to 60 years old (p-value = 0.028) and requiring supplemental oxygen therapy (p-value = 0.021).

Conclusions: This study shows low prevalence of depression and anxiety in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Depression was significantly related with elderly and supplemental oxygen therapy. Elderly is vulnerable to depression during treatment and patients who require supplemental oxygen therapy. Severity of the disease might affect neuroinflammatory responses which can relate to depression. Furthermore, severity of disease puts patients in more isolation or guilt that might lead to depression.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0338

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Response to Onset of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from Action Against Hunger's Emotional and Stress Management Intervention in Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

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Introduction: In 2020, as in the rest of the world, the COVID-19 pandemic spread in Africa and transformed people's lives. Adding to the already existing burden of fragile health care systems, especially in low-resource settings, the pandemic response highlighted the need to address the health and well-being of populations in innovative ways. While research findings reported critical impacts on populations' mental health, few studies assessed this progression within African countries. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Action Against Hunger (ACF), developed and delivered a brief Emotional and Stress Management Intervention (ESMI) to reduce symptoms of emotional distress and increase perceived social support through problem solving techniques and relaxation exercises among adults and youth living in vulnerable communities experiencing a relatively high prevalence of COVID-19 in urban and rural areas in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

Objectives: The primary aim of this study is to evaluate whether individuals who received ESMI experienced changes in psychological distress and social support following the intervention and the association between change in psychological distress and change in social support for each country.

Methods: This study consisted of secondary analysis of data collected via routine monitoring of activities by ACF for their ESMI programs implemented in community-based centers and health facilities from May to December 2020. Service delivery mechanisms were adapted to each context and setting (i.e., face to face vs. remote, health facilities vs. home visits, etc.). The main outcomes were psychological distress and social support measured with culturally relevant visual analogue scales. All analyses were performed separately for each country.

Results: In total, 1,412 adults and youth (11-17 years old) benefitted from the intervention across all countries and 1,350 were assessed at follow-up. As a result, changes for psychological support and social support with mean scores difference at baseline and follow up were significantly different in all countries. Correlations between changes in distress and changes in social support varied by country, and ranged from negative in Liberia, (r = -.88, p = 0.001), to positive in Ivory Coast (r = .55, p = 0.001), and null in Sierra Leone (r = -.07, p = 0.11). Across countries, the most commonly reported presenting problems were fear of infection, stigma, and socio-economic difficulties, with coping strategies differing by country.

Conclusions: At the onset of a pandemic crisis, low-intensity psychosocial support activities hold potential for reducing psychological distress and improving social support among adults and youth from vulnerable communities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0339

Vaccination against COVID-19 and Clinical correlates among a population of psychiatric outpatients

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Introduction: Patients suffering from psychiatric disorders represent a population that is particularly at risk of COVID-19-related morbidity and mortality. Vaccination was the most effective strategy to prevent the severe forms of the disease.

Objectives: We aimed in our study to determine the rate of COVID-19 vaccination and to identify its correlated factors in psychiatric outpatients.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study conducted on 178 outpatients at the department of psychiatry (Monastir, Tunisia) over a period of one month (from March 2022 to April 2022). Data was collected via a questionnaire focused on two main attributes: (1) sociodemographic and clinical characteristics; (2) questions about the flu vaccination history and its modalities.

Results: The mean age of our patients was 44.9±13.7 years. The majority of them (81.5%) had a chronic evolution of their psychiatric disorder (> 2 years). Psychosis was the most represented disorder with 57.3% compared to mood disorders and anxiety disorders. Among our population, 73% of the patients received vaccination against COVID-19. The majority got 2 doses (60%), were vaccinated on their own initiative (68%) and by making an appointment (71.4%). Patients with depressive disorders accessed to vaccination program in 100% of cases. The group of psychotic patients had a vaccination rate of 66%. Vaccination was significantly associated with gender (p=0.001), age (p=0.04), marital status (p<10-3), number of children (p=0.002), housing situation (0.018), diagnosis (p<10-3) and treatment (p=0.01)

Conclusions: Patients with psychiatric disorders experience a distinct burden of the COVID-19 disease. They should therefore be

prioritised in vaccine allocation strategies, especially among patients with psychotic disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0340

Clinical correlates of COVID-19 disease in psychiatric outpatients

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Introduction: Patients suffering from psychiatric illness represent a population that is particularly vulnerable to the SARS-CoV-2 virus and to the pandemic situation due to several factors.
Objectives: We aimed in our study to determine the rate of COVID-19 infection and to identify its correlated factors in outpatients of the psychiatry department of Monastir, Tunisia.
Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study conducted on 178 outpatients at the department of psychiatry (Monastir, Tunisia) over a period of one month (from March 2022 to April 2022). Data was collected via a questionnaire focused on two main attributes: (1) sociodemographic and clinical characteristics; (2) questions about the COVID-19 personal and family history.
Results: The mean age of our population was 44.9±13.7 years. The majority of them (81.5%) had a chronic evolution of their psychiatric disorder (> 2 years) and 68.7% were hospitalized at least once in psychiatry. Psychosis was the most represented disorder with 57.3% compared to mood disorders and anxiety disorders. Among our population, thirty seven patients (21%) had a SARS-CoV-2 infection and 3.1% required hospital care. The infection by the virus of a family member was reported by 46% of cases and 2.5% had intrafamilial death due to COVID-19 disease. Patients with depressive disorder were the most affected (55%). COVID-19 infection was significantly associated with gender (p=0.02), marital status (p=0.016), diagnosis (p=0.001), treatment (p=0.02) and intrafamilial spread of the disease (p<10-3).
Conclusions: Patients with psychiatric disorders experience a distinct burden of the COVID-19 disease. Awareness of the vulnerability of this population and psychiatric institutions is necessary in order to adapt mental health care planning and implement preventive measures during potential subsequent pandemics.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0341

COVID-19-associated schizophrenia-like psychosis during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The viral theory of the development of psychoses was formulated in the 19th century, but the role of viral agents in the pathogenesis of psychoses remains a matter of debate. In the context of the 2020 pandemic, the results of several papers on the characteristics of psychotic disorders in COVID-19 have been published. Coronaviruses are neuroinvasive, capable of affecting mental and body functions.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify patients with acute psychosis without a history of mental disorders in order to test the hypothesis about the possibility of manifestation of schizophreniform psychosis due to a viral attack.
Methods: Within a year and a half, 50 patients with mental disorders associated with COVID-19 were identified. The reason for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital is the development of acute schizophreniform psychosis against the background of a new coronavirus infection. The diagnosis was verified according to traditional clinical criteria and modern psychometric tools. Inclusion criteria: no previous visits to a psychiatrist; verified acute polymorphic psychotic disorder and coronavirus infection COVID-19 (ICD-10); manifestation of psychosis against the background of infection with COVID-19; age 18-60 years; consent to participate in the study. Exclusion criteria: signs of organic brain damage; indications of substance abuse; delirium of any etiology; somatic pathology in the stage of decompensation.
Results: 27 women (54%) and 23 men (46%), aged 20 to 57 years (average age 34.5±7.6), of which 18 people (36%) worked, 2 (4%) studied , 29 (58%) people are unemployed. 27 people (54%) are single, 16 (32%) are married, 7 (14%) are divorced; 18 people (36%) were raising children, which indirectly indicated a relatively favorable premorbid functioning. At the time of the examination, the condition was determined by polymorphic psychotic symptoms with a predominance of dissociative-delusional, paraphrenic and oneiric phenomena with plots containing plots of infection and the spread of coronavirus. At the same time, the sum of PANSS is from 53 to 130 (85) points, including PANSS P - from 15 to 37 (27), PANSS N - from 7 to 44 (18), PANSS G - from 23 to 57 (39.9); P1 - 5.7; P3 - 5.1. When comparing the obtained data with the world experience, we found some differences. Delusional symptoms were diagnosed twice as rarely, cases with tactile hallucinations were not detected, but catatonic symptoms were observed twice as often, and manic arousal was twice as rare. In general, the studied data are comparable with the results published in the world practice.
Conclusions: The unique experience of the coronavirus pandemic will allow us to assess the influence of environmental factors, namely the role of infections, in the manifestation or predisposition to schizophrenia spectrum disorders. It is planned to evaluate the dynamics of the course of the disorder after the relief of the acute period.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0342

Silexan for treatment of psychiatric manifestations in the context of COVID-19: a case series

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Introduction: Silexan manufactured from *Lavandula angustifolia* showed favorable safety and efficacy in subthreshold and