

and intensities. The considerations of Ca²⁺ channel inhibition by the adoption of gabapentin in the proton-coupled electron transport chain are consistent with the electrocardiogram indications of negative charge interference on cardiac activities.

Image 1:

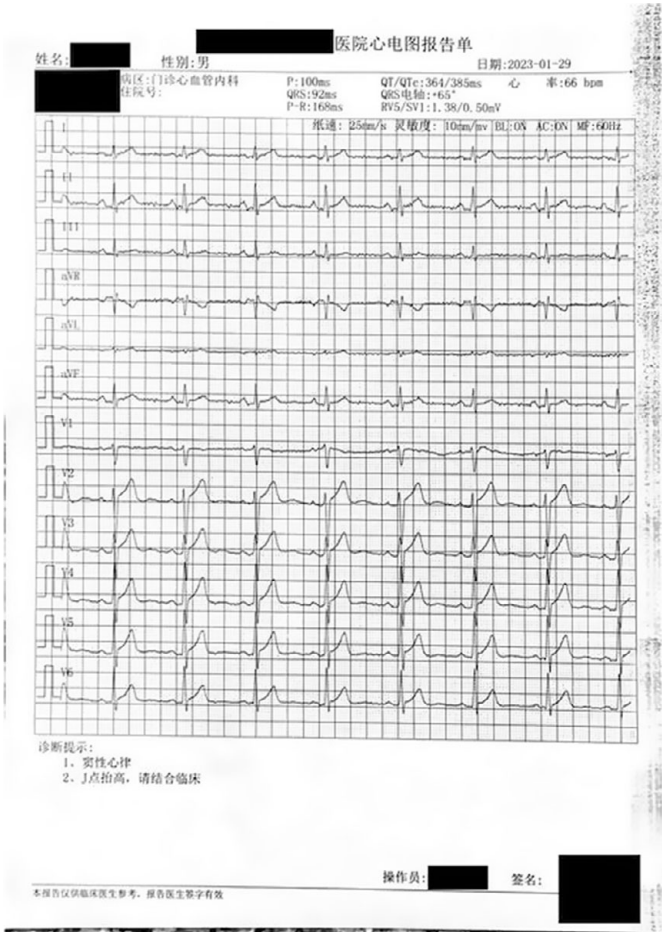


Image 2:

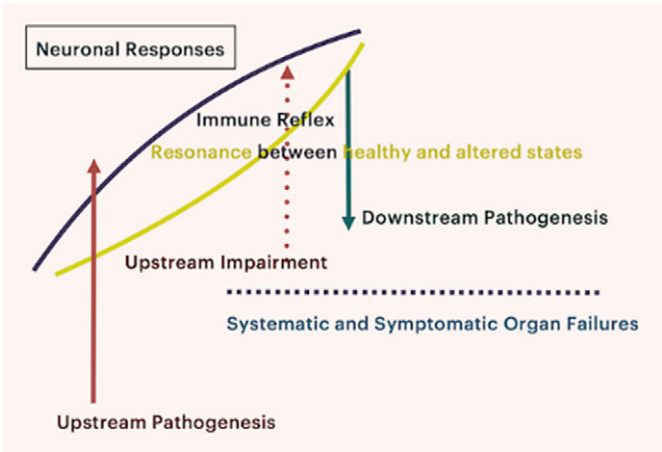
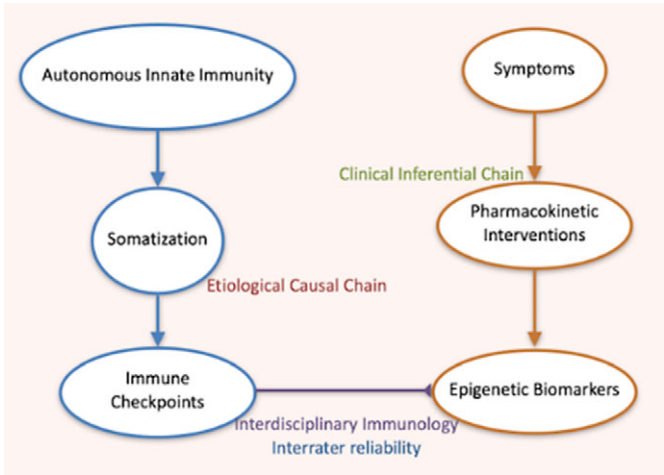


Image 3:



Conclusions: Migraine AEs in NCT05711810 trial is the neuropathic pain resulted from immune activation with initial treatment. Infection depth of neuropathic pains from COVID-19 post-vaccination symptoms is extendable to the presynaptic vesicles with impacts to macrophage activities. Indirect evidences support that SARS-CoV-2 is negative-sensed dsRNA (Pachankis JCMi 2023; 6 1-4).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP118

Conspiracy thinking, belief in false information about COVID-19 and the severity of anxiety and depression symptoms in Polish and Spanish respondents in the final phase of the COVID-19 pandemic - preliminary report from a comparative study

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Introduction: Conspiracy thinking refers to the tendency to accept explanations about reality that are different from those that are most rational or best proven. This trend became a significant threat during the COVID-19 pandemic, as belief in false information about COVID-19 was an important factor inhibiting preventive

actions. The tendency to think conspiratorially has also been associated with the severity of some psychopathological symptoms, such as anxiety and depressive symptoms.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the differences in general and COVID-19 conspiracy thinking between Polish and Spanish respondents, as well as the relationship between conspiracy thinking and the severity of anxiety and depression symptoms.

Methods: 192 Polish citizens (average age of 39.7 ± 8.61 years; women: 151, men: 41) and 190 Spanish citizens (average age of 48.3 ± 10.03 years; women: 139, men: 51) were recruited. The GCBS (Brotheron, et al.), the COVID-19 CBS (Dębski, et al.) and the HADS (Zigmond & Snaith) tools were used. The Shapiro-Wilk test, the Mann-Whitney U test and Spearman's correlation coefficient were implemented.

Results: In Spain, the highest average score in terms of conspiracy thinking about COVID-19 was obtained by the statement: "Governments deliberately spread false information about COVID-19 in order to conceal the actual state of the pandemic" (mean = 2.784), while in Poland this statement was: "SARS-CoV-2 tests are unreliable, they may be positive in the case of infection with another virus" (mean = 2.912). Spanish citizens obtained significantly higher scores than Poles on the Malevolent global conspiracies scale (median 9 vs 8, $p=0.024$), as well as in two false beliefs about COVID-19: "Wearing face masks causes oxygen deficiency..." (median 3 vs 2, $p=0.000$) and "There is a drug that can effectively cure COVID-19 patients, but information about it is confidential..." (median 3 vs 1.5, $p=0.026$). Among Polish citizens, the belief: "Health workers receive financial benefits for diagnosing COVID-19..." was higher (median 2 vs. 1, $p=0.000$). In the Spanish group, most of the GCBS subscales correlated positively with the anxiety and depression symptoms. COVID-19 CBS also correlated with anxiety. In the Polish group positive correlations were noted between two GCBS scales and the severity of depression symptoms. There were no significant associations between GCBS and COVID-19 CBS with the anxiety symptoms in that group.

Conclusions: The group studied in Spain showed a significantly higher intensity of conspiracy beliefs in more issues than the group studied in Poland. At the same time, conspiracy thinking in the Spanish group showed more pronounced relationships with the severity of anxiety and depression symptoms than in the Polish group.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP122

Proactive Model of Remote Interaction for Treating Post-COVID Anxiety and Depression in the Context of War in Ukraine

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Introduction: Remote interaction offers new opportunities for medical-psychological rehabilitation, providing access when in-person consultations are limited. The proactive model of psychosomatic medicine, focusing on prevention and can to enable

continuous monitoring and active patient engagement, crucial for those affected by post-COVID syndrome and war.

Objectives: Analyze the effectiveness of a medical-psychological rehabilitation program for anxiety and depressive post-COVID disorders, as well as post-traumatic symptoms resulting from war, in the context of remote interaction.

Methods: The study sample consisted of 240 individuals with anxiety and depressive post-COVID disorders. The tools used in the study included the PHQ-9, GAD-7, and PCL-5.

Results: By day 63, according to the PHQ-9, depression in the study group decreased to 6.942 ± 5.073 , while in the control group it remained at 15.567 ± 6.540 ($p < 0.001$; $t = 11.437$). According to the GAD-7, anxiety reduced to 3.991 ± 3.589 in the study group, whereas in the control group it remained higher at 12.966 ± 3.980 ($p < 0.001$; $t = 18.355$). According to the PCL-5, PTSD symptoms decreased to 13.295 ± 8.727 in the study group, while in the control group they remained high at 29.177 ± 13.541 ($p < 0.001$; $t = 10.836$).

Conclusions: The study results indicate that the medical-psychological rehabilitation program, delivered through remote interaction, effectively reduces symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress in individuals with post-COVID disorders amid wartime conditions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP123

Insomnia during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from a Longitudinal Cohort study in Singapore

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Introduction: Since the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, sleep and mental health of the population have been disrupted worldwide. Predisposing, precipitating, and perpetuating factors of insomnia may signify shared mechanisms that relate insomnia symptoms to psychiatric disorders during stressful periods like pandemic. However, long term repercussions of COVID-19 pandemic on sleep features such as insomnia, and psychological health remains poorly elucidated even after the alleviation of the pandemic measures.

Objectives: The current study aims to identify the longitudinal trajectory of insomnia, in terms of prevalence and associated risk factors, during and post COVID-19 pandemic era among the general population of Singapore.

Methods: Current study consists of longitudinal online and in person surveys involving two-point assessments-Phase1 (during pandemic) from May 2020-June 2021 and Phase2 (post pandemic) from October 2023-August 2024. Singapore residents aged 21 years and above, fluent in English, Chinese or Malay language participated in the study. Participants answered an interviewer-administered questionnaire across both timepoints, including Socio-Demographic information, Insomnia Severity Index, Generalised Anxiety Disorder-7, Physical Health Questionnaire, Depression Anxiety Stress Scales and Covid-19 related stressors-Exposure to Covid-19, current and future perceived risk of infection.

Results: 597 participants completed both assessments at phase1 and phase2. The prevalence of insomnia increased from 8.83% in