

Introduction: The 2019 coronavirus epidemic (CoViD-19) in Italy originated in Lombardy, on February 21, 2020. The Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo di Pavia has been involved in the management of the outbreak since its beginning. ED' psychiatric population is considered fragile, at risk of under triage.

Objectives: We evaluated all the population who went to the ED for mental disorder to assess the severity of cases evaluated as exit code and rate of hospitalization.

Methods: We evaluated all patients accessing our ED for mental disorder from February 22 to May 1, 2020 and during the same period of the previous year.

Results: We enrolled 345 patients. There was a severe reduction in the total number of accesses for mental disorder: 142 in the CoViD period and 203 in 2019. The vital parameters, age (mean about 40 years) and sex were overlapping without statistically significant differences. The priority codes for the medical examination were not different. CoViD pandemic patients have higher discharge severity codes (yellow and red) more frequently than in the reference period (9.9% vs 5.9%) and more frequently need hospitalization (25.3% vs 18.6%).

Conclusions: The epidemic has led to a reduction of accesses for mental disorder. Patients had more frequent hospitalization needs and more severe exit codes. the data may be due to the fact that during the pandemic only the most serious patients access the E.D., but also to the fact that a pandemic has contributed to destabilizing this class of fragile patients.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; Emergency department; metal disorder severity; Triage in mental disorder

EPP0637

Crowding analysis for patients with intossication and substance abuse during the first pandemic wave of 2019 coronavirus epidemic (COVID-19) at a lombardy ED

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Introduction: The 2019 coronavirus epidemic (CoViD-19) in Italy originated in Lombardy, on February 21, 2020. Crowding has been defined as a worldwide problem as cause of reduced quality of care and patient satisfaction. It is due and identified by three orders of factors: those at the access (input); those related to the patient's process (throughput); and those at the exit from the ED (output).

Objectives: We evaluated all the population who went to ED for intossication and substance abuse. Due to the high level of care needed by these, an excessive duration of LOS (length of Stay) can be counterproductive.

Methods: We evaluated all patients accessing our ED for intossication and substance abuse from February 22 to May 1, 2020 and during the same period of the previous year.

Results: We enrolled 142 patients. The Crowding input factors are lower in the pandemic period: reduced attenders (41 vs 101) and reduced average waiting times (59 min vs 86 min). The Crowding throughput factors have instead worsened: LOS for both the visit rooms (810 vs 544 min) and the holding area (1205 min vs 947 min). The Crowding output factors also worsened: the percentage of access block is higher during the pandemic (10% vs 5%). The Total Access Block

Time is significantly higher in the CoViD period for the holding area (1053 vs 930 min).

Conclusions: The pandemic period presented a worsened crowding for these patients due to the Access Block.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; Emergency department; crowding; intossication and substance abuse

EPP0638

Between the first and second wave of the 2019 coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): Presentation and crowding of attenders for mentale disorder and intossication/substance abuse.

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Introduction: During the 1st wave of CoViD-19 pandemic there was a drastic reduction in total number of accesses, with more serious cases and a exorbitant increase in crowding, due to access block.

Objectives: evaluate population who went to ED for (1) mental disorders requesting a psychiatric visit and for (2) intossication and substance abuse, between the first and second wave of the coronavirus pandemic

Methods: We enrolled all patients who went at our ED from May 1 to October 20, 2020 and during the same period of 2019. We analyzed: vital parameters, age, sex, exit severity codes, hospitalization rate, Crowding input factors (number of access, waiting time, priority time to doc), Crowding throughput factors (LOS: Length Of ED Stay), Crowding output factors (percentage of access block; Total Access Block Time).

Results: The results are shown in table 1

Table 1	Mental-disorder		intossication/ substance-abuse	
	May1- October 20,2020	May1- October 20,2019	May1- October 20,2020	May1- October 20, 2019
number of ED access	543	564	182	254
higher (yellow and red) priority time to doc (%)	28%	29%	50%	39%
worse exit severity codes (%)	10%	6%	16%	11%
rate of hospitalization (%)	26%	20%	16%	9%
average waiting times (min)	60	64	76	79
LOS lenght of stay (min)	369	326	629	506
access block (%)	3%	2%	5%	4%
Total Access Block Time: examination rooms (min)	11.538	8.384	8.059	8.889
Total Access Block Time: holding area (min)	8.382	3.963	182	254

Conclusions: We would like to thank all employees of the IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo Foundation for their extraordinary efforts during the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; metal disorder; Emergency department; intoxication and substance abuse

EPP0639

Management of acute disturbance: The intravenous route

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Introduction: The intravenous (IV) is one of the main parenteral routes for drug administration. Rapid onset of action, precise titration, patient-specific dosing and bypass of liver metabolism are a few of its advantages, while hypersensitivity reactions, adverse effects, infection risk and a higher overall cost some of its most debated downsides. Unlike other areas of Medicine, IV has been significantly under-utilized in Psychiatry.

Objectives: This systematic review analyzed the evidence for effectiveness and safety behind the use of IV medication used for the management of acute disturbance.

Methods: APA PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and EMBASE databases were searched for eligible studies. Studies were included if they used IV medication to treat acute disturbance, in English language, had participants aged >18. The quality of the included studies was assessed using the National Institutes of Health quality checklist.

Results: 17 studies were deemed eligible. Data analysis was limited to narrative synthesis since primary outcome measures varied significantly between each study. Findings showed strong evidence for efficacy and safety of dexmedetomidine, droperidol, midazolam, and olanzapine. These medications displayed a short time to sedation, reduction in agitation levels, or large percentage of patients adequately sedated with a low number of adverse events. Results did not provide enough evidence for the use of IV ketamine, haloperidol, diazepam, lorazepam, and promethazine.

Conclusions: This review supports dexmedetomidine, droperidol, midazolam, and olanzapine as safe and efficacious options for managing acute disturbance via the intravenous route, particularly in special clinical settings where trained staff, optimal monitoring, resuscitation equipment and ventilators are all at hand.

Keywords: intravenous; liaisonpsychiatry; acutedisturbance; agitation

Epidemiology and social psychiatry

EPP0641

Social stigma and mental health

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Introduction: Stigma has been associated with various groups, based on certain attributes or characteristics, such as; Race or health status is a complex and dynamic process, a universal phenomenon that is part of all social groups and is maintained by its functions related to the establishment of one's own identity and the facilitation of socialization processes. Many societies throughout history have identified people with a mental health problem as part of a minority group considered inferior to the rest. What has made this population an object of social stigma. With the beginning of community psychiatry, and with the need to integrate people with a serious mental disorder into it, it becomes even more valuable to be able to assess the social stigma towards mental illness in the community.

Objectives: The goal is to examine community attitudes towards people with mental illness.

Methods: Cross-sectional study of 228 people through an anonymous online survey. Sociodemographic variables and questionnaires were collected, such as the Community Attitudes Questionnaire towards people with Mental Illness (CAMI).

Results: 65% of respondents are women and 35% men. 74% have university studies. 18% do not agree that mental illness is an illness like any other. 1% believe that not all people can develop a mental illness. 7% of those surveyed are afraid that people with mental illness reside in their neighborhood and 14% believe that they are more dangerous people than the general population.

Conclusions: Given the results obtained, we observe that the stigma towards people with mental illness is still present in society.

Keywords: Stigma; Mental illness; mental health; community psychiatry

EPP0644

Community mental healthcare in lebanon

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Introduction: Lebanon is a medium-income country in the Eastern Mediterranean which has seen a surge in interest in mental health following years of stagnation. The mental health needs of the country for severe psychiatric disorders are underserved.

Objectives: The aim of our study is to describe community mental healthcare services in Lebanon and to address local opportunities and challenges.