

EPP0032

Healthcare workers' knowledge and management skills of psychosocial and mental health needs and priorities of individuals with COVID-19

A. Hamdan-Mansour

The University of Jordan, School Of Nursing, Amman, Jordan

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Introduction: Individuals confirmed with COVID-19 were isolated or treated in medical and well-designated units; however, such a situation probably causing psychological and mental health problems that require prompt intervention.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify the knowledge and management of healthcare workers regarding psychosocial and mental health priorities and needs of individuals with COVID-19.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study. The data collected conveniently at one single point in time from 101 healthcare workers in Jordan directly managing the health of individuals with COVID-19.

Results: healthcare workers have moderate to a high level of knowledge of psychological distress related to COVID-19; mean ranged from 50-70% agreement and confidence. Healthcare workers had moderate to a high level of management of psychosocial and mental health needs. In general, healthcare workers were able to identify mental and psychosocial health needs and priorities at a moderate level. Healthcare workers' knowledge had a positive and significant correlation with age ($r = .24$, $p = .012$) and years of experience ($r = .28$, $p = .004$), and a significant difference was found in their management towards using mental and psychosocial care between those who are trained on psychological first aids and those who are not ($t = -3.11$, $p = .003$).

Conclusions: there is a need to train healthcare workers to integrate psychosocial and mental health care while managing psychological distress related to COVID-19.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; Psychosocial Care; Covid-19; Mental Health Priorities

EPP0031

Mental Health Impacts of Quarantine: Insights from the COVID-19 International Border Surveillance Study in Toronto, CanadaC. Regehr^{1*}, V. Goel², E. De Prophetis², M. Jamil³, D. Mertz⁴, L. Rosella², D. Bulir⁵ and M. Smieja⁶

¹University of Toronto, Factor-inwentash Faculty Of Social Work, Toronto, Canada; ²University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School Of Public Health, Toronto, Canada; ³McMaster University, McMaster Health Labs, Hamilton, Canada; ⁴McMaster University, Department Of Medicine, Hamilton, Canada; ⁵McMaster University, Research Institute Of St Joes, Hamilton, Canada and ⁶McMaster University, Pathology And Molecular Medicine, Hamilton, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Nations throughout the world are imposing mandatory quarantine on those entering the country. While such

measures may be effective in reducing the importation of COVID-19, the mental health implications remain unclear.

Objectives: This study sought to assess mental well-being and factors associated with changes in mental health in individuals subject to mandatory quarantine following travel.

Methods: Travellers arriving at a large urban international airport completed online questionnaires on arrival and days 7 and 14 of mandated quarantine. Questionnaire items such as travel history, mental health, attitudes towards COVID-19, and protection behaviours were drawn from the World Health Organization Survey Tool for COVID-19.

Results: There was a clinically significant decline in mental health over the course of quarantine among the 10,965 eligible participants. Poor mental health was reported by 5.1% of participants on arrival and 26% on day 7 of quarantine. Factors associated with greater decline in mental health were younger age, female gender, negative views towards quarantine measures, and engaging in fewer COVID-19 prevention behaviours.

Conclusions: While the widespread use of quarantine may be effective in limiting the spread of COVID-19, the mental health implications are profound and have largely been ignored in public policy decision-making. Psychiatry has a role to play in contributing to the public policy debate to ensure that all aspects of health and well-being are reflected in decisions to isolate people from others.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: covid; quarantine; mental health

EPP0032

The moderated mediating effect of gender in the relationship between unemployment, depression, and suicide during the COVID-19 pandemic: An examination based on big data

Y. Noh*, H.A. Kim and S.B. Lee

Jeonbuk National University, Social Welfare(bk21 Four), Jeonju-si, Korea, Republic of

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic, and the consequent recession, have caused a decline in the job market, with the resultant job insecurity increasing the risk of depression. While this affected all genders, suicidal thoughts were observed to be more common among women than men, suggesting that the impact of unemployment on depression varies by gender, with gender differences affecting the outcome of depression.

Objectives: This study aims to verify the moderating effect of gender on the structural relationship between unemployment, depression, and suicide during the COVID-19 pandemic by using online search trend data.

Methods: The study utilized the search trend data from Naver's Data Lab service, by analyzing the searches of men and women under 65, between March, 2020 and September 12, 2021. The search terms were "unemployment," "depression," and "suicide." The analysis examined 1121 searches using the Model 7 research model through the SPSS Process Macro to verify the moderating effect of gender on the mediating pathways for unemployment, depression, and suicide.