

EPP0447

Results of a factor analysis of items regarding COVID-19 pandemic-specific workload among medical staff in Germany

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Introduction: Epidemics lead to an increase in occupational stress and psychological strain among medical staff (cf. Mulfinger et al. 2020). However, there are no validated questionnaires to measure stress caused by an epidemic such as Covid-19, instead self-constructed questions are used frequently.

Objectives: The aim was to develop items for the assessment of specific workload in epidemics which can be used to obtain longitudinal data.

Methods: A sample of N=8078 persons working in the health care sector in Germany participated in the VOICE, EviPan online survey addressing the burden of Covid-19 pandemic during the 2nd quarter of 2020. We used 15 self-constructed items to examine whether these items can represent Covid-19 specific topics. A total of N=7549 (24% males) had complete data to run a confirmatory factor analysis using SEM procedure in Stata 14.2.

Results: Five factors were identified a priori: Factor (F) 1: Workload due to Covid-19 pandemic (4 items; Cronbachs' alpha (α) =0.740); F 2: Fear, uncertainty of SarsCoV-2infection (self and others) (3 items; α = 0.741); F 3: Patient safety (3 items; α =0.533; F 4: Perception of protection concepts (2 items; α =0.590); F 5: Dysfunctional coping strategies (3 items; α =0.447). Fit-Indices: $\chi^2(73)= 1373.849$, $p<.001$, CFI=.946, TLI=.923, RMSEA=.0049, SRMR=.037)

Conclusions: We identified 5 factors associated with problems occurring during the Covid-19 pandemic with acceptable to good internal consistency. Most of the constructed items could therefore be used in further surveys to monitor stress, as a basis for recommendations in the area of stress prevention and interventions for medical staff during epidemics.

Keywords: Medical staff; factor analysis; workload; COVID-19

EPP0445

Acceptability of COVID-19 vaccine by paramedics

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Introduction: The year 2020 was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic that killed more than one million people. Scientists around the world are looking for an effective vaccine against this virus.

Objectives: The objective of our study was to assess the acceptability of the COVID-19 vaccine by paramedics.

Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional study including paramedics (nurses, orderlies) from the military hospital of Tunis. Data collection was carried out by a clinical psychologist. We studied the associations between the different characteristics of our population and the decision to accept or refuse vaccination against COVID-19.

Results: A total of 161 paramedics agreed to answer our questionnaire. The average age was 37.73 years. The average number of years worked was 14.95 years. There were 85 women (52.8%) and 76 men (47.2%). The rapid discovery of the vaccine was hoped for by 94.4%. Vaccination was considered a means of collective protection by 84.5%. However, only 52.8% agreed to be vaccinated by the COVID-19 vaccine. The main factors significantly associated with refusal of the COVID-19 vaccine were previous refusal of influenza vaccination ($p = 0.006$).

Conclusions: Apprehension about vaccination does not appear to be sparing the future COVID-19 vaccine. To achieve vaccination coverage that would protect health care workers, several awareness and communication activities must be carried out.

Keywords: Vaccination; Vaccination Refusal; Immunization; coronavirus

EPP0446

Acceptability of prophylactic treatment against COVID-19 by paramedics

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Introduction: The year 2020 was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic that killed more than one million people. Scientists around the world are looking for prophylactic treatment against this virus.

Objectives: The objective of our study was to assess the acceptability of prophylactic treatment against COVID-19 by paramedics.

Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional study including paramedics (nurses, orderlies) from the military hospital of Tunis. Data collection was carried out by a clinical psychologist. We studied the acceptability of prophylactic treatment by paramedics, reasons for refusal and factors that may affect this choice.

Results: A total of 161 paramedics agreed to answer our questionnaire. The average age was 37.73 years. The average number of years worked was 14.95 years. There were 85 women (52.8%) and 76 men (47.2%). Only 59 (36.6%) agreed to take prophylactic treatment for COVID-19. The main reason for refusal was fear of side effects 57 (34.7%). Sufficient hindsight was the main factor that could make them change their decisions. This refusal was definitive for 55 (34.2%) paramedics.

Conclusions: Fear of drug side effects exceeds the fear of COVID.19. An information and communication strategy on the value of prophylactic treatments during a pandemic must be developed.

Keywords: paramedic; therapeutics; coronavirus