Results: Eight patients met the selection criteria with a sex ratio of 6:2 and an average age of 67.5 years (6 with a primary level). The extent of the lesions varied between 10% and 75%. Among the participants, 4 required hospitalization in intensive care: 3 with non-invasive ventilation and 1 needed intubation. The 1-month evaluation found that all the patients had good memory and execution skills with MMS scales >25 and FAB scales >14. Regarding flexibility and planification: 4 of them needed more than 78 seconds to complete the TMT-A ,3 took more than 273 seconds to complete the TMT-B and 2 needed more than 60 seconds to accomplish the maze task (deficient scores).
Conclusions: The screening of cognitive disorders in post-COVID patients is very important for a better management that may require early neurocognitive rehabilitation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: cognitive impairment; sequelae; Covid-19

EPV0445

Clozapine Toxicity in the Setting of COVID-19: A case of differential diagnosis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1298

Introduction: Together with agranulocytosis, fever and immflamatory manifestations are clozapine side effects to be monitorized during initial treatment. In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, implied mechanisms, and symptomatology should be carefully controlled.
Objectives: To analyze the clinical analytic and inflammatory chracterisctics the resembles and differenciates clozapine immune response and SARS-CoV-2 infection. To describe a case of clozapine induced fever and pneumonitis during COVID-19 pandemic.
Methods: A case of clozapine-induced pneumonitis during COVID-19 pandemic is described.- A mini-review of clozapine inflamamtory effects, induced-pneumonitis and SARS-CoV-2 was performed.
Results: A 33 year old afrolatin male started treatment with clozapine up to 250 mg daily. He developed fever and respiratory symptoms in the 11th day of treatment. The exploration revealed pulmonary sounds decreased and 91% basal saturation, making the probable causes viral infection (local incidence of SARS-CoV-2 >800/100000hab), nosocomial bacterial infection or pulmonary thromboembolism. The patient was isolated due to probable COVID-19. Blood tests showed leucocytosis (13400/mcL), Lymphocytopenia (11.8%), high PCR (14.4mg/dL), Ferritine (506.9ng/mL), Fibrinigen (663.83 mg/dL), D-Dimer (1.61mg/dL), and Interleukin-9 /25.8pg/mL). The angioTC revealed a pleural efusion and ground glass infiltrates (figure1). Only after 2 weeks eosinophilia was discovered (88/mcL) After 2 negative consecutieve PCRs for SARS-CoV-2, no imrovement with ampirical antibiotics and all infectious pannels negative, we started decreasing clozapine with improvement of the symptoms and resolution after suspending clozapine completely.

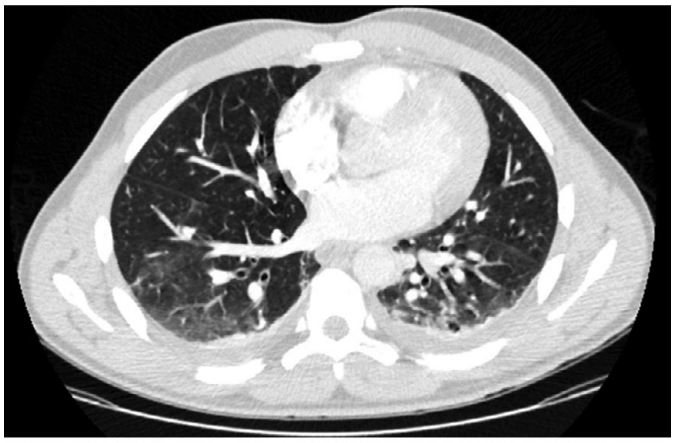

Figure 1. Angio-TC in day 2 of fever, dyspnea, cough, chest pain. Ground glass infiltrates in low right lobe.

Conclusions: Clozapine may induce a generalize inflammatory response mediated by interleukin-6. Patients treated with clozapine may exhibit fever and rarely, insterstitial lung inflammation. The expression of induced pneumonitis resembles viral infections, particularly SARS-CoV-2

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: clozapine; Covid-19; pneumonitis; fever

EPV0446

Child psychiatric emergency visits during the COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1299

Introduction: Paediatric and adult psychiatric emergency department (ED) visits decreased during the initial COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. Long-term consequences of the pandemic will include increases in mental healthcare needs especially among especially vulnerable groups such as children and adolescents.
Objectives: This study examined changes in the number of overall and diagnosis-specific mental health ED visits among patients aged <18 years following onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in Madrid, Spain.
Methods: We used electronic health records to extract the monthly numbers of total and diagnosis-specific mental health ED visits among patients aged <18 years, between October 2018 and April 2021, to La Paz University Hospital. We conducted interrupted

time-series analyses and compared trends before and after the day of the first ED COVID-19 case (1st March 2020).
Results: In March 2020, there was a marked initial decrease of -12.8 (95%CI -21.9, -7.9) less monthly mental health ED visits. After April 2020, there was a subsequent increasing trend of 3.4 (95%CI 2.6, 4.2) additional monthly mental health ED visits.
Conclusions: After onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in paediatric psychiatric ED visits, especially due to suicide-related reasons. These data reinforce the crucial role of the ED in the management of acute mental health problems among youth and highlight the need for renovated efforts to enhance access to care outside of and during acute crises during the pandemic and its aftermath.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Urgency; Child; psychiatry; Covid-19

EPV0447

Young and lonely? Results from the COMET study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1300

Introduction: The sudden changes in daily routine due to the containment measures adopted for facing the COVID-19 pandemic have had an impact on the mental health of the general population. In particular, young adults are exposed to a higher risk compared to the general population to suffer from the consequences of the pandemic, in terms of anger and irritability, depressive symptoms and somatic complaints, insomnia, lack of motivation and loneliness. In particular, loneliness can be particularly pronounced during young adulthood.
Objectives: This study aimed to describe the levels of loneliness in a sample of Italian young people during the national lockdown in 2020, evaluating clinical and socio-demographic differences and the role of coping strategies and levels of resilience.
Methods: A sub-analysis of a sample of adults aged 18-34 years has been drawn on a larger cross-sectional observational national trial (COMET, 2020) in which, among other psychopathological dimensions, the levels of loneliness have been assessed by the UCLA scale short version.
Results: Levels of loneliness were particularly severe in a third of cases (risk factors: unemployment, low income and vulnerability in mental health), in association with depression, anxiety, stress, OCD symptoms, higher rates of suicidal ideation, sleep disturbance and excessive use of Internet. Levels of loneliness tended to increase over time.
Conclusions: Overall, during the Italian COVID-19 lockdown young people have experienced quite high levels of loneliness: this dimension could represent a useful domain to assess in routine clinical practice.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: COVID-19 Loneliness Young Lockdown Pandemic Youth; Mental health Covid Mentalhealth Italy

EPV0448

Coping strategies among medical and paramedic frontline healthcare workers during the coronavirus pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1301

Introduction: The epidemic of COVID-19 has affected the psychological health of people, especially frontline medical and paramedical staff. Several coping strategies have been used to combat the impact of this virus on their lives.
Objectives: Describe the impact of coronavirus on mental health and identify coping strategies
Methods: We carried out a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study, conducted over a period of two months (september and october 2020), in 22 hospitals in Tunisia, including frontline medical and paramedical staff. To evaluate anxiety and depression, we used the Beck Inventory. To identify coping strategies, we used the Brief COPE.
Results: We collected 78 professionals. The mean age was 29.86+-5.4. The majority were medical residents (67.9%) working in covid units in 39.7% of cases. The rythm of work was daily in almost half of the cases, giving direct care to the patients tested positive in 76.9%. More than half had not received adequate training, and protective equipment was available in only 50% of cases. We found 35.9% of the staff who had to move for fear of infecting their families. More than half of the frontline staff were victims of stigma (57.7%). Depression and anxiety were tested minor in 40%. The most used coping strategy in the face of this distressing virus was social support (64.1%) followed by emotion-focused mechanisms (53,8%). Social support strategy was significantly correlated with prevention of anxiety (p=0.048)
Conclusions: Participants practiced and recommended various coping strategies to deal with stress, depression and anxiety emerging from COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: covid 19; coping strategies; healthcare workers; Anxiety and depression

EPV0449

Measurement of COVID-19 related mental health problems

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1302

Introduction: The spread of the corona virus (COVID-19) has an enormous psychosocial impact on humanity across the globe, resulting in an increase in mental health issues. There are no specific diagnostic instruments that could identify COVID-19 related mental health problems. In recent months, new scales have been developed to identify COVID-19 related problems.
Objectives: Our objective was to investigate the clinical utility of these new assessment instruments.