

unvaccinated psychiatric patients found greater than healthy population and the main reason is patient decision not to consent. Loss of information, distrust, inadequate social help are causes of poor decision making and consequent low quality health services

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0335

THE COMPLIANCE OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION TO MEDICATION AND FOLLOW-UP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

M. E. Anagnostaki, I. Anagnostaki* and G. Papaspiropoulou

Internal Medicine Dpt, Psychiatric Hospital of Attika, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1683

Introduction: The current SARS Covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected primary care and health system services provided to chronically ill patients, such as patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Dyslipidemia and Hypertension.

Objectives: The recording of the number of unfulfilled scheduled visits of Psychiatric patients who are monitored in the Pathological Outpatient Clinic of Arterial Hypertension at the Psychiatric Hospital of Attika due to non-attendance, before the pandemic (9/2018 -2/2020) and during its evolution (3/2020-2 /2022).

Methods: The study was done retrospectively and included 1515 patients with a Psychiatric history and concomitant Hypertension who were examined at Outpatient Clinics during the aforementioned time intervals. The rates of missed scheduled visits, as well as discontinuation of treatment without a doctor's indication were compared and the statistical method used was χ^2 with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The percentage of scheduled appointments that did not take place due to patient no-shows during the pre-pandemic period was 22% (550/2500). During the pandemic the non-attendance rate increased to 36% (1132/3145). The increase in the rate of missed appointments was statistically significant with $p < 0.001$. Correspondingly, the difference in recorded discontinuation of treatment was statistically significant, 26% (523/2011) versus 33% 743/2252).

Conclusions: Στην παρούσα μελέτη διαπιστώνεται στατιστικά σημαντική αύξηση της μη προσέλευσης Ψυχιατρικών ασθενών στα Παθολογικά Εξωτερικά Ιατρεία τη περίοδο της πανδημίας. Επίσης το πρόβλημα της μη συμμόρφωσης στη συνιστώμενη αγωγή διογκώθηκε καθώς καταγράφηκε μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό μη συνιστώμενης διακοπής αγωγής για την Αρτηριακή Υπέρταση .

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0336

Comparison of Glycated Hemoglobin Levels in Diabetic Psychiatric Patients, Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic

M. E. Anagnostaki, I. Anagnostaki* and G. Papaspiropoulou

¹Internal Medicine Dpt, Psychiatric Hospital of Attika, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1684

Introduction: The current SARS Covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected primary care and health system services provided to chronically ill patients, such as patients with Diabetes Mellitus

Objectives: The comparison of glycemic regulation as demonstrated by the levels of glycated hemoglobin HbA1c % in Psychiatric patients monitored at the Psychiatric Hospital of Attika before the pandemic (9/2018 -2/2020) and during its progression (3/2020-2/2022)

Methods: The study was done retrospectively and included 543 diabetic patients who were examined in Outpatient Clinics during the aforementioned time intervals. HbA1c % levels were measured in peripheral blood and at least two measurements were averaged for each patient. The statistical method used to compare the mean value of HbA1c % was the paired t-test and the level of significance was $p < 0.05$.

Results: The mean of the mean values of HbA1c % before the pandemic was 7.22% while (sd 6.6-7.9) while during the pandemic period it was 8.56% (sd 7.1-9.9). The t score was calculated as 3.3 with a significance level of $p = 0.0165$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: In the present study, a statistically significant increase in the HbA1c % of the Diabetic patients of the Psychiatric Hospital over the last two years is found, which indicates a worsening of the glycemic control of this particular group of patients. It is worth noting that 24 out of 543 (4.4%) missed a scheduled follow-up visit, while the greater variation in HbA1c % values during the second period indicates the varied way the pandemic affected the behavior of psychiatric patients

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0337

First wave of psychological impact and associated factors in hospitalized COVID-19 patients; cross sectional study in supra tertiary hospital in Thailand

J. Na Bangxang^{1*} and P. Wongkulab²

¹Psychiatry and ²Internal medicine, RAJAVITHI HOSPITAL, Bangkok, Thailand

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1685

Introduction: The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic not only impacted on physical but also mental health of the patients. We investigated the prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety among hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Rajavithi hospital is a supra-tertiary hospital which was the frontline in the first wave and gets referral SARS CoV-2 cases from other parts of Thailand.

Objectives: We investigated the prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety among hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed to evaluate prevalence of depression, anxiety and associated factors among 93 hospitalized COVID-19 patients between 1 July 2020 – 31 March 2021. Depression and anxiety were measured with Thai Hospital Anxiety and Depression (Thai HADS).

Results: Prevalence of depression was 5.4 %, prevalence of anxiety was 2.2 % Depression was associated with age greater than or equal