

Methods: As part of a pragmatic randomized trial on the effectiveness of an integrated community mental health care program that started immediately after the first COVID-19 wave in June 2020, 1000 people with severe mental illness from different regions in Germany have been asked for the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on their mental health care and on their general living conditions. Multivariate regression models were computed to estimate the effects of the patients' COVID-19 experiences on the outcome parameters empowerment (EPAS), psychosocial impairment (HoNOS) and unmet needs (CAN).

Results: Using prospective data in a large sample of people with mental illness, we will be able to examine the extent to which the pandemic has affected participants' mental health, their social lives, but also the use of mental health care services.

Conclusions: The data will help to examine the impact of the pandemic on people with severe mental illness in a comprehensive way and will provide evidence where immediate action is needed to reduce further burdens and inequities.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0511

Psycho-Covid

M.J. Gordillo Montaña*, S.V. Boned Torres and L. Rodriguez Rodriguez

Hospital Can Misses, Psychiatry, Eivissa, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1353

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic generated a health emergency and led to the adoption of different measures, including home quarantine and social isolation, which, as we have seen, has had an impact on the mental health of the majority of citizens, with the possibility of psychiatric disorders appearing, in people without prior mental illness, such as acute decompensations in patients with known disorders, more vulnerable to environmental stressors.

Objectives: Learn and rethink alarm signals in extreme situations such as the one experienced in recent months, as well as observe the impact, negative in many cases, but positive in others, of the patients we treat daily.

Methods: Description through brief clinical cases of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on psychotic patients and the decompensation that it has entailed, including due to confinement measures and social isolation, associated with over-information through the media, chaos initial and the uncertainty that it caused and the associated fear.

Results: Restrictions as a result of COVID-19 have played a very relevant role as an external stressor for the appearance of psychopathological alterations, including psychotic symptoms. In addition, people who suffer from psychosis or at risk of psychotic disorder can be especially affected and trigger acute psychopathology with social isolation, loss of daily routines, unemployment, homelessness.

Conclusions: These cases are an example that shows the need for an early and effective approach to the rise in mental illnesses in circumstances of this caliber.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: stressor; Covid-19; Psychotic disorder; pandemic

EPV0513

Gender differences in reaction to Covid19 in people with Autism Spectrum Disorder

R.J. Van Der Gaag^{1,2} and P. Van Wijngaarden-Cremers^{1*}

¹Radboud University Medical Centre, Psychiatry, Nijmegen, Netherlands and ²Stradina University, Psychosomatics And Psychotherapy, Riga, Latvia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1354

Introduction: The Covid 19 pandemic has had an enormous psychological impact in which women were mentally more affected than men (Berthelot et al 2020 - Liu et al 2020). More over it exacerbated symptoms and suffering in individuals with psychiatric disorders. The question is how did it affect individuals with autism (ASD). And if so, did it affect women and girls more than men and boys or differently.

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of the covid 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown in patients with ASD

Methods: a combination of literature review and assesment of the population of individuals with autism spectrum disorders in a large specialized unit for individuals with ASD

Results: No separte reports on individuals with ASD were found in the recent literature. Obviously the pandemic and confinement had great impact on individuals with intellectual disabilities amongst whom many individuals with comorbid developmental disorders as ADHD and/or Autism (e.g.Palacio-Ortiz et al 2020 - Guessoum et al 2020) In our population some remarkable outcomes were noted in the sense that a substantial part of the population with autism had positive experiences: e.g. clear social rules / less contact. Males enjoyed more online contact and games / experienced less loneliness - In females we found significantly more depressive symptoms, anxiety and suicidal behaviour.

Conclusions: Covid 19 has had a great psychological impact with marked gender differences. Remarkably in ASD men enjoyed some of the benefits of the confinement. In women with ASD the emotional impact was significantly higher.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism; confinement; covid 19; gender

EPV0514

Post-Covid Syndrome: A standardized assessment on subjective psychiatric and neuropsychological symptoms

D. Roesch Ely^{1*}, B. Kramer¹, A. Jaehn¹, U. Merle² and M. Weisbrod¹

¹University of Heidelberg, General Psychiatry, Heidelberg, Germany and ²University of Heidelberg, Internal Medicine - Gastroenterology, Heidelberg, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1355

Introduction: Long-Covid or Post-COVID-19 syndrome develops during or after an infection with COVID-19 and continues for more than 12 weeks. The signs and symptoms are not explained by an alternative diagnosis. Neuropsychiatric symptoms are usually manifested as cognitive impairment (brain fog, loss of concentration or memory issues, etc.), headache, sleep disturbance,