

healthcare workers (HCWs) who were massively mobilized to deal with the crisis.

Objectives: To assess the frequency of anxiety-depressive disorders in HCWs who have contracted the SARS-Cov2 virus.

Methods: Cross-sectional descriptive study interested the HCWs of the Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis having had COVID-19 during the period from September 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020. The psychological impact was studied through the HAD questionnaire (anxiety and depression assessment scale), administered to hospital workers at the time of the medical visit to return to work.

Results: The study population consisted of 531 Hcws. The mean age was 40 years with extremes ranging from 24 to 63 years. A female predominance of 76.6% was noted. The average professional seniority was 10 years [one year-37 years]. Nurses were the main professional category (32.4%). The study population belonged mainly to the departments of gynecology (8.3%), general surgery (7.2%), internal medicine (6.4%), and emergency (5.5%). A pathological history was found in 89.6% of cases, 7.2% of which were psychiatric. Anxiety (total score >10) was noted in 36.5% of patients. On the other hand, a certain depression (total score "depression" >10) was found in 33.3% of HCWs.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic induced a significant psychological impact on the HCWs placed in the first line in the management of this health crisis. As a result, long-term psychological follow-up of healthcare workers is essential in order to preserve health at work in care settings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0368

Socio-professional stigmatization among healthcare workers with COVID-19

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic had deeply altered the social and professional lives of people with SARS-COV2. The anxiety of being contaminated by the virus during the first waves had created avoidance behaviors and established a climate of rejection towards healthcare workers (HW) with COVID.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess stigmatization among healthcare workers with COVID-19

Methods: This is a retrospective cross-sectional study carried out on HWs in a university hospital in Tunis who were affected by COVID-19 and who consulted the occupational medicine department. The study was conducted between March 2021 and June 2021. Data collection was based on pre-established forms. The questionnaire assessing stigmatization was inspired by the questionnaire assessing stigma in AIDS patients

Results: The study included 100 health personnel. The sex ratio (M/W) = 0.29. The average age was 39.22 ± 9.3 with extremes ranging from 24 to 58 years. The average professional seniority was 11.39±9.4. Nurses were the most represented professional category

(26%). The psychiatric history was: Depressive disorder (14%) and anxiety disorder (10%). Eighty HW were infected with SARS-COV2 for the first time. Contamination was intra-hospital in 50% of cases. Eighteen HW had been rejected. Verbal abuse towards HW with COVID was noted in 8% and physical abuse in 11%. Twenty-six HW had lost their friends and 36 of them no longer had as much social activity as before. In the workplace, rejection was noted in 21% cases, 10 health personnel reported a discriminatory orientation for the care of patients with COVID and 19 HW felt useless at work.

Conclusions: Socio-professional stigmatization should help us to understand the vulnerability and psychological impact of this health crisis on health workers. Control and prevention strategies need to be established.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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COVID-19 related Delusional Beliefs: A Case Report

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Introduction: A delusion is a fixed false belief based on an inaccurate interpretation of an external reality despite evidence to the contrary. The diagnosis of a delusional disorder is made when a person has one or more non-bizarre (situations that are not real but also not impossible) delusional thoughts for one month or more that cannot be explained by any other condition. In patients with delusional disorder, delusions(s) do not impact the functionality and the patient's behavior is not overtly bizarre. Although delusional core themes tend to be the same throughout different epochs (i.e., persecution, grandiosity, guilt, religion, hypochondria, love, or jealous), clinicians commonly notice how delusions tend to rapidly incorporate popular hot topical issues. Hence, delusions are dynamic and often represent a combination of psychopathology and external events.

Objectives: The COVID-19 outbreak has affected millions of people globally and it also has a huge psychological impact. The objective of this case report is to outline the possible effect of the COVID-19 pandemic to delusional disorder in patients with healthy person.

Methods: The 40-year-old gentleman, a drum major (field commander), married, living with his wife and daughter (4,5 years old). He's current complaints started when he did not want to have the Covid vaccine in April 2021 and therefore was exposed to mobbing at work. It is understood that the patient had irrevocable ideas about vaccine and PCR testing (radioactive lights were coming out from the PCR rod in a video he watched). For this reason, it is understood during the clinical interview that the patient was exposed to social restrictions at work and in his social life (he could not travel by public transport, plane, bus, and enter social facilities because he did not have a vaccination card or did not have a PCR test). He was admitted to our ward for the purpose of arranging his diagnosis and treatment.