

etiopathogenic factors that may be contributing to the development of psychosis in patients infected by the virus.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosis; Covid; steroids

EPV0198

Trait anxiety and coping strategies among healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The current pandemic wave of COVID-19 has become a global threat. Healthcare professionals (HCP), by being on the front line in managing this pandemic, confronted high levels of stress and traumatic experiences.

Objectives: The aims of our study were to evaluate the trait-anxiety among Tunisian HCP and its impact on coping strategies.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytic study conducted among Tunisian HCP during November and December 2020. The data was collected by an online questionnaire distributed through social media. The trait-anxiety was assessed using the "General Anxiety questionnaire of Spielberger" (STAI-Y-B) and the "Ways of coping checklist revised (WCC-R) questionnaire" identified three types of coping (problem-focused, emotion-focused and social-support seeking).

Results: Participants were 135 HCP (71 males and 64 females) and aged from 24 to 61 years old (average age 31.98 years; SD 6.59 years). Of HCP involved in the study, 61.5% were single, 36.3% were married and 2.2% were divorced. Seventy-two of them had a trait-anxious. As a coping style, 85.2% of participants used problem-focused style, 88.9% of them used emotion-focused style and 63% of them used social support seeking style. The analysis of WCC-R showed that anxious HCP used emotion-focused coping more than non anxious HCP ($p=0.028$). However, there was no significant difference in problem-focused or social support seeking coping styles and presence of trait-anxiety.

Conclusions: In our study, we find that the most anxious Tunisian HCP focused on emotions strategies. Personality traits play on attitudes of coping strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Healthcare professionals; Trait-Anxiety; Coping strategies; Covid-19 pandemic

EPV0199

Immediate psychological effects of COVID-2019 in people sheltered in place living in New York state

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Introduction: The epidemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2, which began in Wuhan city in December 2019, quickly spread to various countries around the world. The first case in New York State was confirmed on March 1; three weeks later (on March 22, 8 p.m.) the entire population was sheltered in place (SIP). By March 27, the USA had already become the first country in the world for the number of infections. 56% of known domestic cases were confined to New York State.

Objectives: The study aims to evaluate the immediate psychological effects on sheltered in place persons aged between 18 and 70 years old and living in New York State (USA).

Methods: This study is based on a cross-sectional online survey conducted anonymously in the period between the tenth and twenty-third day of SIP. Zung Anxiety Self-Assessment Scale (ZAS scale), Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) and Perceived Stress Scale 4 (PSS4) were used to evaluate anxiety, insomnia and stress respectively.

Results: We collected data on 354 individuals (189 females, 34.9 years). MANOVA evidenced that anxiety was significantly related to marital status (higher for divorced/widow participants as compared to married/civil partnership and single), it decreased significantly with age, it was higher for females and for persons having an history of psychiatric disorders and sleeping problems.

Conclusions: Our results could be used as a "psychological baseline" meanwhile the outbreak of COVID-19 is still ongoing. Despite the few days of shelter in place, we found the presence of a significant incidence and pervasive prevalence of psychological distress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: shelter in place; Anxiety; stress; Insomnia

EPV0200

Anxiety among healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic: Predictive role of social support

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic may cause elevated levels of anxiety in healthcare professionals (HCP). Identifying factors that could help maintain mental health especially social support could be helpful in facing this stressful situation.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between the trait-anxiety and perceived social support among Tunisian HCP in the current pandemic wave of COVID-19.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytic study conducted among Tunisian HCP during November and December 2020. The data were collected by an online questionnaire. The