

Results: In total, 149 participants participated. The mean age was 38.8 ± 15.39 years. Medical or surgical history and psychiatric history were identified respectively in 30,2% and 12.1% of participants. Among all respondents, 74.5% took a nasopharyngeal swab to look for COVID-19 and only 6.4% had a positive test. Close contact with someone with a positive COVID-19 infection was found in 8.05%. Several participants (79,2%) expressed fear of transmitting the disease to their family members. The mean of the PSS-10 score was 11.97 ± 9.83 . Moderate to severe perceived stress was found in 44.3% of patients. Significantly higher scores were observed among participants with a positive pharyngeal swab for COVID-19 as well as those who perceived worry of transmitting the disease. No significant differences in perceived stress' scores according to socio-demographic data.

Conclusions: Perceived stress was high among patients with suspected COVID-19 infection. Perceiving worry of transmitting the disease and having a positive pharyngeal swab for COVID-19 were the principal risk factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perceived stress; suspected patients; COVID-19

EPV0147

Mental health and online learning among medical students during COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Medical students' well-being is a concern that drawn interest. On March, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic. Strict isolation measures and closing schools expected to influence the mental health of students. Online education introduced to adjust to new realities. These un-precedented circumstances create significant stress and challenges may lead to unfavorable effects on learning and the overall psychological health of students.

Objectives: To explore the perception of stress and anxiety level among medical students in Saudi Arabia. To determine factors influencing perception of stress and anxiety among medical students in Saudi Arabia. To explore the association between perception of stress, anxiety and on-line learning.

Methods: An online survey will be distributed through students representatives targeting medical students from different levels. The survey will have 4 components: 1) Demographic data that will include: age, gender, level of education and region of residence. 2) Questions concerned the experience of online learning. 3) Perceived stress scale by sheldon cohen. The perceived stress scale (PSS) is a 10-question tool will be used to measure a person's perception of stress over the past month and scored as low, moderate and high perceived stress. 4) Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7) which is also a valid tool in detecting anxiety in the last two weeks by 7 items with Likert scale answers which scored as minimal, mild, moderate and severe

Results: Currently under analysis

Conclusions: To be attached later

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; online learning; Medical Students; COVID-19

EPV0148

Psychiatryteleconsultation/teleconsulting: Experience of general confinement in Tunisia

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Introduction: The outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic in Tunisia has led a total confinement starting from March 23rd, 2020. Remote interventions of psychiatrists and psychologists have been set up to help tunisian citizens. The requests concerned panic attacks, acute stress disorder, sleep disorders and relapse of some patients followed for mood disorders, obsessive compulsive disorder or anxiety disorders.

Objectives: We propose to present 3 types of interventions by a psychiatrist in response to the request of 3 Tunisian citizens in this first experience.

Methods: We will summarize three interventions with the history of each patient and his or her request as well as the short term evolution of the presented disorder.

Results: As a first experience, we responded to numerous requests from people of all ages and living all over Tunisia. The first intervention concerned a lady who was voluntarily vomiting in order to maintain her current weight. She was afraid of having the covid infection related to a sore throat. The second situation is a gentleman who did not tolerate home confinement because for 20 years he has been going out for a daily walk at exactly 4 pm. The third request came from a father living in a rural area who chose to self isolate in his room and refused to go out and see his children despite their pressing demand. We offered active listening, reassurance and behavioural psychotherapy techniques.

Conclusions: During this first experience in Tunisia, we found that citizens have adhered to new communication techniques. Anxiety, stress and relapse of prior medical conditions were the most frequent diagnoses. Several interventions have proven to be effective despite obstacles related to teleconsultation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Tunisia; Psychiatry teleconsultation; COVID-19; general confinement

EPV0150

Children's mental health and the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: In the midst of a global pandemic with a rising death toll, the children's mental health can be easily overlooked in the country's response. But this overlook would have devastating consequences for years to come.

Objectives: The objective of this research is to compare children's physical and mental development before, during and after the situation of social isolation caused by the pandemic of COVID-19.

Methods: The parents/guardians of 100 children aged between 0 and 5 years and 11 months old were asked to answer questions based on the ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaire III), containing questions related to Communication, Gross Motor, Fine Motor, Problem Solving, and Personal-Social and ASQ- SE (Ages and Stages Questionnaires Social-Emotional) addressing issues of self-regulation, compliance, social-communication, adaptive functioning, autonomy, and affect. In addition, behavioral issues related to children's mental health will be included, such as: aggressiveness, insomnia, lack of appetite, apathy, sadness, tiredness, lack of interest, hyperactivity, manias, tantrum, morning among others. Child development data will be collected before and during quarantine / isolation and later, in a second stage, after the end of social isolation.

Results: The data will be analyzed in order to characterize child behavior before, during and after the period of social isolation, correlating the different areas of child development, especially mental health.

Conclusions: As argued, socially isolated children are at increased risk of health problems in adulthood. Furthermore, studies on social isolation have demonstrated that a lack of social relationships negatively impacts the development of the brain's structure.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; mental health; language; Child development

EPV0153

Psychosis secondary to indomethacin. A case report

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Introduction: Indomethacin, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory treatment used in various inflammatory diseases, is one of the drugs that has been related to the appearance of psychotic symptoms as a side effect.

Objectives: Point out the importance of knowing the possible psychiatric symptoms that some drugs can cause as a side effect.

Methods: Description of a clinical case and bibliography review.

Results: We present the case of a 71-year-old woman, with no previous mental health history, who is referred by her primary care physician due to the presence of auditory hallucinations and self-referential ideas. As a somatic history, the patient presented Rheumatoid Arthritis under control by rheumatology and acoustic neuroma, under control by neurosurgery. Treatment with Risperidone was started, up to 2 mg, which helped control her symptoms. After an exhaustive study of her situation, the possibility that her symptoms were a side effect of her usual treatment was raised. It was evidenced that the patient had taken a higher dose of

Indomethacin than prescribed by the rheumatologist, reason why its daily intake was suspended, and subsequently an improvement and even suppression of symptoms was seen. Later, due to a misunderstanding, the drug was reintroduced, and symptoms appeared again.

Conclusions: The appearance of psychotic symptoms has been related to the intake of various drugs, including Indomethacin. It is essential to carry out a differential diagnosis if psychotic symptoms appear in the subject.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Indomethacin; COVID-19

EPV0156

Neutropenia in patients treated with clozapine during COVID-19 infection

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Introduction: Clozapine is the most effective antipsychotic for treatment resistant schizophrenia but adverse reactions to clozapine include neutropenia. Patients with COVID-19 infection frequently experience lymphopenia, but not neutropenia. The impact of clozapine treatment in the presence of COVID-19 is unknown

Objectives: Show 2 cases of neutropenia in patients treated with long-term clozapine during COVID-19 infection.

Methods: Subjects: 48 admitted patients to a long-stay psychiatric unit. COVID-19 infection confirmed by positive nasopharyngeal swab for viral ribonucleic acid of SARS-CoV-2. Hematological controls between March and April 2020.

Results: 16 patients (33%) treated with clozapine. 18 patients (37.5%) had COVID-19 infection, of which 5 (10.4%) were treated with clozapine; 2 presented neutropenia. 1- 56-year-old woman diagnosed with schizophrenia on clozapine since 2009. Begins to have a dry cough and fever with positive COVID-19 swab (day 0). Slight leukopenia without neutropenia was observed on day 1. On day 7, neutropenia was observed with an absolute neutrophil count (ANC) of 1100. We decided to suspend clozapine and to initiate daily hematological controls. The ANC on day 8 was 970. Over the next few days the ANC will progressively improve until neutropenia resolved (day 22). 2- 55-year-old woman who required a transfer to a general hospital because of respiratory complications from COVID-19. She presented significant leukopenia ($1.01 \times 10^3/uL$) and neutropenia (ANC 100). Clozapine was not withdrawn. She was treated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.

Conclusions: An urgent full blood count will be required to exclude neutropenia with appropriate action. Further research will be needed to clarify the possible relationship between COVID-19, clozapine and neutropenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: clozapine; neutropenia; COVID-19