

Conclusions: Students of both genders lacked mainly social life and companionship. The need to return to a new daily routine with protection measures that limit both exposure to the new virus and the spontaneity, is obvious.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: UNIVERSITY; Covid-19; students; quarantine

EPV0504

Vaccination and COVID-19: beliefs and perceptions

S. Stati

Hopital Arrazi De Sale, Psychiatrie, sale, Morocco

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1347

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on societies, with hopes of a return to normalcy pinned on the availability of a COVID-19 vaccine. The success of a vaccination programme will depend on the participation rate among the population which is influenced by perceptions and attitudes that are partly determined by contextual factors

Objectives: to study the associations between vaccination intention and theoretical background, contextual and socio-demographic factors in a demographic representation

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted from 3 December 2020 to 10 March 2021, using a questionnaire exploring demographics, psychiatric impact of the pandemic, general opinion of the pandemic and the vaccine, main reasons for being for or against the vaccine, and people's affinity for the different vaccine currently on the market worldwide.

Results: 182 responses were collected, of which 83.5% were female, 50.5% were between 18 and 30 years of age, gender, contextual factors on vaccination uptake and type of vaccine showed a statistically significant difference with a $P < 0.005$, between the 2 groups who agreed or disagreed with the vaccine uptake Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that female gender (OR = 0.193; 95% CI: 0.0437 - 0.851) was independently associated with vaccine acceptance.

Conclusions: The exploration of perceptions and beliefs concluded that there is an undeniable impact of contextual factors on the practice and acceptance of covid 19 vaccination among the general population in Morocco, and that awareness and psycho-education of the population is therefore desirable.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: belief; Perception; vaccine covid-19; Morocco

EPV0505

Dissociation and emotional dysregulation in pathological personalities related to the fear of SARS-COV-2: a case report.

R. Sousa*, J. Brás, A. Costa, R. Vaz, J. Martins, D. Teixeira, A. Marques, J. Abreu, E. Almeida and N. Cunha

Centro Hospitalar Tondela-Viseu, Departamento De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Viseu, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1348

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic represented a serious strain on the mental health resilience worldwide. Implementation

of restrictive rules implied the disruption of social networks, eliciting emotional exhaustion and intense response to fear. This was amplified by media spread of panic and fake news, representing risk factors for post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Fear can be dangerous, especially accounting premorbid psychopathological vulnerability, such as pathological personality traits. Emotional dysregulation increases fear levels, mediated by the relationship between emotional dysregulation and lack of tolerance.

Objectives: Clinical case presentation of patient who developed dissociative and behavioral symptoms following COVID-19 infection. Bibliographic research.

Methods: Bibliographic research using Pubmed®. Clinical file consultation and patient interviews.

Results: Heightened psychophysiological reactivity can result from the persistent fear experienced during a traumatic event and repeated memories related to it, leading to a sensitization of the response to fear. We present 57 year-old female patient, admitted to the COVID ward after trying to escape from home isolation due to positivity to COVID-19. In the hospital setting she developed dissociative symptoms, trying to escape from the ward and infect other people.

Conclusions: Intense fear responses to COVID-19 are likely explained by poor emotion regulation capacities as well as dissociative mechanisms. Studies have shown that this pandemic was experienced as a real traumatic event and some studies have found that it may lead to the development of PTSD. Pathological personality is positively related to PTSD symptoms, attributable to higher levels of mood instability, cognitive/perceptual disorders, interpersonal dysfunctions and negative affection.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: personality; fear; PTSD; covid

EPV0507

First episode psychosis related to COVID-19 infection

S. Dhakouani^{1*}, R. Kammoun², M. Skini², M. Karoui² and F. Ellouz²

¹Razi hospital, G, Tunis, Tunisia and ²Razi Hospital, Psychiatry G, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1349

Introduction: During the course of COVID-19 pandemic, The respiratory system is the most commonly affected while many neuropsychiatric manifestations of the disease have been observed.

Objectives: Emphasize the importance of eliminating the diagnosis of covid 19 infection in a pandemic context face to first episode psychosis.

Methods: Presentation of case report

Results: A 29-year-old woman unemployed married with no personal medical history and with psychiatric family history. She wasn't exposed to subject with covid 19 in her family circle. She was admitted in psychiatric care for acute behavioural disorders during five days. On physical examination: she was afebrile, eupneic and tachycardiac. Oxygen saturation was 96% and blood pressure was 100/50 mmHg. Specialized neurological examination was normal and cerebral CT scan was without abnormalities. At the psychiatric interview she was extremely agitated. She was distressed her speech was incoherent. She had auditory and visual hallucinations

and a multi-thematic delirium. One day after her admission she died suddenly, the autopsy found positive RT PCR covid test and bilateral basal pneumonia.

Conclusions: In individuals presenting with new-onset psychosis in areas endemic to COVID-19, consideration should be made for neuropsychiatric manifestations of Covid 19 from where the importance to push the explorations and to test the patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neuropsychiatry; Psychosis; covid 19

EPV0508

How are medical schools supporting student's mental wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic?

R. Howard¹, V. Selwyn¹, J. Beezhold^{1*}, N. Henderson¹, R. Gilmore² and I. Bartolome¹

¹University of East Anglia, Norwich Medical School, Norwich, United Kingdom and ²University of East Anglia, Psychiatry, Norwich, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1350

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted medical students in many ways. They are not exempt from personal struggles caused by the health crisis, and many have faced similar challenges adapting to a new learning experience. The University of East Anglia (UEA) has initiatives in place to support medical students including the society Headucate UEA and the Wellbeing Champions scheme established by Norwich Medical School (NMS).

Objectives: Headucate aims to improve mental wellbeing by educational online webinars and social events aimed at university students. NMS Wellbeing Champions offer support and signpost students to resources and the wider student support system at the UEA.

Methods: Headucate was established in 2012 by NMS students that began running workshops at local secondary schools. Their work has expanded to include wellbeing workshops, social events for students and mental health first aid training, so members can provide peer support. Wellbeing Champions are medical student representatives responsible for completing mental health first aid training, communication between students and faculty, providing resources and signposting, creating mental health bulletin newsletters, and running socials exclusively for medical students.

Results: 100% of Headucate workshop attendees who completed anonymous feedback agreed that they enjoyed it and that it was useful. No feedback has been collected regarding the success of the Wellbeing Champions. This should be carried out to assess and enhance the project further.

Conclusions: More data is needed to establish the success of the initiatives at NMS and their impact on medical student's wellbeing.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical student; mental wellbeing; medical school; Covid-19 pandemic

EPV0509

Effect of Covid-19-pandemic on loneliness, well-being, significant others – Results of a national survey of adults in Hungary

Z. Brys^{1,2*} and F. Albert²

¹Semmelweis University, Mental Health Sciences, Budapest, Hungary and ²Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre of Excellence, Eötvös Loránd Research Network, Institute Of Sociology, Centre For Social Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1351

Introduction: Covid-19-pandemic is likely to have a substantial and long-term effect on the mental health of the adult Hungarian population.

Objectives: To investigate the self-reported change of loneliness, change in well-being, and change in the numbers of significant others due to Covid-19-pandemic.

Methods: Computer-assisted web interviewing is being conducted. Survey design uses a multistaged sampling and iterative weighting algorithm, both based on the 2016 Hungarian micro census. The sample can be considered representative for age, gender, educational attainment, region, and size of the settlement. Continuous variables will be tested for normality of distribution using the Shapiro–Wilk, and Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests. To check the comparability of the two groups, the Mann–Whitney U tests will be applied. The cross-tabulation Pearson chi-square and Fisher's exact tests will be performed to assess the association between categorical variables. Two-sample Z-tests will be applied to evaluate the difference between the proportions of the two groups. Multivariable logistic regression models will be also applied to understand the association between the direction of change and sociodemographic variables.

Results: The survey is currently being conducted; results shall be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: The survey is currently being conducted; results and conclusions shall be presented at the conference.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Loneliness; Covid-19; mental health; significant others

EPV0510

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and service use of people with severe mental illness

A. Mueller-Stierlin*, F. Meixner, J. Lehle and R. Kilian

Ulm University, Department Of Psychiatry Ii, Guenzburg, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1352

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has a huge impact on the provision of mental health care. Particularly the limitations of face-to-face contacts and the access to treatment facilities can be expected to have significant negative effects on the practice of psychiatric treatment and outcomes. To date the extent and the severity of these effects in people with severe mental illnesses are rarely investigated in Germany.

Objectives: We investigated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and service use of people with severe mental illness in Germany.