

families. For example, reduced parental warmth and increased parental harshness increased conduct problems for young people during the lockdown. This study highlights that policies and services should work to better support such families. Future online psychosocial interventions are needed to empower families and improve parenting practice at home during the lockdown period and in general.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Conduct Disorder; Conduct problems; Behavioural disorders; Covid-19

EPP0680

Mental disorders due to Covid-19 in the Turkish population

B. Mykhaylov^{1*}, O. Kudinova² and E. Kavak¹

¹Private Higher Education Establishment "Kyiv medical university", Psychiatry, Kyiv, Ukraine and ²Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Psychotherapy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic grabs attention to the study and solution of this global problem around the world.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to link the level of anxiety and fear that emerged in Turkey during the epidemic.

Methods: A survey was conducted, which contains 10 questions. 433 people took part, 5- 15 - 18 (1.2%), 168 - 19 - 29 years (38.8%), 202 - 30 - 39 (46.7%), 47 - 40-49 (10, 9%) 11 from 50 years (2.5%).

Results: Men with panic attack criteria - 11.3% (11 people), women - 9.8% (35 people). Symptoms of GTR were found in 31% (25) men and 18% (66) women. 328 participants - university graduates: 29% believe that the information of the Ministry of Health is correct. No significant difference between the percentages of compliance with the criteria for diagnosing panic attacks and anxiety was found depending on educational status. 8.3% of participants, 36 people, were diagnosed with Covid. The share of those who did not have a code, but thought they had, is 42%, and among those who had a code (before the disease) - 72%. There is a direct relationship between the level of education and personal protection against epidemics.

Conclusions: From a community mental health perspective, it is important that all covid-positive patients receive psychiatric support, whether or not they meet the DSM-V and ISD 10 diagnostic criteria.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Mental Disorders; Anxiety

EPP0681

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Acute Confusional Syndrome by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar.

M. Calls¹, A. Llimona González^{2*}, F. Dinamarca², D. García Hernández² and S. Oller Canet²

¹Hospital del Mar, Psiquiatria, Barcelona, Spain and ²Parc de Salut Mar, Instituto De Neuropsiquiatria Y Adicciones (inad), Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a profound worldwide impact on health. Acute Confusional Syndrome (ACS) is the most common neuropsychiatric complication in COVID-19 infection.

Objectives: Describe the characteristics of the admitted patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service for acute confusional syndrome during the COVID 19 pandemic. Sociodemographical and clinical variables were described.

Methods: We conducted an observational, descriptive study. All patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar, between February and April 2020, with ACS diagnosis were included.

Results: We included 62 patients with acute confusional syndrome; 35 were men (56.5%), and mean age was 71.71 years (standard deviation [SD]:11.345). The mean duration of admission stay was 41.19 days [SD: 38.039]. The mean number of consultations carried out was 6.5 [SD: 5.422]. 52.5% of our sample of our sample had confusional symptoms for 8 days. 50 patients presented complications during admission (80.6%), of which 43 patients developed infectious complications (69.4%). 59 patients had a history of chronic diseases (95.2%). 54 patients (88.5%) had potential risk factors associated with acute confusional syndrome including: isolation in 24 (39.3%), active infection in 46 (74.2%), hypoxemia in 25 (40.3%), previous cognitive impairment in 15 (24.6%)

Conclusions: Acute Confusional Syndrome mainly affects people with risk factors such as isolation, active infection and hypoxemia (which in turn are symptoms of Covid-19).

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ACUTE CONFUSIONAL SYNDROME; LIAISON PSYCHIATRY SERVICE; Covid-19

EPP0682

Mental health and associated factors among undergraduate students during Covid-19 pandemic in Chile

S. Ramirez¹, J. Valdés², F. Díaz², F. Solorza², P. Christiansen², G. Lorca² and J. Gaete^{1*}

¹Universidad de los Andes, Faculty Of Education, Santiago, Chile and

²Universidad de los Andes, School Of Medicine, Santiago, Chile

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Very few studies have explored mental health among undergraduate students in Chile, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. International studies have estimated the prevalence of depression at around 28%.

Objectives: i) To determine the prevalence of mental health problems among undergraduate students at a private university in Chile; ii) to explore the associated factors in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, approved by the Ethical Committee of the Universidad de los Andes, Santiago Chile (CEC201984). Undergraduate students completed an online survey between August and September 2020. Mental health was assessed using The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale-21; suicidality, using the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale; insomnia using the Insomnia Severity Index; and several individual, family, and university factors. Variables regarding the Covid-19 were also assessed, such as personal and family history of covid-19 contagion and death of family members due to Covid-19. A multivariate logistic analysis was performed.

Results: 5,037 students responded to the survey. 70.4% were female, mean age, 21 years. 37.1% had depression; 38%, anxiety; 54.6%, stress; 32.6%, insomnia; and 20.5%, suicidal ideation (last month). The most important risk factors were non-medical use of benzodiazepine and fear of contracting Covid-19; the most relevant protective factors were high family functionality and a high sense of university belonging.

Conclusions: This is one of the first studies that has evaluated mental health among undergraduate students in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic in Chile. The findings showed concerning levels of mental health problems.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; Undergraduate students; substance use; Covid-19

EPP0683

Thwarted belongingness as a factor of lower anxiety of being infected and power adherence to recommendations in pandemic in female adolescents

V. Sadovnichaja¹, E. Rasskazova^{2,3} and A. Tkhostov^{1*}

¹Moscow State University, Clinical Psychology, Mokhovaja, Russian Federation; ²Mental Health Research Center, Medical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ³Moscow State University, Clinical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Poor adherence with recommendations during pandemic is wide-spread and increases populational risk of being infected (Smith et al., 2020, Webster et al., 2020, Freeman et al., 2020). Revealing psychological factors of low adherence in adolescents is important for interventions planning. This study tests the role of perceived social support and belongingness in COVID-related anxiety and adherence.

Objectives: The aim was to reveal relationships between COVID-related anxiety, monitoring of information about pandemic, adherence to recommendations and interpersonal needs in female adolescents.

Methods: 183 female adolescents (13-21 years old) filled Anxiety Regarding Pandemic Scale, Information Monitoring and Adherence To COVID-related Recommendations Scales (Tkhostov, Rasskazova, 2020), Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire (Van Orden et al., 2012).

Results: Female adolescents moderately ($m \pm sd = 3.32 \pm 1.40$ of 1-6-point scale) worried about negative consequences of pandemic on

their life and lowly worried about risk of being infected ($m \pm sd = 2.53 \pm 1.15$). Their adherence to recommendations was upper medium ($m \pm sd = 3.42 \pm 1.18$). Neither worries nor adherence were related to age. Perceived burdensomeness was unrelated to COVID-related anxiety and adherence while thwarted belongingness was related to lower anxiety of being infected ($r = -.23$, $p < .01$) and poorer adherence to recommendations ($r = .19$, $p < .05$).

Conclusions: In female adolescents thwarted belongingness is a risk factor of poor adherence to COVID-related recommendations because of lower anxiety of being infected. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-04-60072.

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Keywords: pandemic; Thwarted belongingness; Anxiety

EPP0684

The early Impact of stress related to COVID-19 Pandemic on physicians in Tunisia

N. Sayari*, S. Ellini, C. Wissal, S. Halayem, M. Cheour and R. Damak

Razi Hospital, Ibn Omran Departement, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Contagious disease outbreaks can have major repercussions on medical staff. Doctors in Tunisia were requested to act as the first-line filter in managing active cases during the beginning of COVID19 pandemic.

Objectives: This study aims to assess perceived stress in Tunisian doctors during COVID19 pandemic early stages and to identify factors associated to stress in order to guide prevention strategies.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted through an online survey, from April 18th 2020 to June 6th 2020. A 62-item semi-structured survey was created, consisting of 5 series of questions and scales. Linear regression models were performed to identify the associations between the study variables and the perceived stress score of the participants.

Results: We included 203 physicians in this study. Stress levels were high among Tunisian doctors with a mean perceived stress score (PSS) of 28.6. One hundred fifteen participants (56.3%) scored for high PSS. This study identified vulnerable subgroups too stress. The female gender, working in the capital and working in critical medicine units were risk factors for high PSS. Managing COVID19 patients was not itself correlated to stress, however social isolation, stigma and lack of access to information were correlated to high stress levels.

Conclusions: Several stressors can affect the well-being of doctors during the COVID-19 pandemic, which can lead to adverse psychosocial outcomes. The findings of this study may guide decision-makers to implement early mental health interventions for doctors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Preventative Medicine; pandemic; Stress; Covid-19