

**Results:** Mean z-score on WMT was  $-.64$  (S.D. =  $.60$ ) from the total sample, with 5.9% of cases with significant impairment (mean =  $-1.53$ ).

**Conclusions:** These preliminary results show low probable presence of impairment on verbal working memory among PICS patients after COVID-19 infection. Longitudinal studies, with larger samples, are needed where the premorbid cognitive level is considered.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Verbal working memory; COVID-19; Post-Intensive Care Syndrome; Clinical Neuropsychology

## EPV0177

### On general cognitive functioning. Descriptive study in post-intensive care syndrome patients after COVID-19 infection in a functional rehabilitation unit in Spain. A pilot study

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**Introduction:** Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) is a physical, cognitive, emotional and functional condition resulting from prolonged stays in ICU (Intensive Care Unit). In pathologies with clinical characteristics similar to SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia, most patients showed cognitive deficits after discharge from ICU. Further studies are needed to explore global cognitive impairment among PICS patients after COVID-19 infection.

**Objectives:** To analyse the global cognitive functioning in patients with PICS after COVID-19 infection in a Functional Rehabilitation Unit in Madrid (Spain) using the Spanish version of the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP-S).

**Methods:** This study was conducted in the Hospital Central de la Cruz Roja, in Madrid (Spain). A sample of 17 PICS adult patients was included, with age ranging from 56 to 74 years old (mean = 68.35 years; 13 males). Patients were assessed around three weeks after referral from their reference hospital. The total score of the SCIP-S was used as outcome. Descriptive analyses were conducted (mean and standard deviation) on standardized scores (z) based on age-adjusted general population norms. Significant impairment was set at  $z < -1.5$ .

**Results:** Mean total z-score on SCIP-S was  $-1.08$  (S.D. =  $.82$ ) from the total sample, with 52.9% of cases with significant impairment (mean =  $-1.74$ ; S.D. =  $.21$ ).

**Conclusions:** These preliminary results show the probable presence of mild-moderate global cognitive impairment in a relevant proportion of patients after COVID-19 infection. Longitudinal studies, with larger samples, are needed where the premorbid cognitive level is considered.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Post-Intensive Care Syndrome; Clinical Neuropsychology; COVID-19; Global cognitive functioning

## EPV0178

### A study on the effects of stress and hopelessness in isolated COVID-19 patients in relation to severity of infection

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**Introduction:** In India, Coronavirus pandemic started in the month of march 2020 and is growing day by day. In view of India being one of the most populous countries, it is hard to follow social distancing and abide by the lockdown rules. Therefore, as of December 2020, total number of covid-19 cases has crossed the 10 million. But the recovery rate in India is high, so the fear due to Covid-19 has decreased in intensity.

**Objectives:** To assess level of perceived stress in isolated covid-19 patients To assess level of hopelessness in isolated covid-19 patients

**Methods:** 30 Patients of diagnosed Covid-19 positive, who were isolated in covid care setting in Uttar Pradesh (India), above 18 yrs of age, of both sexes and willing to participate in the study were included, their socio-demographic data collected. Beck's hopelessness scale and Perceived stress scale were administered. Infection severity upto moderate was selected and ICU patients were excluded. Results were analysed using SPSS software.

**Results:** It was observed that level of hopelessness increased with increasing age and increasing severity of covid-19. Level of perceived stress also increased with increasing age and increasing covid severity. There was no relation seen between hopelessness level and perceived stress level and no difference was seen in the levels of hopelessness and perceived stress between the two sexes.

**Conclusions:** Levels of hopelessness and stress increased with increasing age and increasing severity of covid-19. No relation seen between hopelessness level and perceived stress level and no difference was seen in the levels of hopelessness and perceived stress between the two sexes.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 severity; stress; coronavirus; Hopelessness

## EPV0180

### COVID-19 pandemic and physical health screening in an assertive community treatment service

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**Introduction:** Patients with severe mental illness experience physical health inequities. They are less likely to receive preventative care and adequate treatment for physical illnesses. Physical health screening of patients receiving antipsychotics is usually carried out

every six months. This comprises screening bloodwork and ECGs, and the sharing of results with family physicians.

**Objectives:** We sought to investigate whether the pandemic affected the receipt of routine physical health screening in patients managed by an Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Service.

**Methods:** A comprehensive chart review was performed on 62 ACT patients. We compared the receipt of screening bloodwork and ECGs from March–December 2020 to the same period in 2019. Results were analyzed using McNemar's Chi square test with Yates' correction.

**Results:** Patients were less likely to have received an ECG during the pandemic period. 69% received an ECG from March–December 2019 versus 42% from March–December 2020 ( $\chi^2=7.76$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Similarly, patients were less likely to have received screening bloodwork during the pandemic period (69% vs. 50%,  $X^2=4.32$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Qualitative discussion with ACT staff regarding the 39 patients who had not received an ECG and/or bloodwork during the pandemic period revealed system-related (8%), patient-related (23%), and Covid-related (69%) barriers to screening. Covid-related barriers included transport concerns and lab closures.

**Conclusions:** ACT patients were less likely to have received routine health screening during the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, the pandemic may have exacerbated physical health inequities for patients with severe mental illness. Covid-related barriers to screening represent an important target for intervention.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Assertive community treatment; COVID-19; antipsychotic; Physical Health Screening

## EPV0181

### COVID-19 lockdown and its impact on mental health in various population groups in Greece: A cross-sectional study

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**Introduction:** COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown has brought a serious impact on physical and mental health.

**Objectives:** The purpose of the present study was to estimate the impact of the first lockdown in Greece, on both quality of life and anxiety levels in different occupational groups.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional on-line survey was conducted from 20<sup>th</sup> of April to 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2020. A 24-item anonymous questionnaire was administered to collect basic demographic and socioeconomic data. The 5-item WHO Well-Being Index (WHO-5, 0-100%, cut-off 52%) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) tools were used to assess well-being and anxiety, respectively. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS for Windows v.24.0 Statistical Package.

**Results:** A total of 575 participated in the study, 62.8% females, 48.5% aged between 40 to 59 years. 32.5% were employed in

education sector, 32.5% in health sector and 20.3% as season workers in tourism sector. Males showed slightly higher levels of wellbeing (52.1 vs. 47.3,  $p=0.023$ ) and lower levels of anxiety (7.1 vs. 8.2,  $p=0.023$ ) compared to females. Factors associated with higher wellbeing and lower anxiety were higher education and income level, optimism, taking less protection measures, and being seasonal worker. Furthermore, participants with comorbidities and symptoms like headache, musculoskeletal pain, as well as feeling depressed or stressed revealed lower wellbeing and higher anxiety scores.

**Conclusions:** Our study revealed an overall poor wellbeing and mild to moderate levels of anxiety during the lockdown. Actions should be taken to address and to prevent its serious impact on mental health.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; mental health; who-5; GAD-7

## EPV0182

### Attitudes of preoperative cardiac surgery patients toward COVID-19: A cause for concern

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**Introduction:** During the pandemic, many surveys studied people's attitude to COVID-19. However, less information is available about the peculiarities of such attitude of the most vulnerable groups including chronic somatic patients who are in need of operative treatment.

**Objectives:** To identify the specificity of preoperative cardiac surgery patients' attitudes toward COVID-19 as compared to that of healthy people.

**Methods:** We used the Attitudes towards COVID-19 questionnaire (Nikolaev E.) to survey 60 preoperative cardiac patients and 327 healthy university students. Difference validity was assessed with significance level of  $p<0.05$ .

**Results:** Cardiac patients are more likely to trust the government measures to fight COVID-19 ( $t=3.131$ ;  $p=.002$ ), and their COVID-19-related fears for their life are higher ( $t=2.793$ ;  $p=.005$ ). As compared to healthy people, patients are less likely to think that pandemic broke their customary way of life ( $t=-2.793$ ;  $p=.005$ ) and plans for the future ( $t=-3.337$ ;  $p=.000$ ). Credibly more often than healthy people, cardiac surgery patients consider that it is useless to wear a mask and limit contacts, as any person will eventually catch the virus ( $t=2.401$ ;  $p=.017$ ). We did not reveal any more evidently expressed COVID-19-related anxiety in preoperative cardiac surgery patients.

**Conclusions:** Attitudes of cardiac surgery patients toward COVID-19 manifest in an adequate assessment of threat to their personal health, trust in the government measures, and readiness to change their daily plans. It is latent fatalistic ideas about ultimate uselessness of restrictive measures that pose threat to people's own health and the health of the people around them, which health professionals should remember in their preventive actions.