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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1229

Introduction: International experience convincingly shows the prevalence of mental disorders secondary to COVID-19, the pathogenesis of which includes biological and psychosocial factors, which characterizes this area of research as relevant and timely.

Objectives: Analysis of the structure of the most common forms of psychopathology within consequences in COVID-19.

Methods: The study involved 45 patients with depressive episodes of varying severity (F 32.0, 32.1, 32.2) and 37 ones with anxiety disorders (F 40, 41). The average age of the examined groups was 39.42 ± 5.68 and 31.54 ± 4.36 years respectively. Clinico-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic, statistical methods were used.

Results: Significantly more patients with depressive disorders before the first clinical manifestations of the disease experienced COVID-19 in mild and moderate form (31.82% and 68.18% of individuals, respectively) (p <0.05), while patients with anxiety disorders were more affected to some stressors of the SARS-COV-2 pandemic (including threatening information background (83.78% of people), quarantine measures in the form of self-isolation (75.66% of people), uncertainty of the impact of coronavirus infection on the socio-economic situation) (62.16% of people)) (p < 0.05). It was found that the examined patients with a history of coronavirus COVID-19 are more likely to have depressive and asthenic syndromes in the clinical picture (p < 0.05), while patients with psychogenic effects of the pandemic - anxiety-phobic and somato-autonomic syndromes (p < 0,05).

Conclusions: Data on the influence of coronavirus disease COVID-19 and stressors of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on the formation of mental disorders of various genesis will allow to develop prevention algorithms and personalize therapeutic programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0361

COVID-19-related stigma among the non-infected general population from Iran

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1230

Introduction: COVID-19-related stigma has been raised as a crisis since the beginning of the pandemic. We intended to develop a valid and reliable questionnaire to measure COVID-19-related stigma, attributed by the non-infected general population, and applied it in Tehran from September to October 2020.

Objectives: This study measures the COVID-19-related stigma attributed by the non-infected general population using a valid and reliable questionnaire specific to COVID-19-related stigma.

Methods: A preliminary questionnaire with 18 items was developed. The score ranged from 18 to 54 while the higher score indicating a higher level of COVID-19-related stigma. Out of 1064 randomly recruited Tehran citizens without a history of COVID-19 infection, 630 participants, who completely responded to the questions on a phone call, entered the study.

Results: The content validity was established with a scale content validity index of 0.90. Item CVI and Item content validity ratio were higher than 0.78 for all items. Internal consistency was confirmed with Cronbach's alpha of 0.625. Exploratory factor analysis revealed seven latent variables, including "blaming and penalty-seeking behavior", "social discrimination", "dishonor label", "interpersonal contact", "spreading rumors and myths", "overvalued idea", and "apathy toward the patients". The mean (SD) of the score was 25.1(4.71) in our study. 86.8% of participants reported a low level of stigma with a score below 31. 13.2% of them demonstrated a moderate level of stigma, and none of the participants showed a high level of stigma.

Conclusions: we found a low level of stigmatizing thoughts and behavior in Tehran, which may be due to social desirability bias.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Iran; stigma; Covid-19

EPV0362

COVID-19 related sleep disorders and the mental health

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1231

Introduction: COVID-19 affects nervous system and the mental health of patients.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and insomnia among patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in order to understand mediating factors and inform tailored intervention.

Methods: To the study patients with mild and moderate COVID-19 were included. It was no included patients with diagnosed psychiatric disorders. It was conducted an interview, including using telemedicine technologies, assessed HADS, MFI-20, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) questionnaire.

Results: It was analyzed the data of 119 patients, 34% patients was female, mean age $58,7\pm11,1$ range 47 to 69 years. Anxiety-depressive symptoms were observed in 33/119 (28%) patients by HADS scale. Clinically significant anxiety and depression were seen in 11% and 4% of the patients, respectively. In 13% patients was observed as anxiety as depression. An increase in the MFI-20 scale (more than 20 points) was found in 87 (73.0%) patients, sleep