

families. For example, reduced parental warmth and increased parental harshness increased conduct problems for young people during the lockdown. This study highlights that policies and services should work to better support such families. Future online psychosocial interventions are needed to empower families and improve parenting practice at home during the lockdown period and in general.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Conduct Disorder; Conduct problems; Behavioural disorders; Covid-19

EPP0680

Mental disorders due to Covid-19 in the Turkish population

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic grabs attention to the study and solution of this global problem around the world.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to link the level of anxiety and fear that emerged in Turkey during the epidemic.

Methods: A survey was conducted, which contains 10 questions. 433 people took part, 5- 15 - 18 (1.2%), 168 - 19 - 29 years (38.8%), 202 - 30 - 39 (46.7%), 47 - 40-49 (10, 9%) 11 from 50 years (2.5%).

Results: Men with panic attack criteria - 11.3% (11 people), women - 9.8% (35 people). Symptoms of GTR were found in 31% (25) men and 18% (66) women. 328 participants - university graduates: 29% believe that the information of the Ministry of Health is correct. No significant difference between the percentages of compliance with the criteria for diagnosing panic attacks and anxiety was found depending on educational status. 8.3% of participants, 36 people, were diagnosed with Covid. The share of those who did not have a code, but thought they had, is 42%, and among those who had a code (before the disease) - 72%. There is a direct relationship between the level of education and personal protection against epidemics.

Conclusions: From a community mental health perspective, it is important that all covid-positive patients receive psychiatric support, whether or not they meet the DSM-V and ISD 10 diagnostic criteria.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Mental Disorders; Anxiety

EPP0681

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Acute Confusional Syndrome by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar.

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a profound worldwide impact on health. Acute Confusional Syndrome (ACS) is the most common neuropsychiatric complication in COVID-19 infection.

Objectives: Describe the characteristics of the admitted patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service for acute confusional syndrome during the COVID 19 pandemic. Sociodemographical and clinical variables were described.

Methods: We conducted an observational, descriptive study. All patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar, between February and April 2020, with ACS diagnosis were included.

Results: We included 62 patients with acute confusional syndrome; 35 were men (56.5%), and mean age was 71.71 years (standard deviation [SD]:11.345). The mean duration of admission stay was 41.19 days [SD: 38.039]. The mean number of consultations carried out was 6.5 [SD: 5.422]. 52.5% of our sample of our sample had confusional symptoms for 8 days. 50 patients presented complications during admission (80.6%), of which 43 patients developed infectious complications (69.4%). 59 patients had a history of chronic diseases (95.2%). 54 patients (88.5%) had potential risk factors associated with acute confusional syndrome including: isolation in 24 (39.3%), active infection in 46 (74.2%), hypoxemia in 25 (40.3%), previous cognitive impairment in 15 (24.6%)

Conclusions: Acute Confusional Syndrome mainly affects people with risk factors such as isolation, active infection and hypoxemia (which in turn are symptoms of Covid-19).

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ACUTE CONFUSIONAL SYNDROME; LIAISON PSYCHIATRY SERVICE; Covid-19

EPP0682

Mental health and associated factors among undergraduate students during Covid-19 pandemic in Chile

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Introduction: Very few studies have explored mental health among undergraduate students in Chile, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. International studies have estimated the prevalence of depression at around 28%.

Objectives: i) To determine the prevalence of mental health problems among undergraduate students at a private university in Chile; ii) to explore the associated factors in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.