

every six months. This comprises screening bloodwork and ECGs, and the sharing of results with family physicians.

Objectives: We sought to investigate whether the pandemic affected the receipt of routine physical health screening in patients managed by an Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Service.

Methods: A comprehensive chart review was performed on 62 ACT patients. We compared the receipt of screening bloodwork and ECGs from March–December 2020 to the same period in 2019. Results were analyzed using McNemar's Chi square test with Yates' correction.

Results: Patients were less likely to have received an ECG during the pandemic period. 69% received an ECG from March–December 2019 versus 42% from March–December 2020 ($\chi^2=7.76$, $p<0.01$). Similarly, patients were less likely to have received screening bloodwork during the pandemic period (69% vs. 50%, $X^2=4.32$, $p<0.05$). Qualitative discussion with ACT staff regarding the 39 patients who had not received an ECG and/or bloodwork during the pandemic period revealed system-related (8%), patient-related (23%), and Covid-related (69%) barriers to screening. Covid-related barriers included transport concerns and lab closures.

Conclusions: ACT patients were less likely to have received routine health screening during the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, the pandemic may have exacerbated physical health inequities for patients with severe mental illness. Covid-related barriers to screening represent an important target for intervention.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Assertive community treatment; COVID-19; antipsychotic; Physical Health Screening

EPV0181

COVID-19 lockdown and its impact on mental health in various population groups in Greece: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown has brought a serious impact on physical and mental health.

Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to estimate the impact of the first lockdown in Greece, on both quality of life and anxiety levels in different occupational groups.

Methods: A cross-sectional on-line survey was conducted from 20th of April to 4th of May 2020. A 24-item anonymous questionnaire was administered to collect basic demographic and socio-economic data. The 5-item WHO Well-Being Index (WHO-5, 0-100%, cut-off 52%) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) tools were used to assess well-being and anxiety, respectively. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS for Windows v.24.0 Statistical Package.

Results: A total of 575 participated in the study, 62.8% females, 48.5% aged between 40 to 59 years. 32.5% were employed in

education sector, 32.5% in health sector and 20.3% as season workers in tourism sector. Males showed slightly higher levels of wellbeing (52.1 vs. 47.3, $p=0.023$) and lower levels of anxiety (7.1 vs. 8.2, $p=0.023$) compared to females. Factors associated with higher wellbeing and lower anxiety were higher education and income level, optimism, taking less protection measures, and being seasonal worker. Furthermore, participants with comorbidities and symptoms like headache, musculoskeletal pain, as well as feeling depressed or stressed revealed lower wellbeing and higher anxiety scores.

Conclusions: Our study revealed an overall poor wellbeing and mild to moderate levels of anxiety during the lockdown. Actions should be taken to address and to prevent its serious impact on mental health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; mental health; who-5; GAD-7

EPV0182

Attitudes of preoperative cardiac surgery patients toward COVID-19: A cause for concern

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Introduction: During the pandemic, many surveys studied people's attitude to COVID-19. However, less information is available about the peculiarities of such attitude of the most vulnerable groups including chronic somatic patients who are in need of operative treatment.

Objectives: To identify the specificity of preoperative cardiac surgery patients' attitudes toward COVID-19 as compared to that of healthy people.

Methods: We used the Attitudes towards COVID-19 questionnaire (Nikolaev E.) to survey 60 preoperative cardiac patients and 327 healthy university students. Difference validity was assessed with significance level of $p<0.05$.

Results: Cardiac patients are more likely to trust the government measures to fight COVID-19 ($t=3.131$; $p=.002$), and their COVID-19-related fears for their life are higher ($t=2.793$; $p=.005$). As compared to healthy people, patients are less likely to think that pandemic broke their customary way of life ($t=-2.793$; $p=.005$) and plans for the future ($t=-3.337$; $p=.000$). Credibly more often than healthy people, cardiac surgery patients consider that it is useless to wear a mask and limit contacts, as any person will eventually catch the virus ($t=2.401$; $p=.017$). We did not reveal any more evidently expressed COVID-19-related anxiety in preoperative cardiac surgery patients.

Conclusions: Attitudes of cardiac surgery patients toward COVID-19 manifest in an adequate assessment of threat to their personal health, trust in the government measures, and readiness to change their daily plans. It is latent fatalistic ideas about ultimate uselessness of restrictive measures that pose threat to people's own health and the health of the people around them, which health professionals should remember in their preventive actions.