

Introduction: A meta-analysis from 2016 estimates prevalence of hepatitis C to be superior in people with severe mental illness than general population. In France, positivity for hepatitis C is estimated at 0,75% of general population and 0.3% with a detectable viral load. No recent study was conducted to determine seroprevalence of hepatitis C in population admitted in psychiatric institution.

Objectives: The aims of this study are to determine seroprevalence of hepatitis C in population admitted in psychiatric institution and describe the profile of infected patients.

Methods: From January 2020 to October 2020, screening test for hepatitis C, hepatitis B and HIV was proposed to every patient admitted at the reception unit of Ravenel Hospital. In case of positivity, viral load was realised.

Results: Between January 7th and October 1st, 407 patients agreed to the screening test. Among them, 17 (4,2%) were tested positive to hepatitis C and viral load was detectable in 9/17 positives, which lead to a 2,2% seroprevalence of hepatitis C infection in the studied population. The patients with positive screening had a mean age of 40 years old. 82% of them were males. 16 admit using intoxicating substances and 10 were still current users at the time of the study. They were hospitalized for addictology purpose (5/17), psychosis (6/17), mood disorder (5/17), personality disorder (2/17), adjustment disorder (2/7). 10/17 had an alcohol use disorder.

Conclusions: This study confirms seroprevalence of hepatitis C infection in psychiatric population is seven times that of general population. This justifies a systematic screening of this population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: liver; Hepatitis C; comorbidity

Consultation liaison psychiatry and psychosomatics

O051

Emotional intelligence in patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis: Impaired integration of emotions and decision-making

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Introduction: Emotional intelligence (EI) is a fundamental requirement to maintaining social activity. Patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis have difficulties in emotional awareness.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to assess EI in patients with atopic dermatitis and psoriasis.

Methods: Patients with psoriasis n=67, atopic dermatitis n=59 and control group n=65 were included in cross-sectional study. EI and its main components (experiential: perceiving emotions and using emotions to facilitate thought; strategic: understanding emotions and managing emotions to promote personal growth and social relations) were assessed using The Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test 2.0. Statistical analyses were performed using One-Way ANOVA and One-Way ANOVA (Kruskal-Wallis test). The level of statistical significance was set at p<0.05. Data are presented as the Me (±SD).

Results: Our results show that there is statistically significant lower “strategic” component of EI for psoriasis Me=0.367 (±0.0455) and atopic dermatitis Me=0.369 (±0.0353) than for the control group Me= 0.381 (±0.0361), ($\chi^2=7.15$; p= 0.028). “Managing emotions to promote personal growth and social relations” is presented with statistically significant lower for psoriasis Me= 0.293 (±0.0374) and atopic dermatitis Me= 0.301 (±0.0351) than for the control group Me= 0.312 (±0.0272), (F=0.05; p=0.007). There is no statistically significant difference between other components of EI and the EI scores in three groups.

Conclusions: Patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis have emotional difficulties when it comes to making effective decisions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence; psoriasis; atopic dermatitis; social relations

O054

Effect of vortioxetine on proinflammatory cytokine levels in patients with heart failure and comorbid depression

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Introduction: Several studies have shown impaired cytokine status in both patients with depression and chronic heart failure (HF).

Objectives: to study the effect of vortioxetine on the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines: interleukin -1 β (IL-1 β) and interleukin - 6 (IL-6).

Methods: there were examined 80 patients with HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) of ischemic genesis with functional class (FC) II-III (NYHA), 37 patients were without depression, 43 - with mild or moderate depressive disorders. Those with mild or moderate depressive disorders were divided into 2 subgroups: 21 patients received psychotherapy, 22 patients, in addition to psychotherapy, were prescribed vortioxetine at a dose of 10 mg / day in the morning after meals. The control group consisted of 20 healthy individuals. The level of cytokines in the blood was determined by ELISA method.

Results: Patients with CHF have an increase in levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines. Thus, the concentration in the serum of IL-1 β was 2.3 times higher than the same indicator in the control group: (56.45 ± 4.17) pg / ml, against (24.71 ± 4.21) pg / ml p <0.001). Depression caused an additional increase in the levels of IL-1 β by 13.5% (p <0.05) and IL-6 - by 17.3% (p <0.01). Additional administration of vortioxetine caused a more rapid decrease in blood levels of both IL-1 β (HR 0.87 [95% CI 0.72-0.97; p = 0.034]) and IL-6 (HR 0.81 [95% CI 0.68-0.93; p = 0.029]).

Conclusions: Thus, vortioxetine causes a decrease in the concentration of pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and IL-6 in patients with HF and comorbid depression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; comorbidity; cytokines; heart failure

COVID-19 and related topics

O055

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals with mental illness: A two-wave survey of 1180 patients

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Introduction: The crisis caused by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is affecting the lives of billions of people across the world. Individuals with mental illness are suspected to be particularly affected by the societal consequences of the pandemic, but there is very limited data on this important aspect.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to gauge the longitudinal impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the psychological well-being and symptom levels of individuals receiving treatment for mental disorder in psychiatric hospital services.

Methods: We are in the process of conducting a two-wave, questionnaire-based survey among patients with mental disorders receiving treatment in the psychiatric hospital services of the Central Denmark Region. The first wave was conducted in July 2020 and had 1180 respondents representing all major diagnostic categories. The main finding was that the majority of the respondents reported that their mental health had deteriorated during the COVID-19 pandemic. We are currently planning the second wave of the survey, which will be fielded in the fall of 2020. Here, we will reassess the mental health of the respondents from wave 1.

Results: Will be presented at the meeting.

Conclusions: Longitudinal studies of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic of mental health are lacking. We therefore expect that the findings of this study will be of significant interest to the field.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; Survey; Mental illness; Benchmark

O056

Relationship quality in couples related to mental health of women and men during the COVID-19 pandemic and stay-at-home orders

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Introduction: The data on gender differences in mental health make the investigation of the specific impact of the pandemic and of the stay-at-home orders on men and women relevant.

Objectives: The study focuses on the quality of the relationship in couples and mental health in men and women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The study was conducted through an online survey a few weeks after the pandemic was declared and the stay-at-home order was introduced in Russia. 274 participants (50 men and 224 women) engaged in long-term relationships aged from 18 to 62 ($M=34.2$; $SD=9.1$) took part in the research. The instruments included the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale, the Perceived Relationship Quality Components, and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales.

Results: Women show a considerably higher level of stress ($t=3.805$; $p<0.001$), depression ($t=3.76$; $p<0.001$) and anxiety ($t=2.959$; $p=0.003$). The quality of relationship for women is significantly connected with mental wellbeing ($r=0.423$; $p<0.001$) and negatively correlated with the stress level ($r=-0.60$; $p<0.001$), depression ($r=-0.381$; $p<0.001$) and anxiety ($r=-0.313$; $p<0.001$). Meanwhile for men, the quality of the relationship is connected to mental wellbeing ($r=0.280$; $p=0.049$), opposed to stress levels ($r=-0.316$; $p=0.025$) and is neither connected to depression ($r=-0.210$; $p=0.144$) nor to anxiety ($r=-0.126$; $p=0.383$).

Conclusions: During the pandemic, a favorable partnership has a positive effect on the mental health of both men and women. However, while the relationship quality affects all investigated indicators of mental health in women, in men the relationship quality is only connected to the level of mental wellbeing and stress. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-04-60174.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; COVID-19; Gender differences; relationship quality

O058

Suicidality measured by PHQ-9 in kosovo during the COVID-19 outbreak

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Introduction: As a consequence of the impact of COVID-19 there are suggestions and projections that suicide rates will rise, although this is not inevitable. It is intriguing what impact it will have on Kosovo as a country with the lowest suicide rate in Europe.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to understand the level of suicidal thinking as a result of the COVID-19 situation and possible associations with sociodemographic variables.

Methods: It's a comparative study. We examined data of two cross-sectional online surveys conducted during the one-month periods 20.03.20 until 23.04.20 and 27.04.2020 until 05.06.2020. The participants were online respondents, $N = 194$ (first period) and $N = 155$ (second period); who completed the Albanian version of PHQ-9. We used the statement number 9 of questionnaire indicative of suicide.

Results: Mean score of suicidal thinking resulted 0.58 ($SD = .98$) in the first period and 0.84 ($SD = 1.16$) in the second period. 10.1% of participants in March/April and 18.2% in May/June period scored that almost every day thoughts that would be better off dead, or of hurting yourself in some way. Significantly higher suicidal thinking