

which showed significant differences compared to winter of 2020, spring of 2021, summer of 2021 and autumn of 2021 ($p < 0.05$). Also, statistically significant differences between winter of 2019 and summer of 2021 and also between summer of 2019 and summer of 2021 were observed, with the highest rate in the last one. No significant differences were observed in rates of patients with severe mental disorders visited.

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic and the situation of lockdown lead to an overall reduction in the overall consultations to the Emergency Service, being this reduction non-significant in patients with severe mental disorders, such as psychotic disorders. In addition, our study shows a decrease in consultations with suicidal ideation in summer of 2019 and a significant increase in summer of 2021. In contrast, an increased tendency in suicide attempts was not observed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0958

COVID-19-related stress in Italy: a comparison between patients with mental disorders and the general population

M. N. Modesti^{1*}, S. Mimun¹, A. Bruzzese¹, V. Carola², G. Nicolais², C. Lai² and A. Del Casale²

¹Faculty of Medicine and Psychology and ²Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology and Health Studies, Faculty of Medicine and Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Following the surge of the COVID-19 pandemic, some people have been experiencing severe mental health consequences related to pandemic stress, fear of contagion, lockdown, and measures to avoid contagion and virus spread. These aspects contributed to an increase in anxious-depressive symptoms in the general population (Asmundson *et al.* J Anx Dis 2020; 70 102196).

Objectives: The study aims at verifying the hypothesis that Italian patients with a diagnosis of a mental disorder showed more severe depressive, anxiety and stress-related symptoms compared to the general Italian population in the context of the current pandemic.

Methods: Nine hundred sixty-one volunteer subjects (542 females, 415 males; mean age 39.42, SD = 14.5) completed the Covid-Stress-Scale (CSS) (Taylor *et al.* J Anx Dis 2020; 72 102232) and the Depression-Anxiety-Stress Scales-21 (DASS-21) (Bottesi *et al.* Compr Psych 2015; 60 170-81) through a self-report survey. Participants have been assessed for between-group differences through the chi-square test for categorical variables and one-way ANOVA for continuous variables.

Results: One hundred and thirty subjects (13.53% of the whole sample) reported a diagnosis of a mental disorder for which they received medications. Among these subjects, 47.8% reported a diagnosis of anxiety disorder, 29% major depressive disorder, 2.7% bipolar disorder, and 20.4% other mental disorders. Among patients, there was a prevalence of females (chi-square = 15.84; $p < 0.001$), more severe depressive ($F = 34.25$; $p < 0.001$), anxiety ($F = 46.15$; $p < 0.001$), and stress-related symptoms ($F = 39.38$; $p < 0.001$) at the DASS-21 scale. The patient group also showed a tendency to more severe traumatic stress related to the pandemic

($F = 3.64$; $p = 0.057$) at factor IV of the CSS, without significant differences in the other factors of the CSS.

Conclusions: The hypothesis is partially confirmed, considering that patients showed more severe depressive, anxiety and stress-related symptoms and a tendency to more severe pandemic traumatic stress. Nevertheless, in all other pandemic-related symptoms we analyzed (i.e., xenophobia, increase of medical assessments, fear of contagion), there were no differences between the group of patients and the general population. In this sense, in the current scenario in Italy, symptoms directly related to pandemic stress are almost the same in both the general population and patients with mental disorders.

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EPP0959

Assessment of COVID-19 Anxiety Levels and Attitudes to COVID-19 Vaccine Among Pregnant Women in Poland

K. Janik¹, K. Nietupska², G. Iwanowicz-Palus³ and M. Cybulski^{1*}

¹Department of Integrated Medical Care, Medical University of Bialystok, Bialystok; ²Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Independent Public Healthcare Center in Sokolka, Sokolka and ³Department of Development in Midwifery, Medical University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Approximately 15% of all pregnant women experience emotional changes that increase the risk of anxiety and depression, which can in turn adversely affect their health and their developing fetuses. There are literature reports indicating a significantly higher prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms in pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic than before the pandemic; however, their exact prevalence is currently unknown.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to analyse and assess the prevalence of COVID-19 anxiety symptoms and to investigate the attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination among pregnant women in Poland.

Methods: The study included 288 women at different stages of pregnancy as the study group and 307 women of reproductive age (18-49 years) as the control group. A total of 595 women participated in the study. The study used a diagnostic survey method with a web-based questionnaire consisting of the author's survey questionnaire and the following standardised tools: the Scale to Measure the Perception of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccines Acceptance (VAC-COVID-19 SCALE), the Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S), the Drivers of COVID-19 Vaccination Acceptance Scale (DrVac-COVID19S) and the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS).

Results: According to 25% of the study group and 42% of the control group, vaccination was safe and necessary, while 10% of pregnant women and 8% of women of reproductive age believed that the vaccine was dangerous. We found statistically significant differences between the groups for CAS ($p = 0.025$), DrVac-COVID19S ($p = 0.00$) or VAC-COVID-19 ($p = 0.00$). From the results, it can be seen that pregnant women scored significantly lower. Furthermore, both pregnant women and controls showed a high level of vaccine acceptance and positive attitudes towards it. The mean VAC-COVID-19 score was 44.26 in the control group