

Introduction: Covid-19 vaccination in adults become a common behaviour nowadays. It may induce stress in some of the vaccinated patients.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate perceived Stress among university teachers desiring to be vaccinated.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study on Tunisian university teachers who participated in a COVID-19 vaccination campaign organized in June 2021. A self-administered questionnaire was administered. The survey dealt with socio-professional data and the level of stress assessed with the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10).

Results: A total of 100 participants were included. The mean age was 51 years \pm 7. The Sex Ratio (M/F) was 1.7. The majority of participants were married and reported living with their families (96%). On a 0 to 10 scale, 71% of participants described an excellent health status and rated it greater than or equal to 8. The average job tenure was 15 years. The PSS-10 showed moderate and high perceived stress in 86% and 4% of participants, respectively. Only 10% of university teachers presented low-stress perception.

Conclusions: Getting vaccinated against Covid-19 is crucial in order to protect the population. This behaviour could be associated with a big amount of stress. Taking into account the psychiatric mental condition is crucial for the vaccinating health care providers in order to alleviate this experience.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Perceived stress; vaccination

EPV0563

The consequences of the pandemic among patients with psychiatric history

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Introduction: Throughout this period we were confronted with news and information about the Corona virus and its consequences. Which led to the development of a huge sense of fear among people. Although fear has helped to maintain restrictions, it has also had a significant impact on mental health, especially among patients with a psychiatric history.

Objectives: In this paper I will highlight the consequences of the nocebo effect of the pandemic among people with a psychiatric history.

Methods: To complete this work I used medical articles, studies, and specialized information on the subject.

Results: The pandemic's restrictions have made it difficult for psychiatric patients to be compliant treatment by avoiding regular psychiatric exams. Isolation and fear of infection has led to new decompensations in existing psychiatric pathologies.

Conclusions: The exacerbations of psychiatric pathology increased both in number and in their intensity, ultimately determined by the increase in the number of hospitalizations in psychiatric emergencies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; psychiatry; pandemic

EPV0565

Mental health of healthcare workers during the Covid-19 pandemic: Analysis of the psychological problems faced by the healthcare workers over a period of three months during Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: SARS-COV 2 virus and the disease caused by the virus is a challenge for the healthcare workers since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic. Working with huge number of patient who need hospital care at the same time but also having scare information about the virus resulted with physical exhaustion, increased workload and mostly fear among the healthcare workers.

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to expand our knowledge about the mental health of the healthcare workers and explore most common psychological problems they faced during the Covid-19 pandemic over a period of three month.

Methods: All participants in the study work in the same public hospital in Skopje, North Macedonia in one of the following job positions: physicians, nurses, paramedics, and hygienists. They anonymously filled out a google form answering questions about their mental health. Questions in the form were created based on Beck Depression Scale and the GAD-7 Scale for Anxiety along with questions about the gender, age, and job position.

Results: The results we gained from this study are showing that the participants experienced insomnia, reduced concentration, intense feelings of restlessness and fatigue, less energy and mostly lack of job satisfaction.

Conclusions: Those symptoms indicates that healthcare workers developed anxiety and depression while working with patient infected by the SARS-COV 2 virus.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Anxiety; covid; Insomnia

EPV0566

Influence of COVID-19 in the development of delusional ideas disorder. A case report.

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Introduction: Hypochondria is characterized by the presence, for 6 months or more, of a generalized and non-delusional concern with fear of having (or the idea that one has) a serious illness, based on the wrong interpretation of the symptoms. In somatic-type delusional disorder, the delusional idea is fixed, indisputable, and occurs intensely because the patient is fully convinced of the physical nature of the disorder.

Objectives: To describe a clinical case and make a differential diagnosis of hypochondriac disorder vs somatic-type delusional disorder.