

Methods: Quantitative methods of the Data Mining class were used for data collection. Qualitative methods of the Data Mining class and contextual analysis were used for data analysis. Search queries related to COVID-19 and the introduction of self-isolation were analyzed: 5 million queries were randomly selected.

Results: The number of information requests on the topic of the pandemic increased sharply after V. Putin's first address, and then steadily decreased, but the overall picture of the content dynamics of search queries, depending on official statements of the authorities, was not observed; requests about the current level of morbidity are constantly presented to the greatest extent, and to the minimum-about the possibilities of psychological assistance and the state of the Russian economy. During the whole time of the study the contents of the Internet search shifted towards positive emotional information.

Conclusions: . To the maximum extent, the relationship between the experience of a pandemic and self-isolation with the nature of search queries manifests itself at the initial stages and tends to decrease in the future. The dynamics of the content of requests is ambiguously related to official statements of power subjects, influenced by the effect of counter-regulation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: global threat; search information query; affective states

EPV0545

Variable feelings of cohesion, trust, individualism and exclusion and their consequences on Swiss public mental health during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The first cases of COVID-19 in Switzerland were related to the Milan cluster in February 2020. Border crossing restrictions were imposed and economic support measures worth 40 billion Swiss francs were announced. By 24th September 2021 Switzerland achieved a fully vaccination rate of 54%, confirmed 836'000 cases and 11'060 deaths.

Objectives: The objective was to describe and analyse the mental health of the general Swiss population under the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its social changes: including a case description, trans-generational influence and psychosocial treatment opportunities

Methods: To answer the research question, I used deepened internet research, population interviews among different age groups and colloquies with healthcare providers and federal authorities.

Results: Different psychosocial phenomena lead to the trans-generational influence. Unfortunately, vaccination rate is slowed down by this pandemic's impacts on public mental health. While during the first wave the positive feelings of cohesion and trust dominated, the mood changed afterwards to anxiousness and reactive individualism. Among all generations the fear of infection was shown to be a general booster of anxiety and distress. In fact, Swiss experts perceive the corona crisis as a catalysator for depression and anxiety disorders.

Conclusions: Specific psychosocial treatment has to address general and individual vulnerability factors. However, staying in touch

with family members, pursuing meaningful activities and being physically active can all help to overcome COVID-19 related mental health issues.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Switzerland; public mental health; case description

EPV0546

Covid -19 pandemic's impact on the clinical presentation of brief psychotic disorders

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Introduction: A major increase in mental health issues was noted since the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic even in patients with no history of mental health illness, specifically brief psychotic disorders.

Objectives: Establish the covid-19 pandemic circumstances as precipitating factors of psychosis independently from other stressors

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study carried out in the psychiatric department of the University Hospital of Mahdia including two groups of patients over a period of 15 months: From October 2018 to December 2019 are pre-covid cases, and the second group consists of the ones admitted between June 2020 and August 2021. We have collected the data of patients diagnosed with brief psychotic disorder according to DSM-5. We have focused on two clinical characteristics of the psychotic episodes (theme of delusions, stressors).

Results: We have collected 19 patients, 12 among them during the pre-covid period. In our pre-covid period, brief psychotic disorder presented mostly with marked stressors (33.3%) whilst in the middle of the pandemic, marked stressors are present in only 14.3% of the cases. Which could suggest that this state of alarm can singlehandedly trigger psychosis. For the theme of delusions, in the pre-covid period, the religious theme appeared to be the most frequent (58.3%), whilst during the pandemic, persecution became the most prevalent (71.4%), showing how living in fear of contracting the virus could manifest itself in delusional content.

Conclusions: Living in a prolonged state of alarm is, in itself, a marked stressor, theoretically capable of increasing the psychosis rate and altering its characteristics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: brief psychotic disorder; Covid-19; delusions; stressors

EPV0548

The Prevalence of Depressive and Anxiety Symptoms Among Healthcare Workers of East Avenue Medical Center (EAMC) During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: COVID-19, caused by the most recently discovered corona virus SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2), has already reached pandemic scale worldwide. And it is expected for health care workers to feel stressed and worried during these times due to their exposure to infected individuals.

Objectives: This study aims to identify the relationship between the demographic profile and health-related traits of EAMC employees, and their perceived stressors that aggravate psychologic distress experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study of 390 health care workers, we use two brief mental health screening tools, namely Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), a validated tool for depression, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale-7 (GAD-7) a validated tool for anxiety.

Results: Factors such as marital status, occupation and employment status appear to have association with the development of depressive and anxiety symptoms. Perceived stressors during the COVID-19 pandemic include long working hours, inconsistent administrative policies, exposure to Covid-19 positive individuals, inadequate time off from work and increasing number of patients but without commensurate additional work force. For our sample population, 31.8% did not have depressive symptoms, 35.6% had mild, 21% moderate, 9.7% moderately severe and 1.8% had severe depressive symptoms. While for anxiety, 57.7% had no to minimal symptoms, 26.9% mild, 9.7% moderate and 5.6% had severe anxiety symptoms.

Conclusions: It is therefore concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic indeed caused significant anxiety and depressive symptoms among health care workers. Measures to increase the work force should be put in place to decrease work burden and employee fatigue.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Covid-19; Health Care Worker; Depression

EPV0549

Post-traumatic stress symptoms and professional quality of life among healthcare professionals working in COVID departments

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Introduction: The COVID pandemic had a heavy impact on the mental health of people in general and healthcare professionals in particular.

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the prevalence of post-traumatic stress symptoms among healthcare professionals working in COVID departments, and assess their professional quality of life.

Methods: Our sample consisted of 23 healthcare professionals who are working in the COVID departments of the Hospitals of Sfax. We collected their sociodemographic data, their medical history and COVID-related details. Their mental health was assessed by the Impact of Event scale (IES-R) and the professional quality of life scale (ProQOL-5)

Results: The sex ratio in our study was 17:6, with a mean age of 31.79 years. They carried out 5.43 nightshifts per month, 57 hours of work per week including 27.38 hours of direct contact with COVID positive patients. A rate of 21.74% of the patients had a high IES-R score, indicating severe post traumatic stress symptoms. As for the subscales of the professional quality of life score, 21.73% of the participants had a low compassion satisfaction score, 65.21% of the participants had a moderate one and 13% had a high one. A rate of 91.3% of the participants had a moderate burnout score, the mean was 29.39. The secondary traumatization score was low in 26% of the cases, moderate in 60.86%, high in 13% and the mean was 27.91.

Conclusions: COVID healthcare professionals are at a relatively high risk of developing burnout and post-traumatic stress symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: post-traumatic stress; Professional quality of Life; Healthcare professionals; Covid-19

EPV0550

Personal believes - Barriers to vaccination against Covid_19

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Introduction: The ongoing global pandemic of Covid_19 had a huge pressure to accelerate the development process of Covid_19 vaccine. This acceleration of the vaccine appearance raised many concerns regarding the effectiveness and the adequate safety of the vaccine among general population.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to determine the reasons behind vaccine refusal among general population.

Methods: Online questionnaire with the subjects' agreement; The study included 61 participants aged between 18 and 40 years old. The study was effectuated in October 2021.

Results: Most of the participants (n=60, 98.36%) declared that they knew some persons who have refused the Covid_19 vaccine. Moreover, a number of 29 participants (48.33%) declared that vaccine refusal among the people who refused the vaccine was due to personal believes.

Conclusions: The success of the vaccination programs mainly depends on the proportion of the population that receive the vaccine. It is crucial to implement new strategies to increase the acceptability of Covid_19 vaccine.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; Immunization; mental health; Vaccine refusal