

The exploration and complementary test were the following:

- Chest CT: Hydropneumothorax, parenchymal infiltrates, alveolar consolidations, left lamellar pneumothorax.
- Head CT, complete analysis, microbiological and cytological studies without relevant resolution.
- Assessment by the Rehabilitation and Neurology service.

Results: This case exposes the existence of a post-COVID syndrome, where the symptoms related to the infection persist, including anxious-depressive symptoms of moderate-severe intensity. The different diagnoses that were considered were the following: Post-COVID syndrome, Adjustment disorder with mixed anxious-depressive symptomatology, Depressive episode.

Conclusions: We consider that in this case and in others that are similar, which are increasingly common in routine clinical practice, the etiopathogenesis of the syndrome is of interest. We found that it is difficult to discern the origin of the symptoms, not being able to differentiate an adaptive difficulty to the infection situation (added to the COVID pandemic context), versus a more organic affectation that improves when receiving pharmacological treatment, as in this case with antidepressants.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0363

To Sleep Perchance to Dream - Not; Nyctophobia From COVID-19 Induced Hyposmia

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Introduction: Fear of sleep (nyctophobia), has been attributed to myriad conditions ranging from benign nocturnal panic attacks and Morvan's syndrome (Ekambaram, 2021). Positional dependent hyposmia as an origin of nyctophobia has not heretofore been described.

Objectives: Increase awareness for correlation between nyctophobia and hyposmia in individuals with COVID-19.

Methods: This 52-year-old woman presented with sudden onset of loss of smell and taste with COVID-19, which returned to 85% of normal. Five months prior to presentation she was reinfected with COVID-19, and her smell and taste dropped to 20-50% of normal which improved. However, her symptoms worsened when she would lie down, to 30% of normal, but would improve with standing, moving and sitting. Even reclining for a short nap caused her sense of smell to drop, requiring her to stand for hours before her sense of smell would return leading to her nyctophobia that forced her to move around all the time. She altered her lifestyle and assiduously avoided lying down. When so overwhelmed by tiredness she would sleep sitting up. Prior to her chemosensory problems she slept well without any fear of lying down or sleeping.

Results: Psychiatric exam: speech: coherent, relevant without circumstantiality, normal pace and volume. Mood: normal. Oriented x 3. Able to remember 7 digits forward and 5 backwards. Able to recall 3/4 objects without reinforcement. Interpretation of similar-

ities: normal. Proverbs: normal. Calculation: normal. Neuropsychiatric testing: Clock Drawing Test: 4/4 (normal). Animal Fluency Test: 22 (normal).

Conclusions: Nyctophobia, fear of positional dependent loss of smell, highlights the importance of smell to narcissistic perception of self. More than just one of senses, olfaction is important for mood regulation, memories and quality of life. Associated with chemosensory dysfunction, this is associated with 96% incidence of DSM-III-R Axis I or II diagnoses, with the most common Axis I diagnosis being generalized anxiety disorder and dysthymia (Hirsch, 1996). This can be understood that the olfactory lobe is anatomically part of limbic system (MacLean, 1973). Smell facilitates socialisation as well as maintaining interrelationships; sexual dysfunctioning is seen in 17% of the population with olfactory loss (Hirsch, 1998). Deposition of memory engrams are facilitated as manifest with olfactory evoked nostalgia seen in 84% of the general population (Hirsch, 1992). Quality of life is reduced in 68% of patients who demonstrate smell loss (Deems, 1991). The importance of smell is thus intrinsic to an individual's wellbeing, and the threat of loss of such sensation with change in position with sleep, was the precipitating event leading to nyctophobia in this subject. Assessing for fear of loss of smell in those with nyctophobia, especially with past COVID-19 infection, allows for increased understanding of etiology and indicates potential treatment approaches.

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EPV0364

Decisional conflict among health care workers regarding the covid 19 vaccine

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Introduction: The introduction of the covid 19 vaccine was a long-awaited event. However, many concerns accompanied this vaccine and the decision to be vaccinated was conflicting, especially among the most vulnerable population at that time, the health care workers.

Objectives: Evaluate the decisional conflict among health care workers concerning the launch of the covid19 vaccination campaign.

Methods: This is a descriptive study conducted by a questionnaire posted on social networks using Google Forms targeting groups of health professionals before the launch of the vaccination campaign in Tunisia from January 16, 2021 to March 6, 2021.

We collected sociodemographic data and the attitudes of health care workers about COVID 19 vaccination. We used SURE score to screen the decisional conflict related to COVID 19 vaccine.

Results: Our study included 168 health care workers represented mainly by medical personnel (81% of the respondents). The average age was 34 ±10 years and sex ratio was 0.22.

Sixty percent (60%) of population were hesitant about the COVID 19 vaccine. Scientific sources were consulted by 61% and non-scientific sources were referred to by 19%. Seven percent (7%) did not use any information source.

The SURE decisional conflict score: the mean was 2.26 ± 1.35. The majority of our population (74.4%) had SURE scores in favour of a