

EPV0329

The association between the well-being and workability among university staff during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on educational systems and the well-being of the university staff. The mental health of university staff can affect their ability to work.

Objectives: Our study aimed to assess the association between the well-being of university staff and their workability during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among university staff in Sfax, Tunisia. We collected data between September and October 2021 using a self-administered questionnaire including socio-professional characteristics, the Work Ability Score (WAS) and the Arabic version of the Mental Health Continuum-Short form.

Results: Our sample was composed of 62 university staff. The respondents' mean age was 51.4±6.7 years and 67.7% were female. The average job tenure was 17.9 ± 8 years. The mean score of WAS was 7.5±1.8. The mean scores of emotional well-being, social well-being and psychological well-being were 8.5±4.2, 12.6±6.1, and 19.9±7.3, respectively. Sixty-one per cent of participants reported languishing to moderate mental health, and 39% % were flourishing. The workability of participants was significantly associated with their well-being (p = 0.04).

Conclusions: Having good mental health improves the worker's ability to work. Taking care of mental health is crucial to guarantee better efficacy at work.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0330

The dermatology life quality index among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a peak of occupational dermatoses associated with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) among healthcare workers (HCWs). The resulting dermatological damage might have an impact on the quality of life.

Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the dermatological life quality of the HCWs due to PPE use.

Methods: The study was conducted in a group of HCWs from Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax, Tunisia. Data were gathered between march and may 2021 using a self-administered questionnaire including socio-professional characteristics, evaluation of skin lesions, evaluation of the infection-prevention practices and the Arabic version of the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI).

Results: Our sample was composed of 190 HCWs. The respondents' mean age was 32.5 ± 6.5 years and 54.7% were female. The average job tenure was 6.6 ± 5.8 years. Doctors represented 22.1 %, nurses 13.6% and cleaning staff 64.3 % of participants. The prevalence of skin lesions due to PPE among HCWs was 51.6%. The mean time of mask use was 15.4 ± 9.1 hours. The daily hand washing frequency was >10 times/day in 85.3 % of participants. The mean DLQI score was 3.3 ± 4.3. According to this index, it was found that these skin lesions had no effect, small effects, moderate effects and very large effects on the lives of 43.9%, 34.7%, 12.2%, and 9.2% of participants, respectively. The DLQI was correlated with hand washing frequency (p = 0.014, r = 0.204) and the time of mask use (p = 0.038, r = 0.172).

Conclusions: Skin lesions among HCWs are frequent during the covid-19 pandemic. These lesions influence the quality of life of the HCWs. This risk gets higher with excessive preventive measures. It is critical to provide training on the prevention of skin lesions associated with PPE wearing and hand hygiene before and during the period of use of preventive measures.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0331

Psychological Response to COVID-19 in Turkish Dialysis Healthcare Providers

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Introduction: COVID-19 has been a stressful experience for healthcare providers (HCP), and created an additional distress on dialysis HCP since patients have greater risk of infection, symptom severity and death.

Objectives: We aimed to investigate the level of psychological difficulties in Turkish dialysis HCP during the early outbreak period.

Methods: Participants filled an online survey including a screening questionnaire, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21) and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Chi-Square, Fisher's exact, Mann- Whitney- U, Kruskal Wallis, Spearman correlation and linear regression analyses were conducted.

Results: Getting infected with COVID-19 and transmitting the disease to their beloveds were the major concerns of HCP. DASS-21 scores were higher in participants who were single and without children, having trouble in finding equipment or worrying about finding equipment in the future, being in contact with COVID-19 (+) people; who increased tobacco and alcohol use, and who declared sleep, appetite, somatic problems. Worries about getting