

Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Albanian authorities declared mandatory stay-at-home measures, closing businesses, schools and public places.

Objectives: To investigate the impact of these immediate changes on the mental wellbeing of the population.

Methods: Respondents (N=1678) from 18 to 60 years old were selected through a convenient sampling method. Questionnaires were administered online reporting time spent daily in the COVID-19 topic and generalities; the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 and Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7.

Results: Findings suggest a significant negative correlation between age and anxiety scoring ($r_{(n=1678)}=-.121, p\leq.001$) and age and depression scoring ($r_{(n=1678)}=-.232, p\leq.001$), shown also on the ANOVA test for age and anxiety ($F=6.019, p\leq.05$) and age and depression ($F=20.326, p\leq.05$). Differences on the level of education resulted in a lower score of anxiety and depression respectively ($F=3.524, p\leq.05$), ($F=7.739, p\leq.05$) on respondents with higher education. Those who were jobless from the pandemic scored higher on anxiety and depression respectively ($F=9.760, p\leq.05$) ($M=6.21, ds=4.686$) and ($F=16.051, p\leq.05$) ($M=8.18, ds=5.791$). Significant differences were found related to different amounts of time spent on the COVID-19 topic, respectively for anxiety and depression ($F=25.736, p\leq.001$), ($F=5.936, p\leq.003$), with people who spend less than 1 hour scoring higher on depression ($M=7.57, ds=5.849$) and those who spend more than 3 hours scoring higher on anxiety ($M=6.76, ds=5.60$).

Conclusions: Higher education individuals, having a job and being in a romantic relationship relate to lower levels of depression during Covid-19 quarantine in Albania. Spending more time on the COVID-19 topic daily and being a female relate to higher level of anxiety.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: covis-19; anxiety; depression; general population

O082

Psychological impact of the COVID-19 crisis on young swiss men participating in a cohort study: Differences due to socioeconomic status and work situation

S. Marmet^{1*}, M. Wicki¹, G. Gmel^{1,2,3,4}, C. Gachoud¹, N. Bertholet¹ and J. Studer¹

¹Psychiatry, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland;

²Research, Addiction Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; ³Institute For Mental Health Policy Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Canada and ⁴Department Of Health And Social Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic impacted daily life worldwide. It may also have had a psychological impact, especially on those with less resources already before the crisis and those who reported substantial changes to their work situation.

Objectives: To investigate whether socioeconomic status before the crisis and changes in work situation during the crisis (unemployment, home-office) are associated with psychological impact in a cohort of young Swiss men.

Methods: A total of 2345 young Swiss men (mean age = 29) completed assessments shortly before (April 2019 to February 2020) and early during the COVID-19 crisis (May to June 2020). Assessments covered psychological outcomes assessed before and during COVID-19 crisis (depression, perceived stress and sleep quality), and assessed during the crisis (fear, isolation and COVID-19 psychological trauma), socioeconomic status (relative financial status and difficulty to pay bills) before the crisis and changes in work situation (unemployment, home-office).

Results: About a fifth of the sample were in partial unemployment or lost their job during COVID-19 crisis. Those in partial or full unemployment, those mostly working from home and those with a lower socioeconomic status already prior to the crisis showed overall higher levels of depression, stress, psychological trauma, fear and isolation.

Conclusions: Even in a country with high social security such as Switzerland, the COVID-19 crisis had a higher psychological impact on those who were already disadvantaged before the crisis or experienced deteriorations in their work situation. Supporting disadvantaged subpopulations during the crisis may help to prevent an amplification of pre-existing inequalities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; psychological impact; Switzerland; Socioeconomic status

O084

The coronavirus pandemic in Israel: A comparison between holocaust survivors and other older adults

E. Cohn-Schwartz^{1,2*}, Y. Bachner² and S. Carmel^{1,2}

¹Public Health, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel and

²Multidisciplinary Research Center On Aging, Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic places older adults at increased risk for hospitalization and mortality. It also involves social isolation and negative effects of limited mental, social and physical activity. Holocaust survivors could be especially vulnerable to such effects due to their early life traumas. Previous research suggests that in times of life crises, Holocaust survivors may be both most vulnerable (i.e., wear-and-tear hypothesis); yet they may also demonstrate resilience.

Objectives: Thus, the current study examines the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health and well-being of Holocaust survivors in Israel, compared to adults who did not experience the Holocaust.

Methods: We collected data from 305 older adults aged 75 and above in Israel during the COVID-19 pandemic. Of these, 114 were Holocaust survivors and 191 did not experience the Holocaust. Participants were asked about their worries of COVID-19 infections, will to live, loneliness and depression and how these changed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: Holocaust survivors were worried to a greater extent from COVID-19 infection and from close others becoming infected, compared to older adults who did not experience the Holocaust. Moreover, survivors reported greater loneliness and depression overall and also reported that these measures became worse during

the pandemic. On the other hand, despite these differences, the two groups were similar in their will to live.

Conclusions: Holocaust survivors seem to be more vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic, strengthening the vulnerability hypothesis. Policy makers and practitioners should pay special attention to this particularly vulnerable population during these difficult times.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; Holocaust survivors; mental health; loneliness

O085

Clinical profile of patients admitted in an acute psychiatric ward before and during the COVID-19 lockdown

A. Giménez Palomo*, N. Baldaquí, L. Colomer, F. Gutiérrez, E. Pujal, P. Barrio, M. Bioque, E. Vieta and I. Pacchiarotti

Department Of Psychiatry And Psychology, University Of Barcelona, Hospital Clínic, Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic entailed several changes in health and medical assistance, economy, and lifestyle. In the Acute Psychiatric Ward of the Hospital Clínic of Barcelona, the implementation of restrictive measures was necessary in order to ensure patients' safety.

Objectives: To compare clinical profiles and course of hospitalization of patients admitted before and during the COVID-19 lockdown in our Acute Psychiatric Ward.

Methods: All patients admitted from January 7th to February 25th and from March 19th to May 7th of 2020 in the Acute Psychiatric Hospitalization Unit of Hospital Clínic of Barcelona, Spain, were retrospectively included for analysis and divided into two groups according to the period when they were admitted. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS, 23.0 version.

Results: A total of 117 inpatients were included (73 admitted before lockdown and 44 during lockdown), being 50.4% male, with a mean age of 42.4 (SD 15.73). Patients from the first group presented a significantly higher proportion of antidepressants prescription at discharge ($p < 0.05$) and more substance use disorders ($p < 0.05$). Regarding the lockdown group, 51% of patients manifested COVID-19-related stress. Time of hospitalization was significantly lower in the lockdown group ($p < 0.05$), even though a significantly higher proportion of patients were discharged at home ($p < 0.05$) compared with the first group.

Conclusions: The situation of lockdown led to a series of changes in our unit and also in the profile of patients admitted, having shorter admissions, lower prescription of antidepressants, and often COVID-related stress. These differences should be considered in future situations in which restrictive measures may be necessary.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: coronavirus; lockdown; Hospitalization; acute psychiatric ward

O086

The perception of individuals in society about protection measures from COVID-19 infection: The example of turkey

F. Oflaz¹ and F. Atkan^{2*}

¹Nursing (psychiatric Nursing), Koç University School of Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey and ²Nursing (psychiatric Nursing), Koç University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The course of the epidemics such as COVID-19 and SARS has taught us that the management of the epidemic depends primarily on people's adherence to and implementation of the recommended measures.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the knowledge and opinions of individuals about COVID-19 and transmission methods, sources of information, application status about protection measures and related factors.

Methods: 1444 people participated into the digital survey between March 22-April 6, 2020 for this descriptive study. For data collection, a 12-questions questionnaire consisting of questions about the socio-demographic characteristics, information sources they used about the COVID-19, their thoughts the practices to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 was conducted. Using descriptive statistics and comparison tests, individuals' perceptions about methods of protection from Covid-19 and related variables were investigated.

Results: The participants have had sufficient knowledge about Covid-19 and measures. They were using social media platforms, official web sites and TV news to get information about the COVID-19. The rates of believing and applying measures such as staying distant from people, washing hands, staying at home, avoiding from public transportation, using alcohol disinfectants were quite high. The women, people living in large cities, healthcare workers, regular commuters to work believed in measures more, however, their level of anxiety and seeing themselves and their environment at risk were higher.

Conclusions: Despite all the positive results regarding coronavirus infection and protection measures, the fact that the epidemic is spreading rapidly indicates the need for studies to continuously evaluate what has changed in the process and as time increases.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: prevention measures; COVID-19; Turkey; perceptions

O087

Neuropsychiatric manifestations of SARS-CoV-2 infection

V. Nogueira^{1*}, M. Marguilho², I. Pereira¹, J. Teixeira¹ and M. Mendes¹

¹Clínica 4 - Unidade De Alcoologia E Novas Dependências, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal and ²Clínica 5, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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