

myalgia, which improved spontaneously within a few days. On the psychiatric level, exacerbation of positive symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions was found in 26% of patients. No increase in the frequency of agitation episodes or risk of hetero-aggressive behavior was reported. Sleep disturbances such as difficulty falling asleep and fragmented sleep were reported. The most common functional complaints reported by patients were palpitations, which were a source of somatic concern.

Conclusions: Several side effects of the vaccine have been documented and are taken into account in the daily practice of practitioners, but psychiatric effects are poorly reported and are sometimes attributed to the underlying disease. A complete examination, objective assessment, and regular follow-up are necessary to identify symptoms early and prevent relapses. Because of the small size of the sample, results could not be generalized. Further studies on a larger scale should be conducted.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0342

depressive symptoms, insomnia and dyspnea in COVID-19 survivors: a tunisian study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1072

Introduction: The coronavirus infection emerging in 2019 caused a plethora of physical and mental health problems around the world. Recent studies showed a persistent psychological distress even after few months of the infection.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of depressive symptoms, insomnia and dyspnea among covid-19 survivors.

Methods: We conducted a prospective cohort study including 121 Tunisian COVID-19 inpatients who had been discharged alive from hospital. Each enrolled patient was asked about the period before the hospital stay, and the 6-9 month-period after hospital discharge. Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) was used to assess depressive symptoms. We assessed *insomnia via the insomnia severity index (ISI) and dyspnea through the mMRC* (modified British Medical Research Council).

Results: The median age of participants was 59 years. The prevalence of depressive symptoms and insomnia increased significantly after the pandemic (5.7% vs 57.9%, $p=0.038$, $r=0.189$; and 4.9% vs 26.4%; $p<0.0001$, $r=0.349$ respectively). Younger patients presented more depressive symptoms ($p<0.0001$). females were more likely to suffer from depressive symptoms ($p<0.0001$). Dyspnea was more prevalent among survivors with depressive symptoms ($p=0.001$). Patients with depressive symptoms exhibited more insomnia ($p<0.0001$).

Conclusions: The pandemic of covid19 emerged a wide range of physical and mental health problems with complex physiopathology. The early detection of these disorders improves the quality of life of these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0343

Multifaceted Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and Lockdown on Physical and Mental Health: Insights from a Cross-Sectional Study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1073

Introduction: The global COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns have significantly impacted global wellbeing and highlighted the close link between mental and physical health. Social isolation and quarantine have proven to be major stressors, leading to emotional distress and unpredictable psychological consequences.

Objectives: We explored the pandemic's impact on individuals' physical and mental health and social relationships.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study using a questionnaire which included among other socio-demographic questions, the Fear of COVID-19 Scale, the World Health Organization Quality-of-Life Scale (WHOQOL-BREF) and the Toronto Empathy Questionnaire (TEQ).

Results: A total of 511 adults (55.1% males) participated in this study. Participants reported increased social media use (more than 4-5 times/week) during the lockdown, which was associated with increased fear of COVID-19 and negative effects on mental and physical health, and social relationships ($p<0.01$). Conversely, non-work-related outings (once a week) were associated with lower fear ($p<0.01$) and better well-being ($p<0.05$). Higher fear, particularly for loved ones, was associated with negative effects. The level of physical health was moderate to high, with varying levels of satisfaction in different areas. Empathy correlated with increased fear ($p<0.01$) and reduced mobility ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns significantly affected physical and mental health, highlighting the importance of tailoring interventions for vulnerable populations and promoting adaptive coping strategies in times of crisis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0344

Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Anger and Life Satisfaction among Children Aged 10-12 years old in Preveza

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1074

Introduction: Children, who are particularly vulnerable in emergency situations, need tailored mental health strategies.

Objectives: We investigated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on anger and life satisfaction in children.

Methods: September 2021, we conducted a cross-sectional study in Preveza, Greece, interviewing 91 students aged 10-12 years from four elementary schools. The survey included socio-demographic questions, the Anger Expression Scale for Children (AESC), and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). AESC scores range from 6 to 30 indicating anger severity, while SWLS scores between 5-9 signify extreme dissatisfaction and 31-35 extreme satisfaction.

Results: Significant correlations were found between the number of siblings (p 0.004), duration of electronic play (p 0.005), and duration of sleep (p 0.014) with life satisfaction. Children without siblings, with limited play consumption, and early bedtimes had lower life satisfaction. The presence of a television in their room (p 0.027) and daily use of television and social media (p 0.007) correlated with anger management and behavior. Social media/TV use was associated with better anger management.

Conclusions: Despite the pandemic lasting almost two years, children's anger levels in Preveza remained stable, possibly due to outdoor activities and online interactions. These findings provide insights for policy makers, healthcare professionals, and parents seeking to improve anger management of children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0345

Atypical case of anterograde amnesia after cerebral infarction and anti-NMDA encephalitis post Covid 19 infection: A complex clinical case

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1075

Introduction: Only a few cases of primary anterograde amnesia with confabulation after severe complex brain damage have been described in the literature.

Objectives: To describe a case of anterograde amnesia with confabulation in a patient with severe and extensive brain damage.

Methods: case report

Results: Case presentation: A 48-year-old male patient with a medical history of diabetes mellitus type II, hypertension, presented to a psychiatric clinic for the first time. He was admitted to the hospital due to the manifestation of disruptive aggressive behaviour, aimless wandering, and excessive, impulsive expenditure of financial resources. At the time of hospitalization and during the hospital stay, the patient exhibited a state of elevated mood and anterograde amnesia compounded by the presence of prominent confabulation, easily irritable mood with a tendency to conflict. No physical limitations.

Background: The patient is an active long-distance driver for 15 years. A year before hospitalization in psychiatric clinic, he was travelling to Moscow, he had episode of headache and unconsciousness after which hospitalization. Diagnosed with multiple infarcts of embolic origin in the right frontal lobes, both cortical and subcortical, on the right side at the level of the uncus, in the medial anterior parts of the right occipital lobe, on the left side in the insula and at the level of the capsula externa, in the anterior basal part of the left temporal lobe. After hemodynamic stabilization, he was repatriated to Latvia. Stationary positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR, O2 support therapy required.

The patient develops auditory and visual hallucinations, which do not correct on antipsychotic therapy. Lumbar puncture was performed, which showed positive anti-NMDA antibodies, magnetic resonance - autoimmune limbic encephalitis with damage to the gyrus cinguli of the insula cortex of both temporal lobes and the right subfrontal part with spread throughout the right temporal lobe, bilaterally in the mediobasal structures of the temporal lobes and the right thalamus with progressive changes. The patient receives immunomodulatory therapy, plasma exchange and immune globulin. Hallucinations decrease on the background of therapy. At discharge - moderate ataxia in the legs, disorientation in time, severe short-term memory disorders.

The patient in his mind lives like nothing has happened and the same life continues.

Image:

