison between the pandemic period and post-pandemic

A. H. I. Abu Shehab^{1*}, T. Mihai², I. D. Bulgaru³, V. Gheorman⁴, D. C. Voinescu⁵ and A. Ciubară²

¹Psychiatry, "Elisabeta Doamna" psychiatry hospital; ²Psychiatry, „Dunărea de Jos” University of medicine, Galati; ³Forensic Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Grigore T. Popa”, Iasi; ⁴Psychiatry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Craiova, Craiova and ⁵Rheumatology, „Dunărea de Jos” University of medicine, Galati, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Substance abuse is a pattern of compulsive substance use that is accompanied by repeated substantial interpersonal, social, professional, or legal negative effects, such as repeated absences from work or school, arrests, or marital issues.

Objectives: The study aims to show the influence of psychological factors among the consumption of alcohol in the general population.

Methods: A retrospective study that was conducted at the “Elisabeta Doamna” Psychiatry hospital of Galati, Romania. The study shows the fluctuations in hospital admissions of patients with alcohol related disorders in the period November 2020 till September 2022.

Results: The study was conducted to show the difference in the number of admissions before and after the date of 1st March 2022, which is the date when the authorities in Romania have lifted the restrictions that were implemented to reduce the spread of Covid_19 virus. The number of total cases in the period between the 1st of November 2020 and 28th of February 2022 were 672 patients, from which 518 patients were males from Urban areas. In the period between the 1st March 2022 and the 1st of September 2022, the number of patients that were admitted due to substance use were 232 cases. This shows a significant decrease in the number of admissions that can be related to the decrease of psychological stressing factors that were accompanied with the restriction measure of the pandemic.

Conclusions: Overall, the results of this retrospective study suggest that the prevalence of adult substance use has declined with the decrease of the restriction measures that were imposed by the authorities. Monitoring and ongoing surveillance of substance use will be necessary over the years following the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0029

Cross-sectional study on anxiety in confinement due to covid-19 in a sub-acute and long-stay mental health unit

A. Llimona González^{1*}, J. Mayans Henares¹, E. Pechuan Martínez¹, O. Orejas Pérez¹, C. Masferrer Herrera², C. Muro Celma¹, L. Vargas Puertolas¹ and J. Peñalver Aguilar¹

¹Psychiatry and ²Psychology, Parc de salut mar, Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Chronic psychiatric patients admitted to subacute and long-stay hospital units are especially vulnerable to the