

trait-anxiety was assessed using the “General Anxiety questionnaire of Spielberger” (STAI-Y-B). We used the “Social Support Questionnaire” to measure availability and satisfaction regarding perceived social support.

Results: Participants were 135 HCP, and aged from 24 to 61 years old (average age 31.98 years). The sex ratio was 1.1 (71 males and 64 females). Of HCP involved in the study, 61.5% were single, 36.3% were married and 2.2% were divorced. The average scores of availability and satisfaction regarding perceived social were 7.79 (SD=3.56) and 28.41 (SD=6.75), respectively. Seventy-two of the HCP had a trait-anxious. Analysis showed that social support satisfaction scores were significantly lower in trait-anxious HCP ($p<0.001$). However, there was no significant difference in the score of availability according to trait-anxiety ($p=0.49$).

Conclusions: Our study highlighted the existence of a deficit on perceived social support satisfaction among trait-anxious Tunisian HCP. Perceived social support as a determinant of trait anxiety should be the focus of social work in this period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Healthcare professionals; Trait-Anxiety; Social support; Covid-19 pandemic

EPV0201

Perceived characteristics of life situations during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic situation is seen as an intense stressor. However, people process it differently.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the connection between life situation perception and the desirability of life changes the pandemic caused.

Methods: Adult participants ($n=144$; 01.04.2020–01.06.2020) answered open-ended questions about their current life situation experience and rated the desirability of life changes on a 10-point scale (see table 1). Content analysis and Pearson's χ^2 criterion were used.

Results: We annotated the participants' responses. The content of life situations was categorized into restrictions, losses, difficulties (negative responses), acquisitions (positive responses), neutral, and ambivalent responses. Life goals were categorized into an approach to the desired outcome, avoidance of hassles, preservation of status quo, self-development, and return to prepandemic life. χ^2 analysis confirms the differences between content-types and goal-types

categories in 4 groups of participants: $\chi^2(15)=43.62$; $p=0.002$ (content); $\chi^2(12)=27.23$; $p=0.01$ (goals). The desirability of changes was positively linked with the ambivalent responses and responses containing self-development goals or approach-to-desired-outcome goals; and was negatively linked with the responses containing restriction-type situations and avoidance goals. Only the respondents accepting changes reported acquisitions; only the respondents rejecting changes reported a return to prepandemic life goals.

Conclusions: Perceived characteristics of life situations are closely connected with the desirability of life changes during the pandemic. Funding: The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-013-00838.

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Keywords: goal; COVID-19; perceived life situation; change

EPV0202

Measuring anxiety and depression in parents of hospitalized children during the COVID-19 pandemic in a pediatric Italian hospital

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Introduction: Parents of hospitalized children with chronic illness (HCCI) during the COVID-19 epidemic may face huge pressure and worry, leading to mental health issues. Parent's depression and anxiety disorders increase the risk of mental health problems in the child and affect his/her recovery.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence rate of depressive and anxiety symptoms among a pilot sample of parents of HCCI (in- and out-patients) with diagnosis of epilepsy (9), cystic fibrosis (8) and congenital heart anomalies (6) during COVID-19 pandemic. Pediatric patients were under a regular Children Hospital medical and psychological follow-up program.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among 23 Italian parents (15 F; 8 M) of HCCI during the COVID-19 epidemic period. We performed face-to face interviews and assessed depressive and anxiety symptoms with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Generalized Anxiety Disorders (GAD-7) questionnaire during scheduled follow up visits.

Results: The anxiety score of parents of HCCI was 4.43 ± 3.17 , of which 39.1% of parents were anxious (≥ 5 points), while the depression score was 4.04 ± 2.67 , of which 30.4% of parents show depressive symptoms (≥ 5 points). The prevalence of comorbid depressive and anxiety symptoms was 26.1% among the entire sample.

Conclusions: Preliminary data of our pilot study showed a high prevalence of anxious depressive symptoms and comorbidity among parents of HCCI. Timely provision of psychologic interventions are needed during and after COVID-19 pandemic in order to empower parenting and promote children recovery and quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; parents; Hospitalized children; anxiety and depression

Table 1

Changes' desirability

-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
Group 1		Group 2			Group 3			Group 4	
Rejecting changes					Accepting changes				