

**EPP0574****Dysfunctional anxiety in women recovered from COVID-19**M. Lagha<sup>1</sup>, G. Hamdi<sup>1</sup>, N. Dhaouadi<sup>2</sup>, S. Chebli<sup>1\*</sup> and R. Ridha<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Razi Hospital, Forensic Psychiatry, La Manouba, Tunisia and<sup>2</sup>Abderrahmen Mami Hospital, Preventive Medicine, Ariana, Tunisia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.780

**Introduction:** Studies assessing the psychological impact of COVID-19 have shown that patients with COVID-19 had significantly higher levels of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress symptoms than healthy controls.

**Objectives:** The objectives of our study were to assess dysfunctional anxiety in women recovered from COVID-19 and to compare it to healthy controls.

**Methods:** This is a cross-sectional case-control study.

We randomly recruited women, from April 1st to 30th, 2021. The women in the case group have been infected with Sars-Cov 2, with a benign or pauci-symptomatic clinical form, and cured for one to two months at the time of the study without any post-COVID complications. Women included in the control group have not been infected with Sars-Cov 2. Anxiety was assessed by the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS).

**Results:** In total, we recruited 30 women in the case group and 30 women in the control group. The average age of the case group was  $35.8 \pm 6.8$  years versus an average age of  $35.3 \pm 6.33$  years in the control group. The majority of coronavirus infections were symptomatic (83.3% (n=25)). Nearly one-third of the patients in the case group had a CAS score greater than 9, indicating dysfunctional anxiety probably related to coronavirus (33.3%), with a significant difference with the control group ( $p=0.026$ ).

**Conclusions:** COVID-19 is significantly associated with dysfunctional anxiety, even in mild or pauci-symptomatic clinical forms.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Anxiety; recovered; Covid-19; women

**EPP0572****Sexuality in women recovered from COVID-19**M. Lagha<sup>1</sup>, G. Hamdi<sup>1</sup>, N. Dhaouadi<sup>2</sup>, S. Chebli<sup>1\*</sup> and R. Ridha<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Razi Hospital, Forensic Psychiatry, La Manouba, Tunisia and<sup>2</sup>Abderrahmen Mami Hospital, Preventive Medicine, Ariana, Tunisia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.781

**Introduction:** While several studies have assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexuality and sexual behavior in the general population, very few studies have assessed sexuality after Sars-Cov 2 infection.

**Objectives:** The objective of our study were to assess sexuality in women recovered from COVID-19 and to compare it to healthy controls.

**Methods:** This is a cross-sectional case-control study.

We randomly recruited women, from April 1st to 30th, 2021. The women in the case group have been infected with Sars-Cov 2, with a benign or pauci-symptomatic clinical form, and cured for one to

two months at the time of the study without any post-COVID complications. Women included in the control group have not been infected with Sars-Cov 2. Sexuality was assessed by the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI).

**Results:** In total, we recruited 30 women in the case group and 30 women in the control group. The average age of the case group was  $35.8 \pm 6.8$  years versus an average age of  $35.3 \pm 6.33$  years in the control group. The majority of coronavirus infections were symptomatic (83.3% (n=25)). An FSFI score  $<26.55$  and corresponding to impaired sexual function was found in 63.33% of women in the case group (n=19), versus 53.33% of women in the control group (n=16) with a significant difference between the two groups ( $p=0.009$ ).

**Conclusions:** COVID-19 is significantly associated with sexual dysfunction, even in mild or pauci-symptomatic clinical forms.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** sexuality; recovered; Covid-19; women

**EPP0573****Assessment of anxiety related to Covid-19 in the elderly in Tunisia**

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.782

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic has several risks particularly in the elderly, such a high death rate and severe forms. The risk also involves significant psychological distress especially anxiety.

**Objectives:** Assessment of anxiety symptoms due to COVID 19 in elderly subjects in Tunisia.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional descriptive study on a sample of 50 people aged between 65 and over. Data was collected using a questionnaire and a COVID Anxiety Rating Scale "Fear of COVID-19 Scale".

**Results:** We found that most subjects agreed or strongly agreed that they were afraid of Corona and that 54% agreed or strongly agreed that they felt uncomfortable thinking about the Corona. Physical symptoms like having sweaty hands, or having palpitations related to the fear of having the disease were reported by 24% of the subjects. Almost half of the respondents (46%) were afraid of losing their lives due to Corona. Most subjects (66%) reported that they became nervous or anxious when viewing information posted on social media on Corona. Insomnia related to worries about having COVID was reported in 12% of subjects. We were able to retain that most of the subjects (68%) had a mild level of anxiety and that 30% of the subjects had a moderate level. No subject had severe anxiety.

**Conclusions:** Low to moderate level of fear due to the COVID 19 pandemic was observed among Tunisian elderly according to this study. This leads us to conclude that assessment of anxiety particularly in seniors should be more systematic.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Anxiety; Covid-19; Elderly; Assessment