

inclination towards following their relatives' advice (5.13%), desire to follow the surrounding people's example (1.98%). In personal conversations, the students often expressed their wish for being vaccinated with a 2-component Sputnik V vaccine for a better protection from illness.

Conclusions: The survey of the international students' motives showed that most of them have positive attitude to COVID-19 vaccination and feel inclined to be vaccinated with a Russian vaccine in order to reduce the risk of getting ill.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19 vaccination; motivation; international students

EPV0540

The level of depressive, anxiety and obsessive-compulsive psychopathological dimensions in symptomatic versus asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infected pregnant women

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Introduction: The neurotropic valence of SARS-CoV-2 has been revealed in several studies. Depressive and anxiety symptoms are more frequent in the perinatal period leading to maternal and neonatal negative outcomes. Accordingly, depressive and anxiety symptoms are more frequent in the perinatal period leading to negative consequences in both mothers and their neonates.

Objectives: To determine the level of depression, anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive symptoms depending on the severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection of pregnant women.

Methods: Based on the RT-PCR test, thirty-eight pregnant women with SARS-CoV-2 infection, hospitalized in Bega Clinic in Timisoara, were assessed concerning the presence of psychopathology. The severity of infection was dichotomized based on the presence or absence of the symptoms. The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, State and Trait Anxiety Inventory, and the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory were administered to all participants.

Results: Of 38 recruited pregnant women, 12 (31,5%) had symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection. Symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infected pregnant women had a higher average score of depression ($p = 0.001$) and state and trait anxiety ($p = 0.002$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively) compared to their asymptomatic counterparts. There were no differences in obsessive-compulsive symptoms ($p > 0.05$) in relation to the severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Conclusions: The SARS-CoV-2 infection significantly interferes with the psychological status, thus jeopardizing the mental health of pregnant women. Therefore, SARS-CoV-2 infection should be considered an additional risk factor for anxiety and affective disorders during pregnancy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: depression; anxiety; obsessive-compulsive; SARS-CoV-2

EPV0542

Gender-specific perception of socio-psychological risks during the Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The article is devoted to the study of adaptation to the covid-19 pandemic conditions in Russian men and women in the first part of 2020. Respondents assessed the degree of potential danger of various types of social threats caused by the pandemic, as well as the level of their adaptation to changed living conditions during the first lockdown.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify key differences in adaptation to pandemic conditions in groups of men and women.

Methods: The author's methodology was developed to assess the level of adaptation to COVID-19. The questionnaire included 6 scales on different aspects of life during the lockdown (for example, physical and emotional state, communication, employment during the pandemic, etc.). The sample was $N = 80$ (residents of Russia age 18-37).

Results: Men significantly higher estimated the potential danger of an epidemic threat to themselves than women. The level of adaptation to conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic also differed in two gender groups according to t-test on the scale "Employment in a pandemic": men were better adapted to work or study in conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic than women.

Conclusions: This can be interpreted from the point of view of the stereotype existing in Russian culture which postulates the performance of household duties and child care is more perceived as a woman's responsibility. The adaptation of women to remote work during the lockdown was forced to be combined with an increased workload in the family and household sphere.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adaptation; Gender psychology; Adaptation; gender psychology

EPV0543

The Dynamics of Information Search Queries about COVID-19 at the Self-Isolation Stage

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Introduction: The dynamics of search queries in large random samples may reflect both the reaction of the population to the statements of power subjects, and the presence of certain mechanisms of emotional self-regulation.

Objectives: Studying the dynamics of information search queries in the situation of experiencing an objective global threat-the spread of COVID-19.