

canceled the pandemic, this year, along with a decrease in indicators for all items corresponding to stress and anxiety, ideas about the possible duration of the pandemic are growing.

Image:

Table 1. Samples' Means for all items.

Samples	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NN	1152	415	896	41	229	70	89
1. Consequences	6,25	5,54	6,04	4,37	5,94	4,34	3,45
2. Timeline	5,72	5,79	6,25	5,54	5,98	4,81	5,11
3. Personal control	2,80	2,64	2,55	2,49	3,06	3,20	3,30
4. Treatment control	4,39	4,34	3,70	3,22	4,20	4,49	4,85
5. Identity	2,50	2,40	3,10	1,85	2,65	2,84	2,57
6. Concern	5,23	5,07	5,53	3,93	4,76	3,44	3,30
7. Understanding	6,42	6,26	6,15	6,68	6,73	6,46	6,53
8. Emotional response	5,16	4,65	5,50	4,05	4,97	3,80	3,13

Conclusions: We can say that people have adapted to coexist with this disease and are ready for its continued presence in the world. The average indicators of Azerbaijani respondents indicate a more tense attitude towards the pandemic compared to Russia and Uzbekistan. It can be assumed that this is due to longer and more extensive state anti-epidemiological measures in Azerbaijan.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0168

Positive relationships and academic stressors in the post-pandemic context of covid-19 in adolescents from a school in Córdoba, Colombia.

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Introduction: Berscheid (1999), taken from Lacunza & Contini (2016), indicated that social relations were the foundation of the human condition. From positive psychology, Park et al. (2013) point out good relationships as a factor that contributes to a good psychological life, since they provide emotional and instrumental support in times of stress and challenge, indicating, in turn, normal evolutionary development and the avoidance of psychopathological problems.

Objectives: To establish the relationship between positive relationships and the presence of stressors in adolescents.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive-correlational study was carried out in 109 (N= 109) adolescents. The SISCO Inventory was used to study academic stress as well as the Ryff Psychological Well-Being Scale.

Results: A negative magnitude correlation was found between positive relationships and stressors. (Table 1).

As a secondary result, 60.6% of the evaluated adolescents presented life purposes as the factor with the highest score in the psychological well-being variable. This points to authors such as Erikson (1988, p. 96), who define adolescence as a space characterized by feelings of creativity, productivity, new ideas, and a period of cognitive and social maturation, which leads to a definitive commitment to life itself. (Graph 1).

Image:

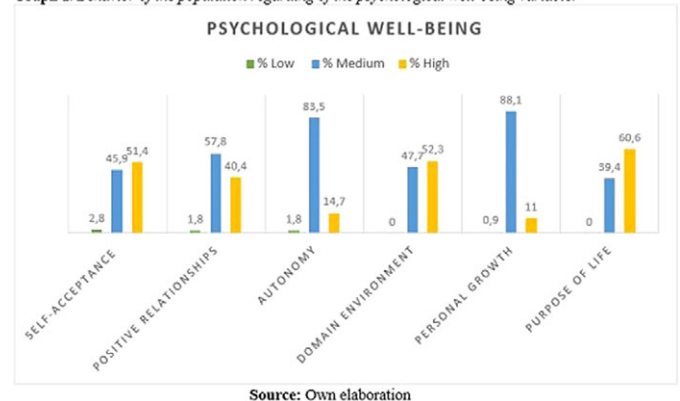
Table 1: Correlation between positive relationships and stressful stimuli

Variable	Stressors (grouped)
Positive relationships (grouped)	Pearson correlation
	Sig. (bilateral)
	N

Source: Own elaboration

Image 2:

Graph 1. Behavior of the population regarding of the psychological well-being variable.



Source: Own elaboration

Conclusions: Positive relationships in adolescents decrease the presence of stimuli considered stressors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0169

The Effects of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the Clinic of Inpatients in the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Service

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to control the pandemic adversely affected the mental health of children and adolescents; however, studies examining the effects of the pandemic on child and adolescent mental health services are scarce

Objectives: Our study aims to show how this unexpected pandemic affecting all humanity and the accompanying restrictions affect the admissions to the child psychiatry service.

Methods: In this study, the diagnoses, the treatments used, and the length of hospital stay of inpatient child and adolescent psychiatry patients were obtained and compared between the normal period and the pandemic period. Patients who received inpatient