

The main coping strategy of the participants was engaging more with family (73.4%).

Conclusions: Given the high levels of psychological distress, supportive strategies should be designed to minimize the psychological impact in this vulnerable group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical undergraduates; Depression; Anxiety; stress

EPV0164

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) & COVID-19: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: Consequences of the 1st wave

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Introduction: In times of pandemic as Covid-19, as in disaster situations, there is an increased risk of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Depression, and Anxiety (Kaufman et al., 1997; Douglas, Douglas, Harrigan, & Douglas, 2009; Guessoum et al., 2020). The measures taken have affected individual freedoms for the benefit of community health by seeking to reduce the spread of the virus, although the side effects can cause profound damage to society, especially in those most vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents with ADHD.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the psychopathological state and possible consequences of the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study is part of the Kids Corona, an institutional research project of the Hospital de Sant Joan de Déu and the Fundació de Sant Joan de Déu to provide a social and research response to the Covid-19 Pandemic. To assess the impact of Covid on children and adolescents with ADHD a cross-sectional study was conducted between 20 and 30 July 2020 with a battery of questionnaires. The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), the Sleep Disturbance Scale for Children (SDSC), the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED), the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) were used.

Results: 70% of children and adolescents aged 7 to 12 years with ADHD had sleep disorders, the 54% had anxiety symptoms and 9% had a depressive disorder.

Conclusions: Children and adolescents with ADHD are a vulnerable population to the effects of Covid, with anxiety, depression, and sleep disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; Mental health; Child; adolescent; Covid-19; first wave

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Changes in moral decision-making during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Stress can influence moral decisions.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to evaluate whether the stress experienced by people during the COVID-19 pandemic can change moral decision making.

Methods: 311 respondents took part in the Internet survey 30.03.20-31.05.20, including SCL-90-R, and a subset of moral dilemmas proposed by Greene J.D (30 dilemmas in Russian), with «footbridge dilemma» among them as a personal dilemma and «trolley dilemma» as impersonal. The relationship of utilitarian personal dilemmas choices with psychopathological characteristics was analyzed. Personal moral dilemma choices were considered separately, in subgroups with a high level of somatization (N=107) and a high level of psychopathological symptoms (N=76).

Results: The results showed an increase in personal dilemmas choices: 2.84 mean utilitarian choice in March - April and 3.17 in May (Univariate Analysis of Variance, age, gender as Covariates, $p < 0.01$). At the beginning of the study the groups did not differ in the number of utilitarian personal choices, and at the end of the study the number of personal choices increased in the subgroup with a high level of psychopathology (4.7 utilitarian choices in May) and became statistically higher than in other groups (ANOVA with Bonferonni correction). In the subgroup with a high level of somatization, personal choices slightly decreased by the end of the survey (2.68 choices).

Conclusions: The level of stress during the COVID-19 ambiguously affects moral decisions: a higher level of psychopathological symptoms leads to an increase in utilitarian choices and a high level of somatization leads to a decrease in utilitarian choices.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Moral decision-making; COVID-19; Moral dilemmas; psychopathology

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Differences in psycho-social impact of COVID-19 in albania, india and iran; a cross-section online study

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Introduction: After the outbreak of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) on 31 December 2019 in Wuhan (China), an increasing amount of information and concerns are impacting global mental health. It is already evident that apart from physical suffering, the direct and indirect psychological and social effects of COVID-19 pandemic are pervasive and could affect mental health now and in the future.