Introduction: Smart care in offices and industrials approach has the best way for the results of staying healthy in the transmission chain and this issue is not only a moral necessity but also it can be a successful plan where personal care centers start keeping the patients, employees, and experts of healthcare ward healthy by digital industries. In this project, the environment along with the individual`s body scan and accessing his /her biomarkers, the environment mechanism will be approached to the welfare level to disappear the disease, then change the air by antiseptic materials for air conditioning desirably.
Objectives: Designing the self-care environment by accessing the smart elements decreases the pathogenic factors in the environment, by scanning the individual`s case and inquiring from health base, the features of the environmental elements will be optimized to normal situation.
Methods: Content analysis of environmental components of space and categorizing of sensors. Determining the basic model for programming Designing the architectural environment in accordance with the standards set in the previous section, preparation of the model with thermal, biological, biochemical,.sensors.
Results: Designing the self-care environment by accessing the smart elements decreases the pathogenic factors in the environment, by scanning the individual`s case and inquiring from health base, the features of the environmental elements will be optimized to normal situation.
Conclusions: By a positive design in architectural changes in care units in the field of public spaces, offices and industrial parts, we can easily control individual behaviors in the face of pandemic diseases and decline their psychic side effects.
Conflict of interest: Our work experience requires investment to run on a real scale

Keywords: biophilia; mental health; work place and environment behavioral stress

EPP0313

Undergraduate students' attitudes to COVID-19 during the lockdown period: Hierarchy of psychological factors

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.711

Introduction: The effect of COVID-19 on different age groups is not the same. It is of great interest to see how specifically students, who are regarded as a less susceptible group, relate to COVID-19 during the period of government imposed lockdown.
Objectives: To determine the factorial structure of the revealed university students' attitudes to COVID-19 during the period of lockdown and distance learning.
Methods: We questioned online 127 male and 200 female Russian universities students during their distance learning. We used a 17-point Attitude towards COVID-19 Questionnaire based on the results of the half-structured interview with the students. We subjected the received data to a factor analysis.
Results: With the principal components method, we obtained a five-factor structure of the questionnaire under study with the total variance of 65.2%. According to the content of the questions, we defined these factors in the following way: factor of COVID-19 danger to the society (with variance – 20.2%); factor of ruined personal life plans (14.0%); factor of COVID-19 threat to personal health and life (13.9%); factor of disbelief in COVID-19 dangers (9.1%) and factor of expecting new pandemics (8.0%). Here is the hierarchy of the mean numbers of students who had maximal points in each of the factors mentioned: 66.6%; 59.3%; 24.4%; 23.9% and 23.2%.
Conclusions: The students' attitudes to COVID-19 depended on different tendencies during the lockdown period. The prevailing perception of COVID-19 as a real threat to health and life went together with the undervaluation of its significance and a shift to everyday life issues.

Keywords: psychological factors; undergraduate students; attitudes; COVID-19

EPP0314

Binge eating disorders in the age of coronavirus outbreak

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.712

Introduction: Lockdown imposed by the Tunisian government had a psychological impact such as depression, stress and anxiety, which triggered the development of eating disorders especially binge eating disorder.
Objectives: To screen the binge eating disorder among general population in Gabes (south of Tunisia) and to identify factors associated with it.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical web-based survey, from April 19, 2020, to May 5, 2020 on Facebook on citizens living in south of Tunisia. During this period, the total confirmed cases of COVID-19 exceeded 900 in Tunisia. We used a self-administered anonymous questionnaire containing citizen's sociodemographic and clinical data. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) criteria were used to assess Binge-Eating Disorder.
Results: A total of 331 persons were included. They were females (65%) and singles (43,2%). 71% of our population were aged between 20 and 40 years old. Among citizens of southern Tunisia, 6,9% suffered from binge eating disorder during this period of the lockdown. Binge eating disorders were associated to past psychiatric history (2,1% vs 4,53%, $p<10^{-3}$), history of eating disorder (4,5% vs 2,4%, $p<10^{-3}$), social isolation (5,1% vs 1,8%, p=0,015) and lack of physical activity (3,3% vs 3,9%, p=0,025).
Conclusions: Our study showed that lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the eating behavior of citizens of southern Tunisia. It is therefore important to screen them in order to manage them before complications emerge.

Keywords: coronavirus outbreak; mental health; General population; Binge eating