

dysfunctional grief, as well as no correlation were found between period of time since the loss and dysfunctional grief ($\rho = 0.186$, $p = 0.56$).

Conclusions: Although our study did not find a significant high prevalence of dysfunctional grief giving the small number of participants. More studies and screening must be conducted to identify those at risk of developing dysfunctional grief to prevent the serious individual and general outcomes.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0311

The impact of Covid-19 on the Mental Health of the Portuguese Population

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Introduction: Covid-19 does not only have repercussions on the physical level, representing a new way of life, both individually and in society. The pandemic results in invisible consequences for the population's mental health.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the consequences of Covid-19 on mental health in Portugal with a view to understanding and promoting the well-being and happiness of the Portuguese.

Methods: The study included 105 young people and adults, aged between 18 and 59 years ($M = 21.81$, $SD = 5.34$), with 43.3% males and 52.7% females. A sociodemographic questionnaire was applied to all participants, as well as the Échelle de Mesure des Manifestations du Bien-Être Psychologique (ÈMMBEP; Massé et al., 1998 - Portuguese translation by Monteiro, Tavares & Pereira, 2012) which translates into a response scale 5-point Likert type, with five subscales, including happiness. In addition, a semistructured interview with data collection instruments was administered.

Results: The results obtained demonstrate the negative impact of Covid-19 on the level of well-being, regardless of the participant's gender or age.

Conclusions: The data presented point to the need to sensitize individuals to the risk of the pandemic in terms of mental health, thus increasing society's awareness of the psychological effects of this new global disease. Therefore, coping mechanisms are essential to promote well-being and successfully overcome the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0312

Post-traumatic stress disorder in adolescents during the Covid-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study of 326 cases

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Introduction: Since December 2019, the coronavirus pandemic has led to the deaths of almost 4.37 million people worldwide and 21,905 people in Tunisia. Containment measures, stress due to fear of infection by the virus and death are likely to be traumatic events, particularly in adolescents, and may lead to the development of symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of PTSD in a population of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify the factors associated with it.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional among a representative sample of students enrolled in secondary schools, in the region of Hamma- Gabes. We used a pre-established information sheet comprising 27 questions exploring sociodemographic and family data and specific data relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Arabic version of The Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS) was used to screen for PTSD symptoms.

Results: 326 adolescents were collected which the mean age was 16.6 years (14 to 18 years). The family environment was conflictual in 11.9% of cases. Among the adolescents, 5.5% had a history of somatic pathology. A history of psychiatric pathology was noted in 0.6%, dominated by depression. Personal infection by Covid-19 was noted in 4% of adolescents. A family member was affected in 27.3% of cases. Adolescents were exposed to the death of a close relative in 22.4% of cases. PTSD was diagnosed (according to the CPSS) in 37.4% of cases, with mild severity in 6.5%, moderate in 0.6%, moderately severe in 8%, severe in 5.2% and extremely severe in 17.2%. The analytical study showed that PTSD was correlated with a conflictual family environment ($p = 0.017$), personal infection by COVID ($P = 0.003$), infection of a close relative by COVID ($P < 0.001$) and the death of a close relative by COVID ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: According to our study, the frequency of post-traumatic stress disorder among adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic was high, underlining the need to screen at-risk populations for populations for early intervention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0313

Resilience among Tunisian adolescents during the COVID19 pandemic: about 326 cases

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused psychological distress in all the communities and through all ages. Some people seemed to be less affected and to be resilient because of a dynamic interaction between individual, relational and environmental factors.

Objectives: We aim on this present study to evaluate the resilience and factors associated with it among a representative sample of Tunisian adolescents during the COVID19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted a cross sectional, descriptive and analytic study among Tunisian adolescents enrolled in secondary schools, in

the Hamma region of the city of Gabes during the period extending from 5 March to 26 May 2021. Students were asked to complete a pre-established questionnaire, which contains questions about socio-demographic features, medical history and knowledge about the pandemic of covid-19. The Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM-28) was used to evaluate the global resilience and resources contributing to it. The CYRM-28 contains three resources including individual, relationship with primary caregivers and contextual factors. Higher scores reflect higher levels of factors associated with resilience.

Results: A total of 326 adolescents aged between 14 and 18 years old participated on this study (mean age 16.65 years 1). There were 92 boys and 234 girls. In our sample, 4% of adolescents were infected by the Covid-19. The infection of a family member by this virus was noted in 27.3 % of cases. Adolescents were exposed to the death of a family member by Covid-19 in 22.4% of cases. The Global CYRM28 score was 105 ± 22.39 . We found that adolescents who had lost a family member because of the COVID infection, were less resilient than others (100 vs 107; $p=0.023$). Adolescents with a moderate to low socioeconomic level were less resilient especially with regard to contextual resilience (35, 57 vs 37, 83; $p=0.019$). On the other hand, adolescents keeping means of leisure during this epidemic were significantly more resilient especially in the personal resources ($p=0.024$).

Conclusions: Our findings conclude to some individual, relational and contextual factors that contribute or alters the process of resilience. Recognizing the strengths and capacities of adolescents would allow the development of programs and resources that can help these young people develop resilience skills.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0315

The impact of the 2020 lockdown on the psychological functioning of outpatient psychiatric patients

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Introduction: The coronavirus pandemic has led to sudden changes in the lives of people around the world. The health threat, earthquakes and epidemiological measures caused certain psychological reactions in everyone. Psychiatric patients are particularly vulnerable to stress, so we were interested in how the changes at the beginning of the pandemic affected their psychological functioning. **Objectives:** To check changes in some areas of psychological functioning of outpatient psychiatric patients after the “lockdown” in 2020 and to examine their connection with some sociodemographic and treatment variables.

Methods: Patients of the University Psychiatric Hospital Sveti Ivan filled out a survey questionnaire designed for the purpose of

research, which consisted of sociodemographic data and items examining different areas of psychological functioning, when they arrived for an outpatient check-up.

Results: Variables were formed that examine: changes in unpleasant emotions, lack of support, lack of social interaction, changes in performing daily duties, changes in self-help behaviors and health concerns. Statistical analysis showed a significant increase in all variables, with the largest occurring in lack of social interaction, health concerns, and unpleasant emotions. The predictors of changes in psychological functioning were female gender, younger age in combination with cohabitation with parents, and the number of hospitalizations.

Conclusions: After the “lockdown” in 2020, psychiatric patients report a deterioration in psychological functioning.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0316

Deaths of patients diagnosed with psychotic disorder due to SARS Cov-2 in Avilés, Spain

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Introduction: Psychotic patients are a vulnerable population from a social and health point of view. The SARS Cov-2 pandemic affected millions of people around the world, however, its effects on psychotic patients in Avilés Spain, have not been analyzed.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to determine and compare the mortality of patients with psychosis due to SARS Cov-2 in Avilés, Spain with others regions and countries in the European Union. Determine the influence of social condition and antipsychotic treatment on the condition of these patients.

Methods: This is a descriptive, observational study, in which patients diagnosed with psychosis in the period 2020-2021 who contracted SARS Cov-2 infection in Avilés, Spain, were studied to determine those who died from this cause. The influence of social status and antipsychotic medication, as well as sociodemographic factors (age, sex, marital status) were analyzed and compared with other regions and countries of the European Union.

Results: Despite the high mortality rate in patients with psychosis, during the years of the pandemic SARS Cov-2 played an important role given the vulnerability of these patients.

Conclusions: The negative effects and deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic were at the time a major problem for public health worldwide. This study concluded that the morbidity and mortality of psychotic patients who contracted COVID-19 was lower than the rest of the population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared