

EPP0675

Attitude towards death in family members of adolescents who applied to the crisis care room of a child psychiatric clinic due to suicidal thoughts

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Introduction: The study of ideas about death and the mechanisms of their formation in adolescents with suicidal behavior is an important task for both diagnosis and psychotherapy. The parents' notions of death, and the prohibition on discussing the topic of death in the family, can significantly distort the adolescent's relationship with death.

Objectives: Investigate differences in attitudes towards death in parents and adolescents who apply to the crisis care room of a child psychiatric clinic.

Methods: The study involved 90 adolescents with their parents who applied to the crisis outpatient care system. The following questionnaires were offered: Death Attitude Profile-Revised, Death Anxiety Scale, Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised, Multi-dimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, GAD-7.

Results: Significant differences were found for most of the scales in the samples of adults and adolescents, of particular interest to us were the scales "death avoidance" ($W=317,500, z=3,089, p=0,002$) and "perception of family support" ($W=288,500, z=3,393, p=0,001$). For the group of adolescents, there are higher indicators on the scales of anxiety ($W=61,000, z=-2,546, p=0,011$), anxiety in close relationships ($W=83,000, z=-2,549, p=0,011$), avoidance of close relationships ($W=28,000, z=-3,870, p=0,000$), and death as a means of escape ($W=54,500, z=-3,076, p=0,002$).

Conclusions: In families of adolescents with suicidal behavior, the severity of dysfunctional patterns of building close relationships and the presence of sharply opposite positions in relation to death in children and parents are observed without the possibility of discussing this topic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Attitude towards death; Crisis care; suicidal thoughts

EPP0672

Successful outcomes using Long Acting Buprenorphine (LAB - Buprenorphine) to treat Codeine, Tramadol and other Opioid Analgesia Dependencies (OAD) in Wales during the Pandemic

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Introduction: Long Acting Buprenorphine (LAB) – Buprenorphine (CAM2038) – is a prolonged release treatment for opioid dependence in adults. Its extensive use was funded by Welsh Government during the pandemic in Wales and it has been found to be a significantly better than oral medications in improving quality of life, possibly through providing allostatic craving and anxiety reduction

Objectives: This is a case series of 10 patients who were referred to Community Addiction Services in North and South West Wales with OAD.

Methods: Patients were mainly using Codeine or Tramadol and were referred due to either ongoing illicit use or via primary care services requesting support. As part of the pandemic initiative, they were initiated on Buprenorphine and followed up.

Results: All ten patients successfully started on Buprenorphine without significant issues. As a group, if transferred straight to Buprenorphine, they tended to have fewer significant withdrawal symptoms prior to starting on the Buprenorphine compared to those on Methadone or Heroin. They were treated on the usual range of Buprenorphine doses (1 on 64mg, the others on 96-128mg monthly). They have all stabilised and successfully moved on with their lives on Buprenorphine. One has used the time on Buprenorphine to have psychological input around past traumas and successfully detoxified in the community using Buprenorphine.

Conclusions: Recommendations for services considering OAD - it is a surprisingly effective treatment which is easy to start. It has the scope for being both an effective OAD recovery medication and a potentially simple detoxification strategy for this patient group.

Disclosure: Professor Melichar has provided consultancy work, presentations, training and chaired panel discussions for all the companies in this area in the UK and some outside the UK. Recent work includes Althea (UK), Britannia (UK), Camurus (UK and Global), Martin

Keywords: buprenorphine; buprenorphine; pain; long acting

COVID-19 and Related Topics 07

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The psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on secondary school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia : anxiety disorders

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Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic time, teachers have to adapt to many changes that could potentially make them more vulnerable to psychological distress.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and the factors for anxiety during the COVID-19 epidemic among the high school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, for descriptive and analytical purposes, conducted on google drive in May 2021. We involved 97 junior and secondary school teachers from Sfax, Tunisia, practicing in public high schools. Anxiety was assessed by using Generalized Anxiety Disorder tool (GAD-7).

Results: The average age of the participants was 44.23 years old with a sex-ratio (M/F) of 0.32. Since the advent of COVID-19, 54.2% had presented sleep disturbances while 10.4% had suicidal thoughts. Among all participants, 77.8% were afraid of the virus transmission within the classroom or the school and 81.3% reported regular mask wear at work. The median score on the GAD-7 was 6.5 (Q1=3, Q3=11). Scores' distribution indicated that 68% of the participants had no to mild symptoms of anxiety while 32% had moderate to severe anxiety. Furthermore, the presence of anxiety was associated to the female gender ($p=0.01$), sleep disturbances ($p<0.001$), suicidal thoughts ($p=0.006$), and to the conviction that wearing masks blocks the transmission of voice, information or emotions between teacher and student ($p=0.025$).

Conclusions: During the COVID-19 outbreak, high school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia have high levels of anxiety. This can lead to a decreased effectiveness of their complex work.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Covid-19; secondary school teachers

EPP0677

Psychotropic drug repurposing for COVID-19: a systematic review

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Introduction: Recently, several antidepressants, mood stabilizers, and antipsychotics have been suggested to have favorable effects in the treatment of COVID-19.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to collect evidence from preclinical and clinical studies concerning the scientific evidence for the repurposing of psychotropic drugs in COVID-19 treatment.

Methods: Two independent authors searched PubMed-MEDLINE, Scopus, PsycInfo, Clinical Trial Registration Site US (ClinicalTrials.gov) databases, and reviewed the reference lists of articles for eligible articles published up to May 31st, 2021. All preclinical and clinical studies on the effect of any psychotropic drug on

Sars-CoV-2 or patients with COVID-19 were included. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used for the quality assessment of clinical studies. This systematic review adheres to the PRISMA guidelines.

Results: 22 studies were included in the synthesis: 9 clinical studies, 9 preclinical studies, and 4 computational studies. The use of antidepressants, both SSRI and non-SSRI, was associated with a reduced risk of severe complications of COVID-19. Several antipsychotics showed an increased risk for both Sars-CoV-2 infection and severe complications during COVID-19.

Conclusions: The current evidence supports a potential anti-SARS-CoV-2 role for several antidepressants, while the evidence on mood stabilizers or antipsychotics remains controversial. Drug repurposing proved highly successful in response to the current pandemic and psychotropic medications are widely used in clinical practice with well-known safety and tolerability profiles, showing antiviral, immunomodulatory, and anti-inflammatory properties, being perfect candidates for possible treatment of COVID-19. Further research will deliver optimized and specific therapeutic tools that will increase the preparedness of health systems for possible future epidemics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Antidepressants; Antipsychotics; drug repurposing; Covid-19

EPP0679

The impact of Covid-19 on the well-being of young people with conduct disorder and their families

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly changed family dynamics and parents experience greater psychological distress. Conduct problems in young people have increased by 35%. However, it is not known how Covid-19 associated stresses have affected parenting practice, conduct problems, and comorbidities and what additional support is needed for families at risk.

Objectives: This study uses self-report measures and semi-structured interviews to examine and explore the impact of Covid-19 on the families of young people with conduct problems and comorbid mental health conditions.

Methods: This is a sequential mixed-methods study. Eligible families with children aged between 11-18 years have participated. One-hundred-and-eighty-two families have completed eight online questionnaires and 12 have participated in semi-structured follow-up interviews.

Results: Analyses indicate that parental harshness, warmth, educational background, and employment have a significant impact on Covid-19 exposure and worries, as well as significantly higher scores of conduct disorder symptoms. Interview codes reveal that young peoples' behaviour became more severe during the pandemic, and this was associated with reduced in-person support services, reduced personal space at home, and parents taking on the additional role of educator.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that Covid-19 is a significant risk factor to young people with conduct problems and their