

Results: Using the WCC scale, the strategy most used by participants was the problem-focused one ($M = 2.98 \pm 0.53$), followed by the emotion-focused strategy ($M = 2.65 \pm 0.58$), and that centered on the search for social support ($M = 2.64 \pm 0.59$). Using the SSQ-6, the mean score for the availability of perceived social support was equal to 8.91 ± 4.59 and the score mean perceived satisfaction was equal to 28.63 ± 5.84 . The prevalence of trait anxiety was 50%, according to the STAI-Y2. Statistical tests showed that problem-focused coping was the strategy most adopted by non-anxious participants. They also showed that the higher the availability of perceived social support, the more the social support-seeking coping strategy was chosen, and the higher the perceived satisfaction with perceived social support, the less the emotion-focused strategy was chosen.

Conclusions: It seems necessary to propose a learning program for coping strategies to counter the potential emergence of ineffective strategies and to reinforce the use of effective strategies, in order to improve or maintain optimal well-being of health personnel.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0322

Psychiatric disorders in patients after hospitalization for COVID-19: Frequency, coping behaviours and associated factors

N. Sghaier^{1*}, H. Ben Garouia¹, H. Khiari¹, W. Belaguide¹, J. Mannai¹ and H. Bellali²

¹Psychiatry Departement, Ibn Jazzar Hospital, Kairouan and ²Preventive and Community Departement, Habib Thameur Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented major health crisis. Current data suggest that psychiatric sequelae may persist for a long time in survivors after infection.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to determine the frequency of anxiety, depression, sleep disorders, and posttraumatic stress disorder in patients after hospitalization for COVID-19 infection, and to investigate factors associated with their occurrence as well as to identify coping behaviors in these patients.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted at Ibn Jazzar Kairouan Hospital between September and December 2021 among patients who consulted three months after their hospitalizations for COVID-19 infection. The assessment of the different psychiatric disorders was performed using the validated Arabic versions of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist for DSM-5 and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Coping behaviors were studied using the Brief-COPE scale.

Results: Our work included 104 patients. The median age was 55.5 years [IQR:47-64]. The gender ratio M/F was 1.12. Anxiety and depressive symptoms were found in 26.9% and 25% of cases, respectively. The frequency of post-traumatic stress disorder was 22.1% and that of sleep disorders was 41.3%. Problem-solving strategies were the most widely adopted, followed by emotion-focused strategies. Younger age, female gender, persistence of a physical symptom, impairment of daily activity, and stigma were factors independently associated with psychological distress. No association was found between the intensive care unit stay and psychiatric disorders. Problem-focused and emotion-focused

coping were negatively correlated with the different psychological outcomes studied.

Conclusions: Psychological distress in COVID-19 survivors persists beyond the acute phase and results from an intricacy of several factors. This highlights the importance of regular psychiatric follow-up after hospitalization in order to identify and treat, as early as possible, psychiatric disorders.

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EPV0324

Impact of COVID-19 on community mental health care referrals

T. C. Gomes

Psychiatry, Tallaght university hospital, Dublin, Ireland

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Introduction: As the global community grapples with the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, its reverberations extend beyond the realm of physical health, significantly impacting mental health care systems. This article delves into the multifaceted effects of COVID-19 on community mental health care referrals, scrutinizing the challenges, adaptations, and potential innovations that have emerged in the wake of this unprecedented crisis. By examining the nuanced interplay between the pandemic and mental health care access, we seek to shed light on crucial considerations for the future of community mental health services in a post-pandemic landscape.

Objectives: To understand impact of Covid 19 pandemic on number of referrals received by a specific community mental health service.

Methods: We analysed number of referrals to a specific community mental health services since July 2019 until July 2022.

Results: During the period assessed we noticed a significant decrease to number of new referrals to a specific community mental health service with onset of covid 19 pandemic. We also noticed a progressive increase to the number of referrals in the first six months of July 2022.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on attendance to healthcare appointments, leading to decreased attendance, shift to telemedicine, delays in care, increased no-shows, and rescheduling of appointments. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of being prepared for and able to adapt to changes in the healthcare landscape.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0325

The fundamental beliefs held by individuals living with HIV and university students during the challenges posed by the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia

V. V. Titova*, V. I. Rozhdestvenskiy, I. A. Gorkovaya, D. O. Ivanov and Y. S. Aleksandrovich

Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Baseline beliefs, as conceptualized by R. Janoff-Bulman in her cognitive theory of mental trauma, represent an inherent internal framework that shapes how individuals perceive and assess traumatic events. It is widely acknowledged that the pandemic has had a profound impact on the global economy and the living conditions of individuals. Consequently, it is reasonable to assume that during a pandemic, one's ability to adapt to these altered circumstances is influenced by their foundational beliefs. Consequently, exploring these fundamental beliefs in two at-risk groups, namely university students and individuals with confirmed HIV, becomes a subject of significant interest.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the fundamental beliefs of patients with HIV and university students in the context of the second wave of the new coronavirus pandemic in Russia.

Methods: Data collection took place from January to July 2021 using a custom-developed Google form. The study involved 35 Russian university students majoring in humanities and 59 HIV-positive patients. We employed the WAS-37 methodology, adapted for use in Russia, to assess their baseline beliefs.

Results: We found that on the scales "Fairness" ($M = 21.00 \pm 3.73$ - students, $M = 20.53 \pm 4.63$ - patients, $p = 0.616$), "Luck" ($M = 31.74 \pm 5.06$ vs $M = 29.59 \pm 7.33$, $p = 0.129$) and "Control beliefs" ($M = 26.66 \pm 4.80$ vs $M = 27.12 \pm 4.42$, $p = 0.636$) students did not differ from patients. Scores on the Environment Benevolence scale were higher in students ($M = 35.46 \pm 7.33$ vs $M = 30.50 \pm 7.09$, $p = 0.002$) and on the Self Image scale were higher in HIV patients ($M = 26.63 \pm 6.97$ vs $M = 30.03 \pm 5.41$, $p = 0.010$).

Conclusions: During the latter stages of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia, individuals living with HIV, when compared to students, tended to perceive the world around them as being more perilous and unfriendly, while simultaneously viewing themselves as possessing greater integrity. From our perspective, this latter observation could be interpreted as a means of self-defence against the perceived hostility of the external world. In such pandemic circumstances, it may be advisable to consider the use of supportive psychotherapy for individuals living with HIV.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0326

The quality of life for students pursuing humanities disciplines and individuals living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia

V. V. Titova*, V. I. Rozhdestvenskiy, I. A. Gorkovaya, D. O. Ivanov and Y. S. Aleksandrovich

Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on people's lives, affecting various aspects of society and potentially altering the quality of life of certain groups. The World Health Organisation defines quality of life as an individual's physical, psychological, emotional, and social health as perceived by themselves in relation to society. It appears that the pandemic disproportionately affected the most susceptible societal segments, comprising university students who encountered significant stress

due to the shift to remote learning, and individuals living with HIV who faced difficulties in accessing medical assistance.

Objectives: The study aimed to investigate the quality of life of students studying the humanities disciplines and HIV patients during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia.

Methods: Data collection was conducted from January to July 2021, using a Google form developed by the researchers. The study included 35 students from Russian universities studying humanities specialities and 59 HIV-positive patients. To check the quality of life, we used the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire, adapted for use in Russia.

Results: We found that on the domains "physical and psychological well-being" ($M = 20.26 \pm 3.89$ - students, $M = 21.43 \pm 3.62$ - patients, $p = 0.144$) and "self-image" ($M = 19.11 \pm 3.53$ vs $M = 19.52 \pm 2.92$, $p = 0.553$) respondents from the two groups did not differ from each other. The domain "microsocial support" was more pronounced in students than patients ($M = 10.71 \pm 2.48$ vs $M = 9.17 \pm 2.96$, $p = 0.011$). A similar situation was observed in "social well-being" ($M = 27.23 \pm 4.33$ vs $M = 24.97 \pm 5.24$, $p = 0.034$).

Conclusions: During the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia, individuals living with HIV experienced a lower quality of life compared to students in humanities disciplines. Individuals living with HIV reported lower satisfaction with their relationships within their immediate environment, including family and friends, as well as their overall social well-being, encompassing factors like safety, material wealth, access to medical care, and transportation. In these pandemic conditions, it became evident that individuals with HIV required more extensive social support measures than students.

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EPV0327

The connection between professional burnout of medical workers and the specific working conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia

E. V. Deshchenko^{1*}, J. E. Koniukhovskaia², O. B. Stepanova¹, I. M. Shishkova³, E. I. Pervichko¹, O. V. Mitina¹ and E. A. Dorokhov¹

¹Lomonosov Moscow State University; ²Higher School of Economics, Moscow and ³Ryazan State Medical University, Ryazan, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has certainly become a stressful event for medical workers, so the aim of this research was to study the pandemic-specific working conditions that may be associated with the professional burnout of medical workers in Russia.

Objectives: To study the pandemic-specific working conditions that may be associated with the professional burnout of medical workers in Russia.

Methods: The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was used to measure the level of professional burnout. It was filled out by medical workers from January 2021 to November 2022.

The sample consisted of 314 medical workers (57 men and 255 women), whose average age was 36.97 ± 11.93 . According to the level