

Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has many psychological and physical effects. University students are among vulnerable population. **Objectives:** We aimed in this study to assess sleep effects of COVID-19 pandemic on university students in Saudi Arabia.

Methods: We conducted cross-sectional study to collect responses of 5,140 participations from Saudi universities, responders completed the demographic questions, psychological scales including insomnia severity scale (ISI) between 24th and 30th of April 2020. **Results:** About 41% of the sample suffered from moderate to severe insomnia. Mean ISI score was 12.9 (SD 6.62). Insomnia was associated with female gender, younger age, students from new universities, junior students, if a relative got COVID-19, having a chronic medical illness, and having a psychiatric disorder.

Conclusions: Covid-19 pandemic has clear effect on sleep among Saudi university students. Universities need to plan and implement protective and intervention strategies to deal with this important issue.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Insomnia; University student; Saudi Arabia

EPV1486

Pharmacological Management of insomnia Associated with Parkinson's Disease

O. Vasiliu

Dr. Carol Davila University Emergency Central Military Hospital, Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania
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Introduction: Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurological disorder that associates multiple psychiatric symptoms and disorders, like depression, neurocognitive impairment, sleeping disorders, etc. Insomnia is frequently detected in this population, with a prevalence of over 50% according to several studies.

Objectives: To present a case series dedicated to the treatment of insomnia in patients diagnosed with PD, who did not meet diagnostic criteria for any other psychiatric disorder.

Methods: A number of three patients (2 male, one female, mean age 65.2 years) diagnosed with PD, were evaluated for insomnia. They were all initiated on quetiapine XR 50 mg QD, and up-titrated according to the individual response. All these patients were undergoing treatment for their neurological disease, which remained stable for the next 3 months. A structured clinical evaluation was performed monthly, and safety measurements were also performed. All patients self-evaluated their insomnia severity on a 10-point visual analogic scale (VAS).

Results: After 3 months, patients reported a favorable evolution of their insomnia- VAS score improved significantly to baseline (from 7.3 to 3.3), without significant adverse events (metabolic parameters and QTc values did not change significantly during the treatment period). Daytime sleepiness was not reported as being significant by any of these patients. The mean dose of quetiapine XR used was 75 mg QD (50-150 mg QD), and the mean duration of the needed treatment for insomnia was 8.3 weeks (4-11 weeks).

Conclusions: Quetiapine XR could be useful in patients with PD-related insomnia, and the mean dose is usually below 100 mg QD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Parkinson disease; atypical antipsychotics; Insomnia

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Somnambulism induced by Hydroxyzine

R. Jomli^{1*}, H. Jemli², H. Ghabi², S. Madouri¹, A. Ouertani¹ and U. Ouali¹

¹Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, manouba, Tunisia and ²university of tunis elmanar, Faculty Of Medicine Of Tunis, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Somnambulism or sleepwalking could be explained by dysfunction in the regulation of slow-wave sleep. It may be caused by drugs; in the literature, cases of somnambulism that occurred by olanzapine and lithium have been reported.

Objectives: Discuss the association between somnambulism and Hydroxyzine.

Methods: We will discuss the case of a patient with bipolar disorder treated with olanzapine and lithium who experienced episodes of somnambulism after adding Hydroxyzine.

Results: A 42-year-old woman, with no history of somnambulism, followed in our department for a bipolar disorder type 1, treated with 750 mg of lithium and 20 mg of olanzapine. During her usual control, she reported insomnia Hydroxyzine was added at the dose of 50 mg. At the next medical appointment, she said that her husband had noticed that she waked up at night and she eats, she ambulates and searches things. Episodes that the patient did not remember. She was transferred to the neurologic department. She did a neurological exam, an electroencephalogram, and a brain scan, which were normal. The polysomnography confirmed the diagnosis. The neurologist retained the diagnosis of somnambulism induced by Hydroxyzine regarding the chronology of the symptoms. The somnambulism ceased after stopping Hydroxyzine.

Conclusions: Lithium and olanzapine were associated with the occurrence of somnambulism, but hydroxyzine had never been reported as a somnambulism drug inducing. Drug interaction may explain this phenomenon.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: sleep disorder; bipolar disorder; hydroxyzine

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Effectiveness of drugs for insomnia treatment

T. Jupe^{1*} and B. Zenela²

¹Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, 5th Acute Psychiatric Department, Chaidari, Greece and ²National Center for Children Treatment and Rehabilitation, Child Psychiatry, Tirana, Albania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Up to 10% of the US adult population will experience chronic insomnia, with women and elderly individuals at particularly high risk. Cognitive behavioral therapy is the core treatment for insomnia. When cognitive behavioral therapy is not enough, medications can help patients overcome the barriers and learned behaviors that prevent a good night's sleep.

Objectives: Through this research we aimed to investigate the effectiveness and safety of new drugs in the treatment of insomnia.

Methods: We try to do a Bibliographic Review in PubMed using keywords like "insomnia" "new hypnotic drugs" and "effectiveness"