

EPV0541

Case study of previously healthy 52 years old woman after COVID – 19 infections

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1272

Introduction: Stressful events are important causes of numerous psychiatric disorders, including anxiety disorders, depression and other psychiatric disorders.

The COVID-19 pandemic affects individuals and then all segments of society, and has threatened both physical and mental health.

We have noticed increasing number of the new patients seeking psychiatric help in period after COVID - 19 infections.

Also, tremendously increasing number of sick days.

Objectives: In this case study, we described a 52-year-old female patient. She is a psychologist, an employee in High school in Podgorica working with students. She has achieved 25 years of work experience. She is divorced, has one child. She has never asked for psychiatric help before Sars Covid-19 infection.

She faced first symptoms in terms of bad mood, withdrawal from social contacts, fear, insomnia, problems with attention and concentration. Those symptoms appeared after COVID -19 infections. The patient was hospitalized at the Psychiatry Clinic due to persistent symptoms. Admission was due to organic personality changes of the anxious-depressive type, which occasionally reach the level of psychosis. She was absent from the work more than a year.

Methods: Case study

Results: During hospitalization, the patient was treated with anxiolytics, antidepressants and small doses of antipsychotics medicine. Her general condition improved after month spent in hospital. She received supportive psychotherapeutic support on a daily basis. She participated in occupational therapy.

A CT scan of the endocranium was normal.

The patient still taking prescribed therapy and regularly attends psychiatry checks - ups.

She went back to work after two months.

Conclusions: Based on our daily work with patients, we came to the conclusion that sars covid-19 infection has led to a significant increase in mental health symptoms among the population in Montenegro. This problem must not be ignored. "You don't need to fear anything in life, you just need to understand each other." Now is the time to understand more so that we would fear less" – Marie Curie

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0542

Features of affective disorders of the depressive spectrum after COVID-19 in patients with a history of mental disturbances

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1273

Introduction: The structure of clinical manifestations in patients with a history of mental disturbances who suffered from COVID-19 and were exposed to the stressors of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic is characterized by the predominance of affective disorders of the anxiety-depressive spectrum.

Objectives: To investigate the structure of affective disorders of the depressive spectrum after COVID-19 in patients with a history of mental disturbances by nosological groups.

Methods: 95 patients with a history of mental disorders who have experienced COVID-19 were examined and made up the main group (F 32.0-32.2, 33.1, 33.2 – 31 patients, F 06.3, 06.4 – 33 patients, F 41.1, 41.2, 42.2, 45.3, 48.0 – 31 patients). During the study, a thorough analysis of the anamnesis of the disease was carried out, including information about the experienced coronavirus disease COVID-19. Clinical-psychopathological, clinical-amnestic, psychometric (the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS)) and methods of statistical analysis were applied.

Results: According to the results of the psychodiagnostic study, the features of affective disorders of the depressive spectrum of various degrees of severity were established, which had certain differences according to nosological groups. Patients with depressive disorders have depressive disturbances in the form of sleep impairment (4.48 points, $p = 0.0001$), manifestations of sadness (4.27 points, $p \leq 0.021$), internal tension (3.95 points, $p = 0.01$), difficulties in experiencing feelings (3.87 points, $p \leq 0.019$), concentration difficulties (3.85 points, $p = 0.031$), appetite disturbances (3.11 points, $p \leq 0.012$), manifestations of fatigue (3.06 points, $p = 0.027$), pessimistic (2.78 points, $p \leq 0.026$) and suicidal thoughts (1.67 points, $p = 0.038$). Patients with mental disorders of organic genesis are characterized by depressive disturbances in the form of a feeling of fatigue (4.18 points, $p \leq 0.021$), significant concentration difficulties (4.16 points, $p = 0.024$), sleep deterioration (3.87 points, $p = 0.018$), feeling and expressing sadness (3.16 points and 3.49 points, respectively), difficulties in experiencing feelings (2.43 points, $p = 0.035$). Patients with neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders are characterized by depressive manifestations in the form of expression of sadness (4.78 points, $p = 0.034$), feeling of internal tension (3.67 points, $p = 0.027$), concentration difficulties ((2.68 ± 0.29) points).

Conclusions: The results of the study of the structure of affective disorders of the depressive spectrum after COVID-19 in patients with a history of mental disturbances should be used as targets for effective therapeutic influence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0543

Peculiarities of the course of mental disorders after the coronavirus disease COVID-19 in patients with a history of mental disturbances

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1274

Introduction: The psychopathological consequences of the complex impact of the coronavirus disease COVID-19 become the basis for the deterioration of the mental state of persons with a history of mental disturbances.