

EPV0303

Psychoemotional distress on patients with cutaneous manifestations and SARS-CoV-2 infection

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Introduction: The new coronavirus had a huge impact on individuals from a social, economical and psychological point of view. In march 2020 The World Health Organization declared the coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID-19) a pandemic and highlighted its psychoemotional implications.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the psychological distress during the COVID-19 pandemic in patients with cutaneous manifestations and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Methods: Data was collected from one first-line infectious diseases hospital from northeastern Romania. All patients with cutaneous manifestations and SARS-CoV-2 infection who accepted to answer the quality of life questionnaire (QLQ) were included in the study. The descriptive data analysis was conducted with the SPSS.

Results: A total of 191 patients with cutaneous manifestations and COVID-19 completed a questionnaire concerning their psychological distress and financial burden during the pandemic. Patients with chronic dermatological diseases (psoriasis) – 31% reported the highest level of psychological distress and financial burden compared to patients with acute cutaneous manifestations (chickenpox, dermatitis, infectious mononucleosis, steven-johnson syndrome, etc.). Furthermore, this patients showed generalized anxiety disorder, depressive symptoms, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), sleep disturbances and they attributed their individual psychological distress to the COVID-19 pandemic. This patients received psychological/psychotherapeutic treatment due to the COVID-19 crisis, during hospitalization and after discharge.

Conclusions: During the pandemic, patients with dermatological diseases needs not only medical support but also psychological and psychosocial support. This study results emphasize the importance of monitoring the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on patients with cutaneous manifestations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0304

The impact of SARS-Cov-2 pandemic on mental health in medical staff

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Introduction: SARS-Cov-2 pandemic resulted in a great amount of mental health suffering both in patients, families and medical staff.

Objectives: To assess the personal impact of SARS-Cov-2 management in hospital health care staff.

Methods: The study included 300 participants, comprising medical staff, 150 of which directly treated patients with SARS-Cov-2 infection, whilst the rest did not. Participants were asked to fill in online self-assessment scales: PSS-10 (Perceived Stress Scale), BAI (Beck Anxiety Inventory), BDI (Beck Depression Inventory), and SSOSH (Self Stigma of Seeking Psychology Help Scale). The data were collected at the end of 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic with the Omicron variant.

Results: 238 (79.3%) women and 62 (20.7%) men responded to the online assessment. Participants working in COVID wards had higher scores for anxiety and depression ($\chi^2=12.21$, $p=0.007$). The intensity of depression and anxiety (BDI / BAI) depends on the professional degree (higher in senior specialists and specialists than in nurses and residents), working in shifts ($\chi^2=8.77$, $p=0.01$) and recent contact with patients infected with SARS-Cov-2 ($\chi^2=76.10$, $p<0.0001$). Regarding PSS-10 total scores, participants that had contact with 1-10 SARS-Cov-2 patients during the past month had significantly higher scores than those who did not. SSOSH showed that participants who had more than 5 on-calls per month had significantly higher scores than the participants who had one on-call per month ($p=0.008$). Logistical regression showed that participants who had higher BDI scores had a probability of 136.67 times higher (95% CI [16.42; 1137.53]) to present high stress levels.

Conclusions: Respondents who had higher scores in the BDI (and not other assessment scales) had by far the highest probability of developing high stress levels.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0305

COVID-19 vaccination rate in patients with mental illness in a psychiatric hospital: a cohort study

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Introduction: Individuals with severe mental health problems are at greater risk of COVID-19 infection and increased risk of hospitalization and mortality. Vaccination against COVID-19 has