

Results: L.R, Tunisian 52-year-old, diabetic (type 2) women, with no personal or family psychiatric history and no toxic habits. she did not receive covid 19 vaccination. Twenty days before her admission to the psychiatry department, she had fever, cough, myalgia, and anosmia. The diagnosis of a SARS COV2 infection was retained by her general practitioner. Two weeks later she suddenly presented a persecutory delirium, distressing auditory hallucinations, and attempted rat poison suicide. On admission, The patient had a delirium of persecution towards her entourage and an auditory hallucinatory syndrome with distressing content. She was put on 1 mg of Risperidone with restitution ad integrum after 7 days. COVID-19 serology test detected IgM antibodies which allowed us to conclude that the symptomatology was related to the infection by this virus. For the etiological research, we performed a serology that confirmed the recent exposure to SARS COV2 and. The diagnosis retained is a brief psychotic disorder post-Sars Cov2.

Conclusions: The advanced hypothesis that infection with SARS CoV-2 could be the cause of the psychiatric manifestations remains unclear to this day.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: affective disorder; COVID19; Suicide; hallucinations

EPV0471

« A reason why » : Suicide attempt after Coronavirus infection

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Introduction: COVID19 pandemic had an important emotional and psychological impact due to the higher rates of boredom, fear, stress, anxiety, depression, etc. (Brooks et al., 2020). Cases of suicide during the COVID-19 pandemic are increasingly reported. According to an Indian study, the main cause of suicide was fear or anticipation of COVID-19 infection.

Objectives: To illustrate a case of suicide attempt after COVID-19 infection.

Methods: We report the case of a Tunisian man who did a suicide attempt after his infection with the coronavirus.

Results: A 35-year-old Tunisian man, married, an official, with no medical or psychiatric history who was admitted in the Oto-rhinolaryngology department, after a suicide attempt by strangulation, five days after the diagnosis of COVID-19 infection. In fact, the patient was very stressed about his infection and feared transmitting the virus to his family. During his quarantine, he became anxious, had insomnia and suicidal thoughts. He was isolated in his room, and prohibit his family to approach his room. He told us that he could not support this anxiety and he decided to suicide to end this situation and save his family.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic may increase suicide rates. Psychological consequences of this pandemic including suicide may continue to incur later than this actual worldwide crisis. Mental health promotion is the key to prevent and mitigate such mental health consequences.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; COVID19; Distress; Suicide

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The difficult symbolic construction of physicians' and nurses' experiences working in COVID-19 intensive care units: A qualitative study on reports at a university public hospital in Southeastern Brazil

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Introduction: Humanistic studies that explore symbolic aspects of the experience of working on the COVID-19 frontline are necessary. Do these professionals have psychic time to symbolize such acute experiences? We expect these preliminary findings of this research provide subsidies for discussing psychological management in groups with these professionals.

Objectives: To interpret emotional meanings reported by physicians and nurses on their experiences of working at COVID-19 intensive care units.

Methods: Clinical-qualitative design. Data collection with semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth applied to a sample of six professionals, closed by theoretical information saturation, in a Brazilian university general hospital. Trigger question: "Talk about psychological meanings of your experience in face of management of patients with COVID-19 at ICU". Data treatment by the Seven Steps of the Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis. Theoretical framework of Medical Psychology using Balintian concepts.

Results: We raised 3 categories. (1) Psychic time and absence of symbolization in face of the pandemic; (2) Denial as a defense or psychosocial adaptation mechanisms; (3) Tensions and family support: triggers of ambivalent emotional experiences.

Conclusions: Raw experience of COVID-19 pandemic did not allow for realization of symbolization. Psychological defenses are manifested, either to maintain balance or to deny the existence of dangers related to mental health. Presence of families and health team confirm that the feeling of loneliness is avoided. Anxieties related to the fear of contamination are recurrent. There is dual relationship regarding the emotional experiences of health professionals, but the data point to importance of looking at how these individuals perceive and experience the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Qualitative research; psychological meanings; Covid-19; health professionals

EPV0473

The impact of the COVID pandemic on the treatment of psychoactive drug addicts in Zenica-Doboj Canton of BiH april 2020-april 2021

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Introduction: The paper presents experiences in working with drug addicts in Ze-Do Canton after the outbreak of the COVID pandemic