S120 Oral Communications

19 associated deaths in the SMD group and 4945 (0.06%) in the control group, corresponding to an OR of 1.98 (CI 1.66-2.35; p < 0.001). The odds were fourfold in the age group between 60 and 79 years. Cardiovascular diseases increased the odds by 50%. Individuals with SMD without any of the risk factors under study had three-folds odds of COVID-19 associated death.

Conclusions: Our preliminary results suggest that individuals with SMD are a further group at increased risk of COVID-19 associated death. The factors contributing to this increased mortality risk require clarification.

Disclosure: Ursula Werneke has received funding for educational activities on behalf of Norrbotten Region (Masterclass Psychiatry Programme 2014-2018 and EAPM 2016, Luleå, Sweden): Astra Zeneca, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Novartis, Otsuka/Lundbeck, Servier, Shire and Sunovi

Keywords: COVID-19; mental disorder; Mortality; coronavirus

O146

European study on the attitude of psychiatrists towards their patients

D. Ori*1, P. Szocsics², T. Molnar³, K. Guevara⁴,
L. Bankovska-Motlova⁵, I. Ivanovic⁶, E.A. Carbone², K. Kotsis⁶,
E. Dashi⁶, G. Ahmadova¹⁰, A. Panayi¹¹, H. Yilmaz Kafali¹², I.
M. Klinkby¹³, K. Bruna¹⁴, M. Vircik¹⁵, M. Wallies¹⁶, H. Kisand¹²,
A. Hargi¹७, A. Mirkovic¹⁶, P. Rus Prelog¹ゥ, C. Cabaços²⁰, A.
T. Pereira²¹, S. Boivin²², V. Angyal²³, N. Grinko²⁴, G. Grech²⁵,
F. Schuster²⁶, M. Valdivielso²ゥ, S. Raaj²՞⁶, J. Maslak²ゥ, S. Mörkl³⁰,
R. Strumila³¹, N. Nechepurenko³², O. Kazakova³³, S. Kakar³⁴,

M. Abdulhakim³⁵, S. Matheiken³⁶, V. Oanca³⁷, I. Salopek³⁸,

G. Kalpak³⁹ and Z. Gyorffy⁴⁰

¹Acute Ward, Vadaskert Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Hospital, Budapest, Hungary; ²Institute Of Experimental Medicine, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Budapest, Hungary; ³Psychiatry, University of Pécs Medical School, Petz Aladár County Hospital, Győr, Hungary; ⁴Department Of Psychiatry, Military Medical Academy, Sofia, Bulgaria; ⁵Charles University, 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Prague, Czech Republic; ⁶Clinic For Psychiatry, Clinical Centre of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro; ⁷University Magna Graecia Of Catanzaro, University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Catanzaro, Italy; 8Department Of Psychiatry, University of Ioannina, Ionannina, Greece; 9Xhavit Gjata Hospital, Xhavit Gjata Hospital, Tirane, Albania; 10City Hospital N15, City Hospital N15, Baku, Azerbaijan; ¹¹Private Practice, private practice, Nicosia, Cyprus; 12 Ankara City Hospital Bilkent, Ankara City Hospital Bilkent, Ankara, Turkey; ¹³Child And Adolescent Psychiatric Department, Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Department, Region of Zealand, Denmark; ¹⁴Psychiatric Hospital Gintermuiza, Psychiatric Hospital GintermuizaPsychiatric Hospital Gintermuiza, Jelgava, Latvia; ¹⁵Psychiatric Hospital Michalovce, Psychiatric Hospital Michalovce, Michalovce, Slovak Republic; ¹⁶Psychiatrische Klinik Clienia Littenheid, Psychiatrische Klinik Clienia Littenheid, Sirnach, Switzerland; ¹⁷University Of Tartu, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia; ¹⁸Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Children's Hospital Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia; 19 University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, Centre for Clinical Psychiatry, Ljubljana, Slovenia; ²⁰Department Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ²¹Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, coimbra, Portugal; ²²Epsm Étienne Gourmelen, EPSM Étienne Gourmelen, Quimper, France; ²³Child And Adolescent Psychiatric Clinic, Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinic, Jönköping, Sweden; ²⁴Chernivtsi Reginal Mental Hospital, Chernivtsi

Reginal Mental Hospital, Chernivtsi, Ukraine; ²⁵Psychiatry, Mount Carmel Hospital, Attard, Malta; ²⁶Klinikum Rechts Der Isar, Technischen Universität München, München, Germany; ²⁷University Of Navarra Clinic, University of Navarra Clinic, Pamplona, Spain; ²⁸Department Of Liasion Psychiatry, Mater University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; ²⁹Institute For Mental Health, Institute for Mental Health, Belgrade, Serbia; 30 Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapeutic Medicine, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria; ³¹Medicine Faculty, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania; ³²The Serbsky State Scientific Center For Social And Forensic Psychiatry, The Serbsky State Scientific Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russian Federation; ³³Psychiatric Clinic Of Minsk City, Psychiatric Clinic of Minsk City, Minsk, Belarus; 34 Erasmus University In Rotterdam, Erasmus University in Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands; 35 Department Of Psychiatry, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium; ³⁶Department Of Psychiatry, Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust, Oldham, United Kingdom; ³⁷Child And Adolescent Psychiatry Clinic, SCUC, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; ³⁸General Hospital Karlovac, General Hospital Karlovac, Karlovac, Croatia; ³⁹University Clinic Of Psychiatry, University Clinic of Psychiatry, Skopje, North Macedonia and 40 Institute Of Behavioural Sciences, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary *Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.340

Introduction: Many people think that people with mental disorders might be dangerous or unpredictable. These patients face various sources of disadvantages and experience discrimination in job interviews, in education, and housing. Mental health-related stigma occurs not only within the public community, it is a growing issue among professionals as well. Our study is the first that investigates the stigmatising attitude of psychiatrists across Europe. Objectives: We designed a cross-sectional, observational, multicentre, international study of 33 European countries to investigate the attitude towards patients among medical specialists and trainees in the field of general adult and child and adolescent psychiatry. Methods: An internet-based, anonymous survey will measure the stigmatising attitude by using the local version of the Opening Minds Stigma Scale for Health Care Providers. Data gathering started in July this year and will continue until December 2020. **Results:** This study will be the first to describe the stigmatising

attitude of psychiatric practitioners across Europe from their perspectives.

Conclusions: The study will contribute to knowledge of gaps in stigmatising attitude towards people with mental health problems and will provide with new directions in anti-stigma interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Stigma; attitude towards patients; mental health related stigma; psychiatrists

O147

24-hour movement behaviours and the risk of common mental health symptoms: A compositional analysis in the UK biobank

A. Kandola¹*, B. Del Pozo Cruz², D. Osborn¹, B. Stubbs³, K. Choi⁴ and J. Hayes¹

¹Division Of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom; ²Institute For Positive Psychology And Education, Australian Catholic University, Sydney, Australia; ³Institute Of