

increasing depressiveness during the first phase of the pandemic in Germany. Several reasons could be discussed. Whether there medium and long-term impact remains open.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Vulnerable Groups; COVID19; Longitudinal study; Depression

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Depression and health-related quality of life in critical COVID-19 survivors

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Introduction: Long-term neuropsychiatric consequences of critical illness are well known. Therefore, it is expected that critical COVID-19 patients might also present several psychiatric symptoms such as depression, with inevitable negative effect on health-related quality of life (HRQoL), commonly used as an indicator of illness and treatment impact.

Objectives: To identify depressive symptoms in critical COVID-19 survivors and to examine its association with HRQoL domains.

Methods: This preliminary study involved critical COVID-19 patients admitted into the Intensive Care Medicine Department (ICMD) of a University Hospital, between October and December of 2020. Patients with an ICMD length of stay (LoS) ≤ 24 h, terminal illness, major auditory loss, or inability to communicate at the follow-up time were excluded. From 1-2 months after discharge, all participants were evaluated by telephone at follow-up appointment, with Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) (depression) and EuroQol 5-dimension 5-level EQ-5D-5L (HRQoL). This study is part of the longitudinal MAPA project.

Results: Eighty-three patients were included with a median age of 63 years (range: 31-86) and the majority were male (63%). The most reported problems on EQ-5D-5L domains were usual activities (82%) and mobility (76%). About 27% presented depressive symptoms, and with more problems of self-care (68%vs41%; $p=0.029$), pain/discomfort (86%vs49%; $p=0.002$), and anxiety/depression (96%vs54%; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: These preliminary results are in line in previous studies in critical COVID-19 survivors, with depression being associated with worse HRQoL. Bearing this in mind, follow-up approaches with an early screening and treatment of these psychiatric symptoms will be fundamental to optimize the recovery of these patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Quality-of-life; Depression; Critical illness

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The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Quality of Life among General Population at Argolida regional unit

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Introduction: The impact of the Covid-19 on the quality of life (QOL) have been reported and highlighted by several research studies worldwide.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on quality of life among Greek general population of Argolida, taking into consideration the socio-demographic characteristics.

Methods: Information on the socio-demographic characteristics and Covid related data of the respondents was collected by a questionnaire including age, gender, education level, marital status, health status, smoking history, sedentary lifestyle, job status. A 5-point Likert scale (MVQOLI) was used to examine the QOL. Comparisons on the variables were performed using Kruskal-Wallis H Test and x2 test, using SPSS Statistics (version 20).

Results: A total of 620 Greek adults (Females $n=381$) were requested to answer by filling the questionnaire or Google Form. The results showed statistically significant differences in higher level QOL depending on a number of variables that are presented in the table. Table Demographic characteristics of the study with higher level QOL

Sample Characteristics	p Value
Gender : Female	0,003
Marital status: Married /cohabitation	0,011
Level of education : High	0,000
Health status: Non psychiatric disease	0,022
Smoking status: Never smoked & ex-smoker	0,043
Sedentary life style	0,002
Non covid-19 affected	0,001
Confidence in the health system	0,001
Confidence in health workers	0,001

Conclusions: The results showed that female sex, married, higher educated respondents, non smokers were significantly associated with higher QOL. The findings can certainly offer guidelines in developing programs and interventions for all domains of QOL.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Quality of Life; Covid-19 pandemic; Argolida