

the therapeutic resistance and low adverse effects threshold, a primary psychiatric disorder was excluded. Virological, paraneoplastic and autoimmune genesis of the disorder were also ruled out. More result are expected and more examinations are needed. Postinfectious encephalitis was accepted as the most probable diagnosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

COVID-19 and Related Topics

EPV0287

DEPRESSION AMONG PATIENTS WHO SURVIVED COVID 19 IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Introduction: The current SARS cov 2 virus disease pandemic presents a threatening physical danger as well as its impact on mental health. It seems important to screen any patient who has experienced covid 19 for its psychological impact.

Objectives: Therefore the aim of our study was to highlight the impact of COVID-19 infection on mental health by screening them for depression

Methods: This is a cross-sectional, single-center study, conducted at the Sahloul Emergency Department, over a period of 5 months (January to May 2021). Patients are collected from a database of our emergency department COVID-19 unit. We included patients whose age is greater than or equal to 18 years old; who has been infected with SARS-COV-2 according to the results of the PCR test. All patients lost to follow-up, refusing to participate in this study, having a psychiatric illness or having taken a psychotropic medication before randomization or non-cooperating (unable to respond to the evaluation test) were excluded. A telephone follow-up was done after 30 days from admission to calculate the HAM-ILTON score after a positif HAD D scale.

Results: 200 patients were included. For the 20 patients (10%) with depressive symptomatology (doubtful and certain) according to the HAD D scale, their responses to the Hamilton scale were analysed in order to determine the severity of the depressive symptomatology. Note that 30% of patients had mild to moderate signs of depression and 70% had severe depression. The majority of patients in whom the presence of depressive symptoms was noted had an average age of 40 years; those who presented with severe depression had an average age of 51.3 years with a female majority of 72%. No difference was noted in relation to pathological history, half had been hospitalized for treatment of COVID-19 (57%). Patients with severe depression symptom resolution lasted an average of 14 days.

Conclusions: According to the results of this study, interventions may be carried out to minimize the pandemic's negative psychological consequences.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0288

Assessing anxiety among patients who survived after infection with COVID 19

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Introduction: The actual pandemic of COVID 19 is a very unusual yet real situation we are facing. It has affected people in both physical and psychological way. In fact, in such particular circumstances, so many people experience stress, anxiety and depression. Objective

Objectives: The goal of our study is to emphasize the anxiety among patients who were tested positive with COVID 19, using the HAD scale.

Methods: It is a retrospective study single-center study. Patients are collected from a database of the Sahloul emergency COVID unit. We include patients whose age is greater than or equal to 18 years old who has been infected with SARS-COV-2 according to the results of the PCR test. All patients lost to follow-up, refusing to participate in this study, having a psychiatric illness or having taken a psychotropic medication before randomization or non-cooperating (unable to respond to the evaluation test) were excluded. At 30 days follow up, anxiety was evaluated by HAD scale.

Results: 200 patients were included in this study. In our study, 98 patients had symptoms of anxiety (49%) after one month of their consultation in the emergency room; i.e. 39% have a doubtful symptomatology of anxiety and 10% have a certain symptomatology. Half (51%) of the patients had no signs of anxiety depression. The average age of the patients in whom the presence of definite anxiety symptoms was noted was 56.2 years; 63.7% of these patients were female. No difference was noted in relation to the pathological history. Patients in whom the symptoms of anxiety were certain presented a persistence of clinical signs for 10.7 days in average as opposed to 7.1 days in patients without anxious symptoms (p<0.001).

Conclusions: Anxiety is so common among COVID 19 patients and it has a huge influence on the evolution of their health state. This is why all health workers have to fight against COVID and its effects on both physical and mental health. Highlighting the fact that a psychological assistance is highly recommended in the management of COVID 19 patients in order to improve their prognosis

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0289

The other side of the pandemic: effects of Coronavirus crisis among student's mental health

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