

Results: L.R, Tunisian 52-year-old, diabetic (type 2) women, with no personal or family psychiatric history and no toxic habits. she did not receive receive covid 19 vaccination. Twenty days before her admission to the psychiatry departement , she had fever, cough, myalgia, and anosmia .The diagnosis of a SARS COv2 infection was retained by her general practitioner. Two weeks later she suddenly presented a persecutory delirium, distressing auditory hallucinations, and attempted rat poison suicide. On admission, The patient had a delirium of persecution towards her entourage and an auditory hallucinatory syndrome with distressing content. She was put on 1 mg of Risperidone with restitution ad integrum after 7 days. COVID-19 serology test detected IgM antibodies which allowed us to conclude that the symptomatology was related to the infection by this virus. For the etiological research, we performed a serology that confirmed the recent exposure to SARS COV2 and. The diagnosis retained is a brief psychotic disorder post-Sars Cov2.

Conclusions: The advanced hypothesis that infection with SARS CoV-2 could be the cause of the psychiatric manifestations remains unclear to this day.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: affective disorder; COVID19; Suicide; hallucinations

EPV0471

« A reason why » : Suicide attempt after Coronavirus infection

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Introduction: COVID19 pandemic had an important emotional and psychological impact due to the higher rates of boredom, fear, stress, anxiety, depression, etc. (Brooks et al., 2020). Cases of suicide during the COVID-19 pandemic are increasingly reported. According to an Indian study, the main cause of suicide was fear or anticipation of COVID-19 infection.

Objectives: To illustrate a case of suicide attempt after COVID-19 infection.

Methods: We report the case of a Tunisian man who did a suicide attempt after his infection with the coronavirus.

Results: A 35-year-old Tunisian man, married, an official, with no medical or psychiatric history who was admitted in the Oto-rhinolaryngology department, after a suicide attempt by strangulation, five days after the diagnosis of COVID-19 infection. In fact, the patient was very stressed about his infection and feared transmitting the virus to his family. During his quarantine, he became anxious, had insomnia and suicidal thoughts. He was isolated in his room, and prohibit his family to approach his room. He told us that he could not support this anxiety and he decided to suicide to end this situation and save his family.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic may increase suicide rates. Psychological consequences of this pandemic including suicide may continue to incur later than this actual worldwide crisis. Mental health promotion is the key to prevent and mitigate such mental health consequences.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; COVID19; Distress; Suicide

EPV0472

The difficult symbolic construction of physicians' and nurses' experiences working in COVID-19 intensive care units: A qualitative study on reports at a university public hospital in Southeastern Brazil

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Introduction: Humanistic studies that explore symbolic aspects of the experience of working on the COVID-19 frontline are necessary. Do these professionals have psychic time to symbolize such acute experiences? We expect these preliminary findings of this research provide subsidies for discussing psychological management in groups with these professionals.

Objectives: To interpret emotional meanings reported by physicians and nurses on their experiences of working at COVID-19 intensive care units.

Methods: Clinical-qualitative design. Data collection with semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth applied to a sample of six professionals, closed by theoretical information saturation, in a Brazilian university general hospital. Trigger question: "Talk about psychological meanings of your experience in face of management of patients with COVID-19 at ICU". Data treatment by the Seven Steps of the Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis. Theoretical framework of Medical Psychology using Balintian concepts.

Results: We raised 3 categories. (1) Psychic time and absence of symbolization in face of the pandemic; (2) Denial as a defense or psychosocial adaptation mechanisms; (3) Tensions and family support: triggers of ambivalent emotional experiences.

Conclusions: Raw experience of COVID-19 pandemic did not allow for realization of symbolization. Psychological defenses are manifested, either to maintain balance or to deny the existence of dangers related to mental health. Presence of families and health team confirm that the feeling of loneliness is avoided. Anxieties related to the fear of contamination are recurrent. There is dual relationship regarding the emotional experiences of health professionals, but the data point to importance of looking at how these individuals perceive and experience the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Qualitative research; psychological meanings; Covid-19; health professionals

EPV0473

The impact of the COVID pandemic on the treatment of psychoactive drug addicts in Zenica-Doboj Canton of BiH april 2020-april 2021

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Introduction: The paper presents experiences in working with drug addicts in Ze-Do Canton after the outbreak of the COVID pandemic

Objectives: The time frame in which the research was conducted was April 15, 2020 to April 15, 2021. Criteria for inclusion in the study were clinically and laboratory-proven dependence on psychoactive substances and participation in some of the types of treatment in our institution. Criteria for exclusion from the study due to population specificity were not defined

Methods: The study was designed as a retrospective-prospective in which the following parameters were monitored: rate of retention in treatment, rate of relapse and overdose, deterioration of basic psychopathology, number of hospitalizations due to worsening addiction or comorbid psychopathology, suicide rate, incidence and prevalence of blood-borne hepatitis and HIV -a, incidence and prevalence of COVID in the addicted population and auto and hetero-destructive behavior of health care users.

Results: The results of the study indicated an increased rate of abuse of substitution therapy, an increased rate of relapse, most often with stimulants, abuse of sedatives, antidepressants and anticholinergics, an increased rate of overdose but no deaths and an increased rate of hospitalization due to worsening basic psychopathology.

Conclusions: The study indicated a deterioration in the quality of health care of addicts to psychoactive substances caused by pandemic working conditions and a marked deterioration in basic psychopathology caused by social distancing and the impossibility of more frequent and direct contact with patients. continuous monitoring

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0474

COVID-19 infection could be a risk factor for dementia?

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Introduction: Since the COVID-19 pandemic start in early 2020, there have been reports of a high prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms. Cognitive impairment is being increasingly recognized as an acute and possibly long-term sequel of the disease. According to recent data, limited evidence point to SARS-CoV-2 having a preferential neurotropism for the frontal lobes, as suggested by behavioral and dysexecutive symptoms, frontotemporal hypoperfusion on MRI, EEG slowing in frontal regions, and frontal hypometabolism on 18F-FDG-PET. Nevertheless, there isn't a specific biomarker.

Objectives: Brief literature review about the relationship between COVID-19, cognitive impairment onset and risk for dementia.

Methods: Non-systematic review through PubMed research using the terms "COVID-19", "SARS-CoV-2", "pandemics", "cognitive impairment", "dementia" and "risk factor".

Results: Direct neuronal infection via angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 receptor (ACE2R), hyperinflammation, brain ischemia related to respiratory failure or thromboembolic strokes, and severe psychological stress are the mechanisms more associated with a deleterious effect on cognition. The relation between SARS-CoV-2 infection and neurodegenerative diseases is still unclear. However,

the high expression of the ACE2R in the brain, may explain the acute brain damage and could also be the basis for later neurodegenerative changes. The potentially long-term nature of the deficits makes it important to do an early identification, management, rehabilitation and follow-up of the patients exhibiting cognitive symptoms.

Conclusions: Given the reports of brain damage by SARS-CoV-2, there are concerns that this damage may substantially increase the incidence of neurodegenerative diseases and promote dementia. Further long-term studies may be required to identify the relationships between SARS-CoV-2 infection and risk for dementia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: "COVID-19"; "SARS-CoV-2"; "pandemics"; "cognitive impairment"; "dementia"; "risk factor"

EPV0475

Changes of ambulance departures to assaults during COVID-19 pandemic restrictions

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Introduction: Restrictions related to COVID-19 may affect aggressive behaviour. Increased incidence of gender-based, domestic, and intimate-partner violence was expected during the pandemic, however, retrospective analyses yielded contradicting results.

Objectives: Examine changes in frequency of assaults caused by pandemic restrictions, including separate analysis for male and female assault victims, for residential and non-residential location of assaults and for assaults related to domestic violence.

Methods: Weekly number of ambulance departures to injuries secondary to assaults in the Pilsen region, Czechia, during the COVID lockdown was compared to records from the three previous years using ANOVA and post hoc t-tests. Further, multilinear regression was used to model weekly number of ambulance departures between 1st January 2017 and 30th April 2021 based on presence of pandemic national emergency state, time, and seasonality.

Results: During pandemic lockdown, ambulance departures to assaults dropped by 43% compared to equivalent periods of the three previous years. The decrease was notable specifically among departures to male victims and to assaults in non-residential areas, with only small decrease observed for female victims and assaults related to domestic violence and no change found in frequency of assaults happening at home.

Conclusions: Lockdowns and restrictions of public life were associated with a decreased incidence of violent assaults. While the incidence decreased especially in males and in those assaulted outside of their homes, we found no support for an increase in domestic or gender related violence. Pandemic restrictions may serve as a protective rather than a risk factor for assaults.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: aggression; assault; lockdown; Covid-19