Introduction: COVID-19 is a multifaceted disease establishing differences in terms of its occurrence, manner of clinical presentation and disease predilection. While mental health becomes one of the less analyzed aspects, addressing anxiety and depression allows clinicians to provide more patient-centered care in this pandemic era.

Objectives: This study determined the prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms among patients admitted for at least 14 days at COVID wards of East Avenue Medical using the validated Filipino version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-P), and described the socioeconomic, psychosocial, clinical factors affecting its development among COVID-19 patients.

Methods: 232 patients admitted at COVID ward of East Avenue Medical Center for at least 14 days were included in the study. Participants were interviewed using the validated Filipino version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Score (HADS-P) questionnaire. STATA 13.1 was used for data analysis at 95% confidence interval

Results: Anxiety was significantly correlated with hypertension (p= 0.044), diabetes (p= 0.008), employment status (p= 0.038), and with patients who had family members with COVID- 19 (p= 0.033). Depressive symptoms occurred more likely in Chronic Kidney Disease and in COVID-19 suspects. Most participants had a normal HADS-P anxiety (6) and depression (4) median scores. Mild symptoms of anxiety (n=55) and depression (n=30) were noted among participants. The severity of COVID-19 classification was a statistically significant variable for developing anxiety symptoms.

Conclusions: Identifying predictors of developing anxiety and depressive symptoms enables us to develop better strategies in addressing mental health as one of the important aspects of patient management during this pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Depression; Anxiety; HADS; Covid-19

EPV0531

Student mental health during the first two years of the COVID- 19 pandemic

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic have had deleterious effects on mental health of students. Authors suggest that the psychological effects will persist long after COVID-19 has peaked, but we have no data to confirm this.

Objectives: Objective: The objective of this study is to compare clinical issues (concerns, anxiety and depression symptoms) and adjustment (coping strategies) in French university students during different phases of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (during two periods of lockdown and two periods after lockdown)

Methods: Method: Data were collected anonymously at four time-points: during France's first national lockdown (23 April- 8 May 2020; $n_{T1} = 1294$); during the period after lockdown (9-23 June 2020; $n_{T2} = 321$); 1 year after the first lockdown, which was also a lockdown period (23 April- 8 May 2021; $n_{T3} = 2357$); and 1 year after the first unlockdown, which was also a unlockdown period (9-23 June 2021, $n_{T4} = 1174$). The following variables were measured: concerns, coping strategies, anxiety and depressive symptoms.

Results: In 2021, students have significantly higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms than in 2020, and this is even more pronounced during the lockdown periods. For example, 44.1% had probable anxiety symptoms in the 2021 lockdown, compared to 33% in the 2020 lockdown. In the unlockdown periods, the rates are 21.7% in 2020 and 26.4% in 2021.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that university students, known to be a vulnerable population with significant mental health deterioration, have become even more vulnerable with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: coping; mental health; UNIVERSITY; Covid-19

EPV0533

Anxiety symptoms in critically ill COVID-19 survivors and its association with post-discharge health concerns

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Introduction: Evidence suggest that critically ill COVID-19 patients are at higher risk of developing anxiety symptoms, which may be related to or exacerbated by patients concerns regarding their health status and recovery.

Objectives: To assess anxiety symptoms in critically ill COVID-19 survivors, 1-2 months after hospital discharge and to analyze its association with concerns reported by patients regarding their own health status and recovery.

Methods: In the framework of MAPA prospective research, this preliminary study included COVID-19 patients admitted in the Intensive Care Medicine Department (ICMD) of a University Hospital. Patients were excluded if they had an ICMD length of stay (LoS) ≤24h, terminal illness, major auditory impairment or inability to communicate at the evaluation time. Participants were assessed at a scheduled telephone follow-up appointment, with Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7). Additional questions were asked to assess the survivors' post-discharge concerns regarding discrimination against for COVID-19, infection of a family member, re-infection or sequelae related to COVID-19.

Results: Eighty-three patients were included (median age=63 years; 63% male) and 24% had anxiety symptoms. Anxiety scores were higher in survivors who reported being afraid of being discriminated against for COVID-19 (30% vs 10%; p=0.034), being re-infected (100% vs 79%; p=0.032) and having sequelae (94% vs 44%; p<0.001).

Conclusions: These findings revealed that anxiety is common in COVID-19 survivors and is associated with post-discharge patients concerns that may limit patient daily living. This study emphasizes

the importance of psychological assessment and follow-up of the COVID-19 survivors, in order to support these patients recovery.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; Anxiety; Quality-of-life; Critical illness

EPV0535

Quality of sleep in Tunisian patients with Multiple Sclerosis during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic has affected human communities around the world, and there is fear that people with chronic diseases such as Multiple sclerosis(MS) are more vulnerable to negative psychological effects.
Objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess the quality of sleep in patients with (MS) in comparison with healthy controls(HCs), during the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify its associated factors.
Methods: This was a cross-sectional survey study conducted with patients followed at the neurology department of Hbib bourguiba university hospital in sfax(Tunisia), during the month of november2020. Sleep quality was evaluated using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI). The PSQI is a questionnaire assessing participants' sleep quality, sleep duration, and sleep disturbances and their severity during the past month.Participants with a PSQI ≤5 are classified as 'good sleepers'.
Results: Fifty two patients were included in the study. The mean age was 33.69 years(SD=9.21 years)and the sex ratio(F/H)was 4.77. Overall, our patients had higher scores of(PSQI)compared to HC and these différences were statistically significant($p < 0.05$). The mean score of(PSQI)was 11.04(SD=3.003)and 11.53%were classified as 'good sleepers'. Unemployment was related to a poor sleep quality($p=0.0001$). Patients with high EDSS($r=0.7;p=0.0001$), high number of relapses($r=0.58 ;p=0.0001$)were more likely to have sleep disturbance. There was a positive correlation between a poor sleep quality and the duration of disease($r=0.38;p=0.005$).
Conclusions: We identified that during the COVID-19pandemic patients with(MS)had a worse sleep quality. The COVID-19pandemic poses a challenge to psychological resilience. More studies are warranted to better understand the long-term consequences of the pandemic on mental health of vulnerable people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: multiple sclerosis-Quality of sleep-COVID-19 pandemic-patients

EPV0537

Vaccine hesitancy among hospital workers

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Introduction: Vaccine hesitancy is a serious issue and it affects the scientific achievements of health. This phenomenon has begun to be studied more often in health care workers, to find its determining factors.
Objectives: The aim was to determine the percentage of hospital workers who got vaccinated against the infection with SARS-CoV-2.
Methods: Beginning with October 2021, we conducted an online questionnaire in which 57 hospital workers participated. Preliminary results allowed us to assess the rate of vaccine hesitancy among this group.
Results: Out of the 57 hospital workers, the majority were vaccinated (n=45, 78.94%) in comparison to less than a quarter (n=12, 21.05%) that refused vaccination. The group of hospital workers included mostly nurses (n=21, 36.84%). Also, 12 psychologists (21.05%), 11 doctors (19.29%), and 10 students (17.54%) were included. Among the cases that did not accept getting vaccinated against COVID-19, the highest percentage was occupied by nurses (n=9, 15.78%). Moreover, there were only one doctor and one psychologist who did not get vaccinated.
Conclusions: In the current pandemic times, the hesitancy and refusal of vaccination prove to be very challenging. It is important to explore their reasons and to promote health education programs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: vaccine hesitancy; SARS-CoV-2; pandemic; Covid-19

EPV0539

Motivation for COVID-19 vaccination among international students in Russia

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Introduction: After Russia decided to start COVID-19 vaccination of international students who are getting their education on its territory, they received an opportunity to get a single dose of COVID-19 Sputnik Light vaccine. What motives can such international students have for being vaccinated in the situation of uncertainty?
Objectives: Our goal is to define the structure of motivation for COVID-19 vaccination among international students who are getting education at different departments of the university.
Methods: In October 2021, we surveyed 409 international students getting education at Ulianov Chuvash State University in Cheboksary, who agreed to COVID-19 vaccination.
Results: Those who applied for vaccination were mostly 3rd year students (32.03%) and 4th year ones (21.52%). 8 students out of the surveyed (1.96%) had been vaccinated outside Russia, 4 – in Russia (0.98%). 8.56% of the pool had had COVID-19, 57.7% had not, 33.74% could not give a certain answer. Main motives for COVID-19 vaccination were: unwillingness to be ill (57.21%), unwillingness to have any limitations imposed (22.98%), unwillingness, especially of medical students, to have problems in their studies (12.22%),