

the importance of psychological assessment and follow-up of the COVID-19 survivors, in order to support these patients recovery.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Anxiety; Quality-of-life; Critical illness

EPV0535

Quality of sleep in Tunisian patients with Multiple Sclerosis during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has affected human communities around the world, and there is fear that people with chronic diseases such as Multiple sclerosis(MS) are more vulnerable to negative psychological effects.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess the quality of sleep in patients with (MS) in comparison with healthy controls(HCs), during the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify its associated factors.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional survey study conducted with patients followed at the neurology department of Hbib bourguiba university hospital in sfax(Tunisia), during the month of november2020. Sleep quality was evaluated using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI). The PSQI is a questionnaire assessing participants' sleep quality, sleep duration, and sleep disturbances and their severity during the past month.Participants with a PSQI \leq 5 are classified as 'good sleepers'.

Results: Fifty two patients were included in the study. The mean age was 33.69 years(SD=9.21 years)and the sex ratio(F/H)was 4.77. Overall, our patients had higher scores of(PSQI)compared to HC and these differences were statistically significant($p < 0.05$). The mean score of(PSQI)was 11.04(SD=3.003)and 11.53%were classified as 'good sleepers'. Unemployment was related to a poor sleep quality($p=0.0001$). Patients with high EDSS($r=0.7$; $p=0.0001$), high number of relapses($r=0.58$; $p=0.0001$)were more likely to have sleep disturbance. There was a positive correlation between a poor sleep quality and the duration of disease($r=0.38$; $p=0.005$).

Conclusions: We identified that during the COVID-19pandemic patients with(MS)had a worse sleep quality. The COVID-19pandemic poses a challenge to psychological resilience. More studies are warranted to better understand the long-term consequences of the pandemic on mental health of vulnerable people.

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Keywords: multiple sclerosis-Quality of sleep-COVID-19 pandemic-patients

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Vaccine hesitancy among hospital workers

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Introduction: Vaccine hesitancy is a serious issue and it affects the scientific achievements of health. This phenomenon has begun to be studied more often in health care workers, to find its determining factors.

Objectives: The aim was to determine the percentage of hospital workers who got vaccinated against the infection with SARS-CoV-2. **Methods:** Beginning with October 2021, we conducted an online questionnaire in which 57 hospital workers participated. Preliminary results allowed us to assess the rate of vaccine hesitancy among this group.

Results: Out of the 57 hospital workers, the majority were vaccinated ($n=45$, 78.94%) in comparison to less than a quarter ($n=12$, 21.05%) that refused vaccination. The group of hospital workers included mostly nurses ($n=21$, 36.84%). Also, 12 psychologists (21.05%), 11 doctors (19.29%), and 10 students (17.54%) were included. Among the cases that did not accept getting vaccinated against COVID-19, the highest percentage was occupied by nurses ($n=9$, 15.78%). Moreover, there were only one doctor and one psychologist who did not get vaccinated.

Conclusions: In the current pandemic times, the hesitancy and refusal of vaccination prove to be very challenging. It is important to explore their reasons and to promote health education programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: vaccine hesitancy; SARS-CoV-2; pandemic; Covid-19

EPV0539

Motivation for COVID-19 vaccination among international students in Russia

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Introduction: After Russia decided to start COVID-19 vaccination of international students who are getting their education on its territory, they received an opportunity to get a single dose of COVID-19 Sputnik Light vaccine. What motives can such international students have for being vaccinated in the situation of uncertainty?

Objectives: Our goal is to define the structure of motivation for COVID-19 vaccination among international students who are getting education at different departments of the university.

Methods: In October 2021, we surveyed 409 international students getting education at Ulianov Chuvash State University in Cheboksary, who agreed to COVID-19 vaccination.

Results: Those who applied for vaccination were mostly 3rd year students (32.03%) and 4th year ones (21.52%). 8 students out of the surveyed (1.96%) had been vaccinated outside Russia, 4 – in Russia (0.98%). 8.56% of the pool had had COVID-19, 57.7% had not, 33.74% could not give a certain answer. Main motives for COVID-19 vaccination were: unwillingness to be ill (57.21%), unwillingness to have any limitations imposed (22.98%), unwillingness, especially of medical students, to have problems in their studies (12.22%),