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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1780

Introduction: Anxious-depressive disorders are common among children with epilepsy. A recent Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (Scott et al., 2020) reported that the overall pooled prevalence of anxiety disorders is 18.9% while of depressive disorders is 13.5%. COVID-19 pandemic has centralized the attention of governments and careers on the health emergency. As a result, the trajectory of the psychological care needs of this at risk population may have been neglected.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence rate of depressive and anxiety symptoms among children with epilepsy during COVID-19 pandemic. Children were hospitalized in- and out-patients under a neurological and psychological follow up program in an Italian Children Hospital.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among 38 hospitalized children and adolescents with epilepsy (21F; 17M, mean age: 14,5; range: 11-18) during COVID-19 pandemic. We performed face-to face interviews and assessed depressive and anxiety symptoms with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) questionnaire during scheduled follow up checks.

Results: Preliminary results showed a rate of mild-to-severe anxious depressive symptoms by 49.9% and 60.5% respectively. In detail: 21.1% mild, 15.7% moderate and 13.1% of severe anxiety, meanwhile 23.7% mild, 26.3% moderate and 10.5% of severe depression. The prevalence of comorbid depressive and anxiety symptoms was 39.5% among the entire sample.

Conclusions: Depressive and anxiety rates among hospitalized children with epilepsy during COVID-19 outbreak are very high. Pediatric services should deserve special attention to those patients' mental health. Regular screening protocols and empowerment interventions in Hospital should be promoted.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; Epilepsy; Anxiety; Depression

EPV0196

A study on patterns of use of mobile phone and nomophobia in medical undergraduate students during a COVID-19 pandemic lockdown

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1781

Introduction: The governments of various countries enforced a lockdown to contain the COVID -19 pandemic. As the colleges remain closed, the academic teachings for students was conducted online. The mobile phone remained the main source for academics and entertainment during this period.

Objectives: To assess patterns of use of mobile phone by Medical Undergraduate students prior to and during the COVID-19 lockdown. To assess Nomophobia among same participants.

Methods: This study was done by an online survey method after obtaining approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee. A validated questionnaire on patterns of mobile phone use and the Nomophobia Questionnaire(NMP-Q) was completed by the medical students (n=187) who consented to participate in the study

Results: Prior to the pandemic lockdown, 52.9% of the participants used the mobile phones for 2-4 hours per day with 78% of the usage in social media. During lockdown, 89.3% of the participants reported an increase in the usage of mobile phones. 35.65% reported an increase in use by 2-4 hours everyday. About 30.5 % used the mobile phone for 6-8 hours per day. 80.2 % reported a maximum usage for social media. 59.45% reported a maximum usage for online academics. 33.7% frequently checked their phones once in 15 minutes. About 60.43% of the participants were in the moderate and 21.4% in the severe category of nomophobia.

Conclusions: There is an increase in mobile phone usage during the lockdown with a significant proportion of students in the moderate and severe category of nomophobia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: nomophobia; COVID-19 lockdown; Medical Students; mobile phone

EPV0197

Psychosis and COVID-19: About a case

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1782

Introduction: Cases of psychosis are being reported in people infected by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The relationship between psychosis and corticosteroids treatment is well known. However, there are relatively limited data so far correlating psychosis and SARS-CoV-2.

Objectives: To describe a case of manic psychosis in a 55-year-old woman treated with corticosteroids for COVID-19 infection. Discuss the etiopathogenic factors involved in psychosis in patients infected by COVID-19.

Methods: We present the case of a 55-year-old woman, without previous psychiatric history, who was admitted to psychiatry due to a psychotic episode with maniac symptoms. Three weeks earlier, the patient had been admitted to Internal Medicine for bilateral SARS-CoV2 pneumonia, under treatment with high doses of corticosteroids. The patient presents a verbose and salty speech, euphoric mood with hyperergia, subjective increase of capacities, insomnia and delusional ideation with mystical-spiritual content with delusional interpretations and auditory hallucinations. The patient comes from Ukraine and she has been living in Spain for 20 years. She works as a household assistant. The patient relates various psychosocial stressors throughout her life.

Results: Complementary diagnostic tests were without alterations. Low-dose antipsychotic treatment is prescribed, with a rapid recovery within a week. Finally, the patient showed complete insight of the episode and was discharged from the hospital being asymptomatic.

Conclusions: It would be interesting to publish the reported cases of psychosis and infection by COVID-19 as well as to investigate the

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1783

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1784

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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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1785

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