

fear-induced bias, and maladaptive distress appraisal may lead to a more reasonable and flexible recognition of social ties.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hostility; social tie; intergroup conflicts; flexibility

EPV0491

COVID-19 treatment corticosteroids-induced mania.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1336

Introduction: Psychiatric disturbances induced by substances are registered in both CIE-10 and DSM-5. It is also well known, since many years, the association between mania and corticosteroids (more than 200 results in PubMed found), recently widely used during the last pandemic against COVID-19.

Objectives: To remember and to point out the association of substance-induced mental disorders, warning about the experimentation in new clinical settings and raising awareness to prevent or treat its possible consequences in mental health.

Methods: A two cases clinical series with COVID-19 pneumonia treated with high-doses intravenous corticosteroids during more than a week. Two women, after their 50s, with no personal or family psychiatric history, developing after finishing the hospital treatment, insomnia, motor and behavioral hyperactivity and dysphoric mood with irritability, but preserving clinical insight.

Results: At first, these states were assessed by internists and psychologists as reactive stress anxiety and were treated with benzodiazepines and psychotherapy, without success, during more than two weeks. After a psychiatric evaluation, considering the medical history and recent use of corticosteroids, the hipomania diagnosis was pointed out. Antipsychotic treatment (low doses olanzapine chosen) was induced with total remission of symptoms in less than 15 days with *restitutio ad integrum*. Regarding these cases, an updated bibliographic review on corticosteroid-induced mania and its treatment was carried out.

Conclusions: With this presentation, the authors would like to highlight, in these times of pandemic, the importance of remembering the influence and relationship of drugs use in major psychiatric syndromes, both in the causal origin and in the treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mania; Treatment; covid; corticosteroids

EPV0492

“When the virus decompensated the neurosis.” About a case

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1337

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic and social and mobility restriction measures have had a negative impact on the mental health of the population.

Objectives: The objective is to demonstrate the impact of the pandemic on mental disorders.

Methods: 64-year-old man who is taken to the emergency room after a suicide attempt, by hanging with a belt out of concern and measuring the contagion of the COVID-19 virus in the context of long-standing delirious ideas of contamination and hypochondriacal neurosis. Adaptive disorder in relation to previous divorce. Psychopathologically, the patient is anxious and restless, conscious, inattentive and poorly oriented in space and time. Accelerated language with monothematic discourse about the possibility of contagion that has caused isolation behavior to the point of shredding organic waste and throwing it down the toilet so as not to have to go out to throw it out for fear of contagion. Faced with a neighbor's wake-up call due to a blocked pipe, he suffers a crisis of guilt and anxiety and attempts to commit suicide. COVID-19 PCR=negative. Beck's Depression Inventory 24=moderate depression. IPDE accentuated obsessive and avoidant personality traits.

Results: Diagnosis: Moderate depressive episode with psychotic symptoms. Hypochondriacal disorder. Ananchastic personality disorder. Treatment: Paliperidone 3mg/24h. Sertraline 100mg/24h

Conclusions: In obsessive personalities and hypochondriacal neuroses, the COVID-19 pandemic has posed an increased risk of decompensation for affective disorders and even suicide attempts. Isolation, lack of treatment and prior monitoring, as well as the difficulty of identifying vital stressors, must be taken into account if an early intervention is to be carried out.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Depression; Hypochondriacal disorder; psychotic symptoms

EPV0493

Prenatal Exposure to SARS-Cov-2 and Schizophrenia Development: What to Expect?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1338

Introduction: Schizophrenia is a complex and multifactorial psychiatric condition characterized by thought, speech, perception and behaviour disorders, and social and occupational impairment. It has been related that viral prenatal infection may contribute to schizophrenia development. As such, there are some hypotheses regarding SARS-Cov-2 prenatal infection and its potential relation with “future” offspring schizophrenia.

Objectives: Literature review of schizophrenia development and relation with viral infections, and data research of COVID-19 neurotropic effects.

Methods: Non-systematic review through literature using databases as Pubmed and UpToDate. Keywords used: schizophrenia, prenatal, viral infection, COVID-19, SARS-Cov-2.

Results: Several studies had shown a relationship between prenatal viral infections, such as Influenza, and development of

schizophrenia in the offspring. It relates with viral neurotropism mechanisms and inflammatory processes in the fetal neurology system. Regarding SARS-Cov-2, it is early to assume a relation between prenatal COVID-19 and offspring schizophrenia development. However, literature describes psychiatric manifestations post COVID, such as psychotic and manic episodes. As such, a SARS-Cov-2 neurotropic effect is demonstrated.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia has a multifactorial etiology. Since prenatal viral infections may interfere and contribute to schizophrenia development, it is logical to assume prenatal SARS-Cov-2 infection may also contribute. It may be relevant to investigate whether these offspring will manifest schizophrenia symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prenatal; Viral infection; schizophrénia; Covid-19

EPV0494

Perceptions of Tunisians on COVID-19 Vaccines: a qualitative study.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1339

Introduction: In Tunisia, the Ministry of Health launched an awareness campaign in television spots and different social media platforms and started the vaccination campaign on the 13 March 2021 aiming to have vaccinated half of the Tunisian population by the end of 2021. However, to date, on July 31, 2021, only 1,104,286 people are completely vaccinated

Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify Tunisians' mental perceptions and attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccines to examine the predictors of the COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in the Tunisian population.

Methods: A group of citizens, randomly selected were invited to participate in the study. Data were collected through a focus group using a piloted topic guide. The entire discussion was recorded in audio-visual mode with a total duration of 1 hour. We also collected data on participant gender, age, education, and profession.

Results: Seven women and four men participated in the study All participants reported having doubts about the efficacy of the vaccines. Two participants reported that their acquaintances died after being vaccinated. They suspected that expired vaccines have caused the reported deaths. *"I think these vaccines can be extremely dangerous. They could contain chemicals that are carcinogens or that have a castrating effect"*, an interlocutor stated, supported by the rest of the group. We found unanimously in our study, attesting to the relevance of religion in the lives of the Tunisian people, which is in agreement with literature

Conclusions: Construction of multi-component and systematic interventions are required by public health authorities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: perceptions; vaccin; Tunisia; Covid-19

EPV0495

Sport trainings as a stress prophylactic mean during COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1340

Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic assumed as an additional stress factor for people due to extraordinary work conditions, unclear expectations of the future, anxiety about the self-health and health of close people (Samanta et al., 2020; Pascale, 2020). Sport training can be considered as a mean of stress consequences prevention during COVID-19 pandemic (Jimenez-Pavon et al., 2020). It is known that moderate physical loads are related to strengthening the immune system and reducing the risk of disease, depression, anxiety (Landers, 1996; Schweltnus et al., 2016). Some authors recommend to maintain an active lifestyle in the COVID-19 period (Mattioli et al, 2020).

Objectives: The study was held in 62 professionals from different fields, who work remotely during the self-isolation due to COVID-19 pandemic and aimed to estimate sports trainings opportunities as a means of preventing stress of professionals in various fields of activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The assessment methods included: 1) author's questionnaire about the attitude towards sports trainings; 2) A.B. Leonova's "Chronic fatigue" and "Chronic stress"; 3) Ch. Spilberger's "Trait anxiety".

Results: The results revealed that the low level of chronic stress ($U=82$; $p=0,015$), chronic fatigue ($U=82$; $p=0,015$) and trait anxiety ($U=79$; $p=0,011$) is more typical for those surveyed who experienced COVID-19 symptoms and engaged in sports trainings with moderate loads than those people with COVID-19 symptoms who did not attend sport trainings.

Conclusions: The results of the study can be used to develop programs to improve the psychological well-being and performance of professionals working under stress due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; stress; trait anxiety; sport trainings

EPV0496

Depression among frontline medical and paramedical staff during the coronavirus pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1341

Introduction: The current coronavirus pandemic is a unique and unusual situation. It is putting the general population under severe strain. However, frontline medical and paramedical staff remain