

Results: No significant differences emerged between the two groups of caregivers in terms of well-being, sleep quality, family distress, and level of resilience. The risk of individual distress during the pandemic was higher in people caring for younger autistic people. Lower levels of resilience predicted higher levels of individual distress among caregivers of autistic people.

Conclusions: Our study confirmed that caregivers' mental health is worthy of attention and that people with disabilities may benefit for well-organized healthcare support networks (e.g. in-home services). The non-significant differences found between caregivers of ASD and non-ASD individuals may be related to the severe distress that Covid pandemic caused on the entire population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; psychological distress; caregivers; autism spectrum disorder

EPP0223

Treatment outcomes of COVID-19 infection in PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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Introduction: The ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has made a serious public threat worldwide. The first case in the Republic Croatia was reported on 25th February 2020 and the first case in Psychiatric hospital Ugljan was diagnosed on 3rd December 2020. To maximize protection and prevent spreading to other patients, COVID-infected-individuals were isolated. This poster will describe treatment outcomes of COVID 19 in Psychiatric hospital Ugljan.

Objectives: This rapid review summarizes outcomes of COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients with mild disease severity to provide synthesized evidence to support policy decision making.

Methods: PubMed, Medline, PsychINFO were systematically searched from January 2021 for COVID-19, with studies describing epidemiology, treatment and outcomes in various long-term care facilities. Studies were excluded if they did not report clinical evidence.

Results: In the time of COVID-19 breakthrough in psychiatric hospital, in December 2020 328 patients were hospitalized of whom 44 tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection: of 307 hospitalized patients in January 2021 36 tested positive for SARS CoV-2. By that time, there were no treatment options available, so we focused on repurposing efficacy of the currently used drugs. Five patients needed admission to ICU, we reported one death from coronavirus disease 2019 in that period.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted extreme vulnerability of psychiatric patients who reside in long-term care psychiatric hospitals and there is an urgent need for evidence-based policy that can protect adequately psychiatric patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; psychiatry patients

EPP0224

Long-term Psychological Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Patients with Alcohol Use Disorder

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Introduction: Vulnerable groups like patients suffering from alcohol use disorders (AUD) are expected to be particularly affected by the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. In a prior study (N=127), we found that psychosocial COVID-19 factors and living alone elevated the probability for relapse during the initial stage of the pandemic, whereas long-term effects on mental health have yet to be investigated.

Objectives: Here we aimed to investigate the risk of PTSD, as well as levels and developments in depression, anxiety and stress symptomatology as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic among patients with AUD.

Methods: Data was collected from a clinical sample of patients with AUD (N=136) in late 2020 and early 2021. PTSD symptoms due to the pandemic were assessed using an adapted version of the impact of event scale (IES-R). Levels in clinical symptoms were collected on the depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS-21), and changes since the onset of the pandemic were assessed additionally.

Results: The high-risk PTSD-group showed higher levels of depression, anxiety and stress, and reported more severe deteriorations in these symptoms, when compared to the low-risk group. A binary logistic regression model revealed psychological and social aspects of the pandemic to increase the probability for PTSD, whereas sociodemographic and other COVID-19 related factors showed no significant effects.

Conclusions: About 30% of patients with AUD indicated an elevated risk of PTSD due to the pandemic, as well as deteriorations in levels of depression, anxiety and stress. These concerning findings should be especially considered in current and future treatment settings.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol use disorder (AUD); Covid-19; PTSD; DASS-21

EPP0226

COVID-19 induced psychosis. Should we be concerned?

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Introduction: Coronaviruses traditionally are considered to cause pulmonary diseases, often accompanied by gastrointestinal symptoms. Since the COVID-19 pandemic start in early 2020, there have been reports of a high prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms. Recent data show significant rates of neuropsychiatric diagnosis over the subsequent 6 months post-infection. Some of the data suggest the COVID-19 as a cause of new-onset psychotic symptoms