

physical and psychiatric comorbidities that have an important role in deciding the pharmacological treatment.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective observational study on a group of 169 patients previously diagnosed with a type of somatoform disorder and hospitalized between January 2015 - January 2021 in a psychiatric emergency hospital in Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Results: Male:female ratio was 1:1.41. The mean age was 52.35 ± 13.3 years, the mean period of hospitalization was 12 ± 5.39 days. 54% of patients lived in urban areas, and almost half of them were married. Most patients were not professionally active and did not receive a superior education. Most patients had one hospitalization and had at least one physical and one psychiatric comorbidity. The most frequent somatic comorbidities were: cardiovascular, metabolic, rheumatological, gastrointestinal, endocrinological, and neurological, and the most frequent psychiatric ones were: depressive, personality, anxiety, neurocognitive, and substance use disorders. The most frequent type of somatoform disorders were: undifferentiated somatoform disorder and somatization disorder. Regarding psychiatric treatment, antidepressants, antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, anticonvulsants, and hypnotics were used. No correlations were observed between the presence of depressive or anxiety disorders and somatic comorbidities.

Conclusions: ICD and DSM need to clarify diagnostic criteria and develop therapeutical guidelines for this type of patient.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: somatoform; comorbidities; Treatment

EPP0188

Neuropsychological functions as trait markers in OCD: a long term follow-up.

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Introduction: There is suggestive evidence that Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is characterized by impaired neuropsychological functions that are also influenced by clinical variables. Several studies show that these neuropsychological deficits could be potential endophenotype markers.

Objectives: The present study aimed to examine neuropsychological patterns in OCD patients and several clinical variables before and after a follow-up of 10 years.

Methods: This study examined 44 outpatients with OCD. Cognitive performance and clinical data of these patients were documented before and after a follow-up of 10 years. A neuropsychological battery was administered and scored to them including Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure, the Digit-span test, and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. As well, several clinical variables were also assessed including sociodemographic variables, general intelligence measured by Progressive Raven's matrices, Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale and Hamilton Depression Rating Scale. Finally, data was analyzed using t-Student and Pearson's correlation.

Results: In general, the pattern of neuropsychological dysfunction in patients with OCD remains unchanged during the follow-up

period, except for some specific variables. Low scores on some verbal memory tasks were associated with severity of OCD, and nonverbal memory was influenced by depressive symptoms in the first evaluation, while, after the follow-up, as obsessive and affective symptoms improve, there's no significant change in the neuropsychological pattern.

Conclusions: Despite the influence of some clinical and socio-demographic variables on the neuropsychological performance in OCD patients, cognitive dysfunction remains unchanged after a follow-up period of 10 year. These results suggest that cognitive deficits could be considered as a trait marker for the disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: OCD; Neuropsychology;

ObsessiveCompulsiveDisorder; Long term follow-up

COVID-19 and Related Topics 02 / Model Systems

EPP0189

Determinants of sexual dysfunction in women recovered from COVID-19

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Introduction: While several studies have assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexuality and sexual behavior in the general population, very few studies have assessed sexuality in patients recovered from Sars-Cov 2 infection.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to assess factors associated with sexuality dysfunction in women recovered from covid-19.

Methods: This is a case-control study.

The women in the case group have been infected with Sars-Cov 2, and cured for one to two months at the time of the study, women in the control group have not been infected with Sars-Cov 2. We assessed depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and sexuality in both groups using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), the Post traumatic stress disorder Checklist Scale (PCL) and the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI).

Results: In total, we recruited 30 women in the case group and 30 women in the control group. An FSFI score < 26.55 and corresponding to impaired sexual function was found in 63.33% of women in the case group versus 53.33% of women in the control group ($p=0.009$). Factors influencing sexual activity were depression ($OR = 17.86$, $CI_{95\%} = [1.1-290.12]$) and PTSD ($OR = 18.51$, $CI_{95\%} = [1.43-240.30]$).

Conclusions: Depression and PTSD are significantly associated with sexual dysfunction in women recovered from COVID-19, even in mild or pauci-symptomatic clinical forms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dysfunction; women; sexuality; Covid-19

EPP0192

“Family Burnout” of psychiatric patients: its role during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Family members caregivers (FMCs) of patients with severe psychiatric disorders (SMPD) are subjected to a complex system of fatigue and stress. FMCs can be subjected to a care burden defined as “Family Burnout”. Caring of family members of patients affected by psychiatric disorder suffered an additional burden during the pandemic period.

Objectives: To investigate the stress, burnout and compassion fatigue in FMCs during the pandemic vs non-pandemic period.

Methods: In our observational study we recruited family members (FMCs) of SMPDs (DSM-5). The severity was assessed with BPRS > 31; from March 2021 to July 2021 (T1), in 66 FMCs (38 females, 28 men) that completed following questionnaires: CBI (Caregiver Burden Inventory), ProQOL (compassion satisfaction and compassion fatigue (burnout and secondary trauma) subscales). These data (T1) were compared with the scores obtained in the same family members in 2019 (T0) in a pre-pandemic period.

Results: ProQOL data (T1) have a higher total score than those observed in a previous study (T0). They show a lower main score in Compassion Satisfaction (CS) subscale [T1 vs T0; 34.27 vs 38.89 ($p < .005$). CS subscale T0 vs T1= 34.84% vs 12.12%). High levels of burnout were found in 28.79% (T1) vs 13.64% (T0) of FMCs group. Similar results showed in the Secondary Trauma subscale and CBI with higher scores in T1 vs T0.

Conclusions: The comparative mean results (2019 vs 2021) showed that in the same group of FMCs, the mean values obtained with same scales were higher during the lockdown. During health crisis, FMCs of psychiatric patients are subjected to high levels of stress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Burnout caregivers; Family Members; Covid-19; Stress

EPP0193

Relationship between attitude towards vaccination against COVID-19 and psychological characteristics of personality.

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Introduction: Vaccination is an effective way to control the infection. COVID-19 is a new disease, and so is the vaccine against it.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to investigate psychological characteristics associated with attitude towards vaccination.

Methods: An online survey was used (N=1336) (31.03.2020–9.02.2021). Respondents completed COPE, «Moral dilemmas» (30 Green’s Dilemmas, 10 of each type) and decided which strategy to stop the pandemic they found the effective (vaccination, herb immunity, innovative treatment or simply waiting until it fades away on its own). The study analyzed groups of those who see the benefits of vaccination and those who do not consider vaccination as a way to solve the problem of coronavirus.

Results: «Vaccination» attitude is more typical for men, for younger people and is also associated with assessment of COVID-19 as a dangerous disease (61% versus 21% for «vaccination» and «no vaccination» groups respectively), more diligent compliance with anti-epidemic rules (3,7 and 2,9 mean number of protection methods used), at the same time, the “vaccination” group responds about the less inconvenience associated with restrictions during the pandemic. This social attitude is associated with «need for creativity» and constructive coping: «planning», «concentration on emotions», the use of instrumental and emotional social support. There is a difference in personal moral choices (3,6 versus 2,9 for «vaccination» and «no vaccination» groups respectively), that demonstrated that positive attitude towards vaccination signifies an active personal position.

Conclusions: Positive attitude towards vaccination is associated with a proactive personal position and involvement in social interaction using interpersonal coping strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: vaccination; attitude; Covid-19

EPP0194

Problematic internet use among elementary school students during the Covid – 19 pandemic

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Introduction: During Covid-19 pandemic schools in Greece were closed and distance education instituted.

Objectives: To find out whether the pandemic circumstances and the catholic internet access affected the time students spend on web activities other than educational duties.

Methods: Our sample consisted of 1213 parents with children from 4th, 5th, and 6th elementary school grades. They were collected with snowball sampling through internet, and they filled closed ended questions anonymous questionnaire.

Results: During the pandemic the amount of time that children spent on the internet for purposes other than school obligations (social media, videogames, videos) was increasing by the time. On holidays and weekends this time was further increased. Parents mentioned reduced sleep time, reduced interest in hobbies and activities, as well as in person social communication with friends and loss of interest for school and educational matters. Children spend a lot of time on internet activities and sometimes they use it to avoid loneliness and negative situations. According to parents if