

beds and ventilator capacity. Only 48 out of 132 districts had at least 1 ICU unit. An additional 2,247 bed and 2,756 ventilators (12 months transmission curve) will be needed to accommodate the caseloads due to COVID-19.

**Conclusions:** The capacity for Ugandan healthcare systems to manage to manage the COVID-19 caseloads is minimal. There need to address the sub-national variations in bed surge capacity, ICU units and ventilators within the Ugandan healthcare system.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0310

### Subjective memory disorders and psychological distress in post COVID 19

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**Introduction:** In addition to psychological distress in patients with COVID 19, neurological and neurocognitive manifestations, such as memory impairment, are increasingly reported. Screening for cognitive impairment is therefore crucial.

**Objectives:** Identify cognitive impairment in post COVID19.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from 1 st March 15 th May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID19 unit at Hedi Chaker Hospital Sfax. The psychometric evaluation, done by telephone, was performed using the "Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale" for the screening of anxiety-depressive disorders, the "Impact of Event Scale-Revised" for the screening of post-traumatic stress disorder, the Insomnia Severity Index for the evaluation of sleep, the "The Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire" scale and the Mac Nair questionnaire for the evaluation of subjective memory.

**Results:** The mean age was  $66.62 \pm 13.34$  years. Male patients represented 60.4% of the population. The prevalence of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder was 24.7%, 11% and 13.6% respectively. For the assessment of subjective memory, the mean total score of the PRMQ was  $27.72 \pm 7.71$ , with that of prospective and retrospective memory  $15.41 \pm 4.44$  and  $12.16 \pm 3.73$  respectively. According to the Mac Nair scale, 18.8% of patients had memory impairment (Mac Nair score  $\geq 15$ ). Anxious patients showed more memory impairment. Depressed patients had the most impaired scores for total memory ( $p=0.03$ ) and retrospective memory ( $p=0.022$ ). Patients with post-traumatic stress disorder had more memory impairment ( $p=0.021$ ).

**Conclusions:** Psychological distress is multifactorial in its etiology. The medium and long term management of COVID+ patients must therefore be multidisciplinary.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0311

### Impact of COVID 19 on sleep quality: a study of 154 patients

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**Introduction:** In addition to psychological distress, neurological and neurocognitive manifestations, the COVID19 pandemic and its medium- and long-term consequences combine other risk factors to alter sleep.

**Objectives:** To screen for COVID19 sleep disorders and to identify epidemiological and clinical factors correlated with this disorder in post COVID19 patients.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from the 1st of March to the 15th of May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID unit19 at the Hedi Chaker Hospital in Sfax Tunisia.

The sleep evaluation, made by telephone, was performed using the "Insomnia Severity Index" scale.

**Results:** The mean age was  $66.62 \pm 13.34$  years. Male patients represented 60.4% of the study population.

In our study, the prevalence of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder was 24.7%, 11% and 13.6% respectively.

The mean score of the sleep disorder severity index was 3.94 with extremes of score ranging from zero to 24. Thirty-six patients (23.4%) had insomnia, which was severe in 2.6% of patients.

We found a significant association between gender and sleep disorders. Thus, women were more likely to have insomnia.

A significant association was found between insomnia, anxiety-depressive disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder.

No significant association was found between disease characteristics and sleep disorders.

**Conclusions:** In post COVID, patients suffer from an important sleep disorder. Indeed, the management of these sleep disorders in post Covid-19 is essential to improve the quality of life of these people.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0312

### The social stigma and psychological impact in post COVID 19

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**Introduction:** Coronavirus 2019 (COVID19) is a contagious disease. Infected patients are not only the vectors of the disease but also often the victim of the social stigma attached to it.

**Objectives:** To assess the social stigma perceived by post-COVID19 patients.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from 1st March to 15th May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID19 unit at Hedi Chaker Hospital in Sfax.

The anxiety-depressive disorders were screened using the “Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale”. Post-traumatic stress disorder was assessed using the Impact of Event Scale-Revised.

Perceived stigma due to COVID19 was assessed by items from the psychometric tool: self-reported instrument measuring COVID19-related stigma.

**Results:** The mean age was  $66.62 \pm 13.34$  years. Male patients represented 60.4% of the study population.

In our study, the prevalence of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder was 24.7%, 11% and 13.6% respectively.

In our study, 21.4% of the participants felt discrimination and social stigma, especially from neighbors (18.2%).

Anxiety was statistically correlated with the presence of stigma related to COVID19.

We have a highly significant relationship between depression and stigma. ( $p=0.002$ )

No correlation was found between stigma and post-traumatic stress disorder.

**Conclusions:** In addition to social stigma, people with COVID 19 may perceive themselves as different from normal in terms of physical or mental abilities, leading to a high likelihood of self-stigma and social isolation.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0313

#### The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Domestic Abuse Against Turkish Immigrant Women in Germany

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**Introduction:** The most common but most hidden form of violence against women is domestic violence. One out of every three women in the world is exposed to physical, psychological or sexual violence by her close partner at any time in her life (Ünal and Gülseren, 2020). As a result of the social isolation measures and quarantine regulations brought by the Covid-19 pandemic, reports of domestic violence against women have increased.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to investigate the relationship between psychological violence, psychological maltreatment and depression, anxiety among Turkish immigrant women living in Germany during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** The Profile of Psychological Abuse of Women, Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory, Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) Scale, and The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) were delivered to participants.

**Results:** Our results show that participants who had been exposed to psychological abuse and domestic violence reported to have higher depression and anxiety scores. Furthermore, participants with low income and married to spouses with no formal education or only primary school graduates were reported to have higher

depression, anxiety, domestic abuse and psychological maltreatment scores during the COVID-19 outbreak.

**Conclusions:** Our findings demonstrated that Turkish immigrant women who had experienced psychological abuse and domestic violence by their partners during the pandemic were reported to have higher depression and anxiety.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0314

#### “We weren’t used to seeing our colleagues hospitalized”: A clinical-qualitative study on reports from an intensivist clinical team at a Brazilian university public hospital

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**Introduction:** The care relationships of physicians and nurses with patients with Covid-19 had pointed to a scenario explorable from a psychological point of view due to the peculiarities of this pandemic. How do clinicians feel, when caring for their co-workers, in a context that was not so common to see colleagues occupy the patient’s place? What emotional experiences arise from this reality? The results of the present study sought to point out how to handle this caring relationship, in an exceptional context.

**Objectives:** To interpret emotional meanings reported by physicians and nurses on their experiences of working at COVID-19 intensive care units during the height of the pandemic.

**Methods:** Clinical-qualitative design of Turato. Data collection with semi-directed interviews with open-ended questions in-depth applied to a sample of six professionals, closed by theoretical information saturation according to Fontanella, in a Brazilian university general hospital. Trigger question: “Talk about the psychological meanings of your experience in face of management of patients with COVID-19 at ICU”. Data treatment by the Seven Steps of the Clinical-Qualitative Content Analysis of Faria-Schützer. Theoretical framework from Medical Psychology using Balintian concepts.

**Results:** We raised initially 4 categories. Three categories were presented preliminarily in this congress, version last year. In this opportunity, we show this special category of analysis that emerged during the deepened discussion of the final results: “The feeling of insecurity: from technique to affective dimension”.

**Conclusions:** The care relationships between the health professional and the patient hospitalized in the Covid-19 ICU pointed to peculiar transference and countertransference psychodynamic mechanisms between both. Before the pandemic, the care relationship seemed pragmatic and protocolar. During the pandemic, this relationship seemed “more subjective”, building a strongly emotional dimension, as health professionals also began to care for their colleagues in the profession. The egoic defense mechanisms, such as projective and introjective identification were reported as intense.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared