

Introduction: The world has given serious thought to epidemics, disasters and crises. One of the most important mental disorders that can be caused by epidemics, disasters and crises is the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is one of the most serious global health crises.

Objectives: We deal with the appearance of symptoms of PTSD among Bahraini society as a consequence to COVID-19 pandemic. We aim to investigate two main aspects: PTSD and the correlation between the pandemic COVID-19 and the appearance of PTSD symptoms in the Bahraini society.

Methods: This research was conducted based on the Davidson Trauma Scale (DTS), developed by Jonathan Davidson in 1995, according to the DSM-IV criteria.

Results: The findings of our research concluded that the percentage of PTSD among a group of Bahraini society members following the outbreak of COVID-19 was 11.1%.

Conclusions: conducting awareness campaigns as part of the media plan to combat COVID-19. Designing and applying treatment programs for PTSD for those in need. Allocating mental institutions from the public and private sectors to be used as rehabilitation centers for PTSD patients.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0327

Initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tunisian parents and children

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.722

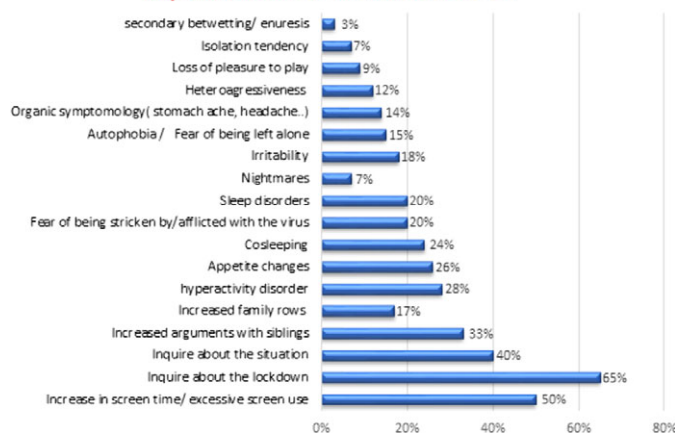
Introduction: Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, the Tunisian government has taken several measures, which had a psychological impact on adults and children.

Objectives: Studying the initial impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on Tunisian parents and children.

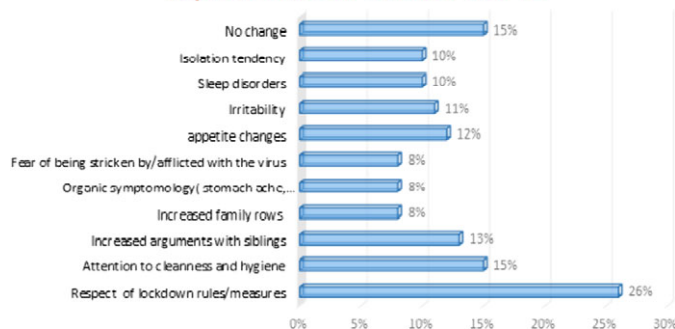
Methods: One week after the proclamation of sanitary lockdown in Tunisia, parents were invited to answer voluntarily an anonymous questionnaire posted on social media. The stress level of the parent was measured by the Impact Event Scale Revised (IES-R).

Results: This questionnaire was answered by 138 parents. 88% of them were mothers. Changes in working arrangements were made by 87.2% of fathers and 79.8% of mothers. Only 1% of parents did not teach their children about hygienic rules. Parents had a child aged 12 or less in 91% and aged more than 12 in 41.4%. Behavioral changes were reported in 60% for children aged 12 or younger (Graphic 1) and in 20% for those older than 12 (Graphic 2). The IES-R mean score was 28.9 ± 18 . The severity of the impact was associated with the female sex ($p=0.04$). We found a positive correlation between the IES-R score and the symptomatology of children with $p=0.001$ and $r=0.518$ when the age was superior to 12 and with $p<0.001$ and $r=0.52$ when the age was under 12.

Repercussions on children under 12



Repercussions on children over 12



Conclusions: The Covid pandemic in Tunisia affected both parents and children. Psychological intervention is essential to help them get out of this crisis with less damage.

Keywords: adaptation; Behaviour changes; covid 19; security measures

EPP0328

Pregnancy and mental health in times of COVID-19

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.723

Introduction: The new coronavirus (COVID-19) is being a threat to global health. Pregnancy is considered a state of vulnerability to mental health and can be even greater if they are facing the current pandemic.

Objectives: Within this framework, we wanted to inquire about the state of mental health, and more specifically, about depression, during pregnancy during pandemic COVID-19 and their opinion of the health team's professionals that controls pregnancy and how they are involved in the assessment of their mental health status. Also know her fears and uncertainties about the virus and its