

EPV0482**An exploratory qualitative study describing frontline nurses' experiences with Presenteeism due to the COVID-19 pandemic**

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic will have a long-lasting impact on healthcare workplaces and professionals alike. For that reason, it is necessary more knowledge and insights about sickness presenteeism behaviour to provide appropriate occupational health services for all healthcare workers affected directly and indirectly by this pandemic.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore and describe presenteeism experiences among frontline nurses due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: A qualitative thematic analysis was used to evaluate the perceptions of frontline nurses from different Portuguese hospital institutions joined in two Focus Groups. Using convenience sampling a total of 20 RNs participated in interviews. No restriction was given to their gender, age, career, and wards in charge so as to obtain diverse data on nurses' experiences of presenteeism.

Results: The sample mean age was 36 years [range 25 - 42 years]; they had a clinical career of 12 years on average [range 2 - 20 years]. The major theme was the metaphor of "the rotten orange". This theme implied the presence of a phenomenon that is invisible due to the ignorance of many, but which spreads through the members of a team, leading to an overload of its members for lack of one compassionate leadership. Consequently, leads to loss of the nursing spirit and nursing manpower.

Conclusions: Our findings point to the development of workplace interventions targets to reduce healthcare worker presenteeism and to help employers foster a 'healthier' sickness culture during the pandemic and beyond.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Pandemics; Workplace; Nurses; presenteeism

EPV0480**COVID-19 Psychiatric Inpatient Unit- experience and challenges**

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Introduction: On January 2021 the Department of Psychiatry became the only unit exclusively dedicated to COVID patients with severe mental illness in acute decompensation. Only patients in risk of rapid medical deterioration were excluded and forwarded to intensive care.

Objectives: Discussion of this unprecedented experience.

Methods: Analysis of 28 patients hospitalized during 3 months with both an acute psychiatric disorder and an SARS-CoV-2 infection; description of the multidisciplinary intervention made.

Results: Our sample was characterized by a majority of patients with an acute psychotic episode derived from a schizophrenia spectrum disorder (42%) or a bipolar affective disorder (21%). Only 3% of the patients had a diagnosis of severe major depressive disorder. And 10% of patients developed severe respiratory symptoms requiring oxygen or urgent transfer to COVID medical wards. Most patients presented periods of psychomotor agitation, lack of impulse control and self-aggression. Psychopharmacological and psychotherapeutic interventions had to be adapted to these unusual conditions. Most of them had already gone through a period of isolation in the buffer ward created to exclude false negatives, which promoted atypical deliriums and symptoms of post-traumatic stress. The psychiatric team was faced with the emergent need to adapt an intervention model based on trust to a model that had to prioritize physical safety.

Conclusions: The pandemic experience was transformative for all who lived through it. From the challenge perspective, it may have been enriching. But the maintained confrontation with the antithesis of therapy, defined by "caring, supporting, communicating, approaching", was devastating in ways that we consider essential to be debated.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; bipolar disorder; Psychiatric Inpatient Unit; Psychotic disorder

EPV0482**How did the Covid-19 Pandemic Impact the Life of Patients with Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders?**

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Introduction: Since the first outbreak, the Covid-19 pandemic has had and still has several implications worldwide, particularly in severe mentally ill patients, leading to multiple challenges in their management.

Objectives: We aim to assess the impact and implications of the Covid-19 pandemic on patients with Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders (SSD) and the treatment recommendations available.

Methods: We conduct an integrative review using PubMed database. Search terms included: "psychosis" AND "COVID-19 pandemic", "schizophrenia and COVID-19", "severe mental illness" AND "COVID-19". The search period was between 1st January 2020 and 31th July 2021.

Results: Studies postulated that people with SSD are at a higher risk of COVID-19 infection with a poorer medical and social outcome which is attributed to factors such as higher rates of disadvantageous lifestyle behaviours, medical comorbidities, antipsychotic medication metabolic effects, psychosocial adversities, smaller social networks and poor engagement with general health services. The Covid-19 pandemic also demanded adjustments in treatment guidelines and monitoring, particularly in patients with SSD on Clozapine. Many studies address the importance of psychiatric care and treatment during the pandemic. They emphasize rapid implementation of measures to decrease the risk of COVID-19 transmission and maintain continuity care and research. An individualized and flexible approach is needed to promote safety of SSD patients.

Conclusions: Particular attention is required by clinicians to help SSD patients face the current pandemic situation. Future epidemiological studies are needed in order to better understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in this population and provide proper care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic; severe mental illness; schizophrénia; Psychosis

EPV0483

Post Traumatic Growth as a way of mastering COVID-19 Peritraumatic Distress Inde[(in Russian sample)

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic reality raise multiple problems that need effective ways of coping. Not only for people experienced contracting COVID-19 but those who did not the positive ways of coping are important way to overcome distress associated with COVID-19. Post-traumatic Growth of personality may be effective coping factor. To test this hypothesis we used several instruments: one of them - Peritraumatic Distress Index (CPDI) for assessing the level of distress specific to Covid-19

Objectives: 463 participants (including 66 patients in COVID-19 clinics)

Methods: Russian version of Covid-19 Peritraumatic Distress Index (CPDI) validated in Psychological Helping and resocialization Department Moscow State University; Impact of Event Scale (Horowitz), Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory – PTGI (Tadashi & Calhoun) adapted by M. Magomed-Eminov

Results: Russian version of CPDI has high reliability-consistency (Cronbach's α -0.87). We obtained from our data: significant correlation between CPDI and PTG for people experienced COVID-19 contamination. Content analysis of narratives and incomplete sentences showed: those who had higher scores on PTG and CPDI have differences in personal meaning of their traumatic experience.

Conclusions: CPDI is presented in research as brief effective tool to identify COVID-19 related distress and plan helping strategies and psychiatric interventions for various people suffering by continuing pandemic crisis. Correlation between CPDI and COVID-19 contamination: could suggest more severe distress is associated with higher PTG. And PTG could be considered as positive factor coping with distress. We suggest cultural-activity approach to personality work with stressful experience of individual to confront distress, existential evaluation of life situation taking into account also resilience, growth .

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-1; Covid-19; Peritraumatic Distress Index; coping; personality work; Peritraumatic Distress Index; coping

EPV0484

Psychosocial experiences of frontline health professionals working in hospitals during the covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The covid-19 pandemic exerts severe pressure on health systems worldwide and creates stressful working conditions for healthcare workers.

Objectives: The aim of this study, which used the focus group method, was to investigate the psychosocial experiences of the healthcare personnel working in covid-19 wards.

Methods: An interview guide was specially designed and the sample consisted of twelve frontline healthcare workers. Data analysis was based on the empirically grounded theory and thematic analysis was used as a method.

Results: One overarching theme called “Threat” and three main themes were identified: a) Nature of the disease, b) Interpersonal relationships at the hospital, and c) Challenges-Interventions. The concept of “Threat” is dominant throughout the discussion and transcends every issue of the analysis. The first main theme “Nature of the disease” refers to the fear of infection and spread of the virus in the professionals’ environment, the existential concerns brought to the surface by the fear of death, as well as the stigma experienced by health professionals as “potential carriers” of the coronavirus. The second main theme “Interpersonal relationships at the hospital” concerns the relationships developed both among health staff and between health professionals and patients in response to the challenges of the epidemic. The third main theme concerns the obstacles that health professionals face in carrying out their work, the strategies they adopt to deal with stressful situations, but also the type of institutional support they need.

Conclusions: Hospital staff training on the biomedical developments about covid-19 as well as face-to-face self-help groups are recommended.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; healthcare workers; psychosocial experiences; Qualitative research

EPV0485

Distinctive features of First Episode of Psychosis during the Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: COVID19 has brought several psychosocial stressors that are having an impact on global mental health. The impact of the pandemic on the incidence of First Episode of Psychosis (FEP) is not clear.