

in patients with no psychiatric history. Delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thoughts, and confusion were the most frequently reported psychotic features which low doses of antipsychotics seem to be helpful.

Objectives: Brief literature review about the relationship between COVID-19 and new-onset psychotic symptomatology.

Methods: Non-systematic review through PubMed research using the terms “COVID-19”, “SARS-CoV-2”, “pandemics”, “psychotic symptoms” and “psychosis”.

Results: The severity of the infection, especially in those with the need for hospitalization/intensive care, seems to have a clear effect on the gravity of subsequent neuropsychiatric symptoms, namely psychosis. Viral invasion of the central neural system, hypercoagulable states, and neuroinflammation are potential associated mechanisms. It's important to consider the effect of therapies that may have the potential to cause psychosis (eg steroids). According to recent literature, around 0.9-4% of people exposed to the COVID-19 virus develop psychotic episodes, which is much higher than the incidence in the general population.

Conclusions: Post-COVID-19 related psychosis has been reported in different nations. The pathophysiology is yet not clear, although the hyperinflammatory response has been suggested as the main mechanism for the neuropsychiatric manifestations. Given the high number of case reports with similar presentations, it's important to proceed with more investigations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: “COVID-19”; “SARS-CoV-2”; “pandemics”; “psychotic symptoms”; “psychosis”

EPP0228

Inpatient psychiatric care of COVID-19 infected patients in a Hungarian general hospital

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Introduction: during the study period (08/02/2021 – 11/05/2021) the Centre of Psychiatry in the Jahn Ferenc South-pest Hospital (CP-JFSH) was one of the two psychiatric wards in Budapest, specialized for the treatment of COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients.

Objectives: the aim of the study was to survey the characteristics and evaluate the outcome of the COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients treated in the CP-JFSH.

Methods: retrospective analysis of the files of COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients admitted to the CP-JFSH in a 3 month period. In addition to demographic data, diagnostic distribution, co-morbidities, date of infection, method of detection of the virus, presence of pneumonia, severity of infection, outcome, treatment, vaccination data were evaluated.

Results: in the study period 124 COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients were admitted to the CP-JFSH. The gender distribution was approximately equal, the mean age of the patients was 62.8+/-15.7 years. Majority of the patients suffered from major

neurocognitive disorder followed by schizophrenia spectrum disorder. Most common co-morbidities were cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Pneumonia was present in 41% of the patients. Majority of the patients were already infected at the time of admission, detected with the first PCR examination and haven't been vaccinated yet. Thirty-one percent of the patients suffered from moderate to severe COVID-19 illness. COVID-19 specific therapy (favipiravir, remdesivir, fluvoxamin) was introduced in 57%. Mortality was 12% while the relaps rate 4%.

Conclusions: comparing with inpatient mortality rate published in the literature, mortality rate was higher among psychiatric patients, underlining the need for special attention of this population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; inpatient psychiatric care; outcome

EPP0229

Dissociation, cognitive reflection and health literacy have modest effect on belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19

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Introduction: Understanding the predictors of belief in covid-related conspiracy theories and willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 may aid the resolution of current and future pandemics.

Objectives: We aim to investigate how psychological and cognitive characteristics influence general conspiracy mentality and covid-related conspiracy theories.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted based on data from an online survey of a sample of Czech university students (n=866) collected in January 2021, using multivariate linear regression and mediation analysis.

Results: Sixteen percent of respondents believed that COVID-19 is a hoax; 17% believed that COVID-19 was intentionally created by humans. Seven percent of the variance of the hoax theory and 10% of the variance of the creation theory was explained by (in descending order of relevance) low cognitive reflection, low digital health literacy, high experience with dissociation and, to some extent, high bullshit receptivity. Belief in covid-related conspiracy theories depended less on psychological and cognitive variables compared to conspiracy mentality (16% of the variance explained). The effect of digital health literacy on belief in covid-related theories was moderated by cognitive reflection.

Conclusions: Belief in conspiracy theories related to COVID-19 was influenced by experience with dissociation, cognitive reflection, digital health literacy and bullshit receptivity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: conspiracy theories; conspiracy mentality; Covid-19; health literacy