

direct biological effects of the disease are not fully understood. COVID-19 patients and convalescents can develop psychotic symptoms as a consequence of multiple concurrent factors. Several proposed mechanisms include direct central nervous system infiltration, cytokine network dysregulation, peripheral immune cell transmigration, and post-infectious autoimmunity [1], treatments used to manage the infection, and psychosocial stress.

Conclusions: Clinicians need to be aware of possible psychotic manifestations in COVID-19 patients and survivors. Long-term follow-up is warranted to provide efficient patient care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: brief psychotic disorder; Covid-19; acute psychosis

EPV0528

Eating habits during quarantine: Investigating the role of emotions and loneliness in a sample of adults in Greece

N. Savvopoulou^{1*}, K. Assimakopoulos², P. Gourzis³ and E. Jelastopulu⁴

¹UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS, Department Of Public Health, Medical School, PATRAS, Greece; ²UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS, Department Of Psychiatry, Medical School, PATRAS, Greece; ³General University Hospital of Patras, Greece, Department Of Psychiatry, Patras, Greece and ⁴School of Medicine, University of Patras, Public Health, Rio, Greece

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Imposing quarantine as a measure to manage the coronavirus pandemic is a stressful event that is often associated with negative psychological effects. Eating habits seemed to be significantly affected during the quarantine, while strong negative emotions were triggered as the feeling of loneliness increased at the same time.

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the eating habits of individuals during quarantine and the role of positive and negative emotions and loneliness in shaping these habits.

Methods: An online cross-sectional study was performed using 3 validated scales, EAT-26 (3 subscales: Dieting, Bulimia and Food Preoccupation, Oral Control), Modified Differential Emotions Scale and UCLA Loneliness Scale. Data was collected between April and May 2021 mainly from social media platforms. Statistical analyses included linear regression and mediation analyses.

Results: Abnormal eating habits were detected in 25% of the participants (N= 450, ages 18-74) while the majority reported medium rates of negative/positive emotions and loneliness. Female sex is associated with abnormal eating habits ($p=0.010$) and mainly dietary behaviors ($p=0.029$). Negative emotions ($p=0.032$) and loneliness ($p=0.001$) seem to be predictive factors of eating habits in general and bulimic behaviors. Negative emotions correlate directly with eating habits. However, we found a significant mediation of loneliness ($p=0.032$). Furthermore, the observed association between negative emotions and bulimia is partly mediated by loneliness ($p=0.018$).

Conclusions: Negative emotions and loneliness seemed to play an important role in shaping eating habits during quarantine. Multi-level public health interventions are needed to address the negative effects of quarantine and pandemic in general.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Loneliness; quarantine; eating habits; Emotions

EPV0529

Factors associated with suicidal ideation in the French nationwide EPICOV study

C. Davisse-Paturet^{1*}, M. Orri², A.-M. Florence³, J.-B. Hazo⁴, M.-C. Geoffroy², M. Melchior³ and A. Rouquette¹

¹Inserm U1018 - CESP, Equipe Psychiatrie Du Développement Et Trajectoire, Paris, France; ²McGill University, Department Of Psychiatry, Rue Sherbrooke, Canada; ³INSERM, Sorbonne University, Team Of Social Epidemiology (eres), Pierre Louis Institute Of Epidemiology And Public Health (iplesp), Paris, France and ⁴Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé, Drees, Paris, France

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic seems associated with a worsening in mental health issues as well as a widening of pre-existing social and health inequalities. Assessment of its impact on suicidal behavior might therefore be relevant.

Objectives: To assess factors associated with suicidal ideation in the general population, using data from the French nationwide Epicov study

Methods: In the nationally representative Epicov study, data on occurrence of suicidal ideation from November 2019 to November 2020 were available, including timing with respect to France's lockdown periods. We studied the incidence of suicidal ideation among participants without a prior history of suicidal behavior, after May 11, 2020, when first COVID-19 related lockdown was suspended. Studied factors assessed sociodemographic and health status, including mental health, as well as COVID-19 related information such as symptom. Associations between selected factors and suicidal ideation were assessed in sex-stratified adjusted logistic regression models.

Results: In the Epicov study, prevalence of suicidal ideation was of 2,9%, as opposed to around 4% pre-pandemic. Among 48 702 female and 41 016 male participants, health or financial issues were associated with a higher incidence of suicidal ideation. Interestingly, Covid19-like symptoms were also associated with higher risk of suicidal ideation. While an impaired mental health has been observed in survivors of past pandemics, given the unprecedented context of the current pandemic, this association needs further investigation.

Conclusions: While the COVID-19 pandemic might have lowered suicidal ideation, it's aftermaths may reverse the trend. To prevent this rise, identification of vulnerable groups is crucial to promote tailored public health strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicidal ideation; France; COVID19

EPV0530

Anxiety and Depression among Patients Admitted at COVID wards of East Avenue Medical Center (EAMC) Using the Validated Filipino Version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-P)

F.J. Guiang* and M.A. Gabaon

East Avenue Medical Center, Internal Medicine, Quezon City, Philippines

*Corresponding author.

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