

and a multi-thematic delirium. One day after her admission she died suddenly, the autopsy found positive RT PCR covid test and bilateral basal pneumonia.

**Conclusions:** In individuals presenting with new-onset psychosis in areas endemic to COVID-19, consideration should be made for neuropsychiatric manifestations of Covid 19 from where the importance to push the explorations and to test the patients.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Neuropsychiatry; Psychosis; covid 19

## EPV0508

### How are medical schools supporting student's mental wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1350

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted medical students in many ways. They are not exempt from personal struggles caused by the health crisis, and many have faced similar challenges adapting to a new learning experience. The University of East Anglia (UEA) has initiatives in place to support medical students including the society Headucate UEA and the Wellbeing Champions scheme established by Norwich Medical School (NMS).

**Objectives:** Headucate aims to improve mental wellbeing by educational online webinars and social events aimed at university students. NMS Wellbeing Champions offer support and signpost students to resources and the wider student support system at the UEA.

**Methods:** Headucate was established in 2012 by NMS students that began running workshops at local secondary schools. Their work has expanded to include wellbeing workshops, social events for students and mental health first aid training, so members can provide peer support. Wellbeing Champions are medical student representatives responsible for completing mental health first aid training, communication between students and faculty, providing resources and signposting, creating mental health bulletin newsletters, and running socials exclusively for medical students.

**Results:** 100% of Headucate workshop attendees who completed anonymous feedback agreed that they enjoyed it and that it was useful. No feedback has been collected regarding the success of the Wellbeing Champions. This should be carried out to assess and enhance the project further.

**Conclusions:** More data is needed to establish the success of the initiatives at NMS and their impact on medical student's wellbeing.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** medical student; mental wellbeing; medical school; Covid-19 pandemic

## EPV0509

### Effect of Covid-19-pandemic on loneliness, well-being, significant others – Results of a national survey of adults in Hungary

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1351

**Introduction:** Covid-19-pandemic is likely to have a substantial and long-term effect on the mental health of the adult Hungarian population.

**Objectives:** To investigate the self-reported change of loneliness, change in well-being, and change in the numbers of significant others due to Covid-19-pandemic.

**Methods:** Computer-assisted web interviewing is being conducted. Survey design uses a multistaged sampling and iterative weighting algorithm, both based on the 2016 Hungarian micro census. The sample can be considered representative for age, gender, educational attainment, region, and size of the settlement. Continuous variables will be tested for normality of distribution using the Shapiro–Wilk, and Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests. To check the comparability of the two groups, the Mann–Whitney U tests will be applied. The cross-tabulation Pearson chi-square and Fisher's exact tests will be performed to assess the association between categorical variables. Two-sample Z-tests will be applied to evaluate the difference between the proportions of the two groups. Multivariable logistic regression models will be also applied to understand the association between the direction of change and sociodemographic variables.

**Results:** The survey is currently being conducted; results shall be presented at the conference.

**Conclusions:** The survey is currently being conducted; results and conclusions shall be presented at the conference.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Loneliness; Covid-19; mental health; significant others

## EPV0510

### Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and service use of people with severe mental illness

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1352

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic has a huge impact on the provision of mental health care. Particularly the limitations of face-to-face contacts and the access to treatment facilities can be expected to have significant negative effects on the practice of psychiatric treatment and outcomes. To date the extent and the severity of these effects in people with severe mental illnesses are rarely investigated in Germany.

**Objectives:** We investigated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and service use of people with severe mental illness in Germany.

**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

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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

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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 separate 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

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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,