

the Hamma region of the city of Gabes during the period extending from 5 March to 26 May 2021. Students were asked to complete a pre-established questionnaire, which contains questions about socio-demographic features, medical history and knowledge about the pandemic of COVID-19. The Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM-28) was used to evaluate the global resilience and resources contributing to it. The CYRM-28 contains three resources including individual, relationship with primary caregivers and contextual factors. Higher scores reflect higher levels of factors associated with resilience.

Results: A total of 326 adolescents aged between 14 and 18 years old participated on this study (mean age 16.65 years 1). There were 92 boys and 234 girls. In our sample, 4% of adolescents were infected by the COVID-19. The infection of a family member by this virus was noted in 27.3% of cases. Adolescents were exposed to the death of a family member by COVID-19 in 22.4% of cases. The Global CYRM28 score was 105 ± 22.39 . We found that adolescents who had lost a family member because of the COVID infection, were less resilient than others (100 vs 107; $p=0.023$). Adolescents with a moderate to low socioeconomic level were less resilient especially with regard to contextual resilience (35, 57 vs 37, 83; $p=0.019$). On the other hand, adolescents keeping means of leisure during this epidemic were significantly more resilient especially in the personal resources ($p=0.024$).

Conclusions: Our findings conclude to some individual, relational and contextual factors that contribute or alter the process of resilience. Recognizing the strengths and capacities of adolescents would allow the development of programs and resources that can help these young people develop resilience skills.

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EPV0315

The impact of the 2020 lockdown on the psychological functioning of outpatient psychiatric patients

M. Grah^{1,2,3*}, B. Restek-Petrović^{1,2}, T. Lukačić¹, V. Grošić^{1,2}, Ž. Milovac¹, T. Prga Bajić¹ and N. Mayer¹

¹University Psychiatric Hospital Sveti Ivan, Zagreb; ²Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health, Osijek and ³University of Applied Health Sciences Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The coronavirus pandemic has led to sudden changes in the lives of people around the world. The health threat, earthquakes and epidemiological measures caused certain psychological reactions in everyone. Psychiatric patients are particularly vulnerable to stress, so we were interested in how the changes at the beginning of the pandemic affected their psychological functioning. **Objectives:** To check changes in some areas of psychological functioning of outpatient psychiatric patients after the “lockdown” in 2020 and to examine their connection with some sociodemographic and treatment variables.

Methods: Patients of the University Psychiatric Hospital Sveti Ivan filled out a survey questionnaire designed for the purpose of

research, which consisted of sociodemographic data and items examining different areas of psychological functioning, when they arrived for an outpatient check-up.

Results: Variables were formed that examine: changes in unpleasant emotions, lack of support, lack of social interaction, changes in performing daily duties, changes in self-help behaviors and health concerns. Statistical analysis showed a significant increase in all variables, with the largest occurring in lack of social interaction, health concerns, and unpleasant emotions. The predictors of changes in psychological functioning were female gender, younger age in combination with cohabitation with parents, and the number of hospitalizations.

Conclusions: After the “lockdown” in 2020, psychiatric patients report a deterioration in psychological functioning.

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EPV0316

Deaths of patients diagnosed with psychotic disorder due to SARS Cov-2 in Avilés, Spain

M. A. Reyes Cortina¹, L. Pérez Gómez², L. Iglesias Fernández², R. Fernandez García² and J. J. Martínez Jambrina^{2*}

¹Mental Health, Hospital Universitario San Agustín, Avilés and ²Mental Health, Hospital Universitario San Agustín, Avilés, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Psychotic patients are a vulnerable population from a social and health point of view. The SARS Cov-2 pandemic affected millions of people around the world, however, its effects on psychotic patients in Avilés Spain, have not been analyzed.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to determine and compare the mortality of patients with psychosis due to SARS Cov-2 in Avilés, Spain with other regions and countries in the European Union. Determine the influence of social condition and antipsychotic treatment on the condition of these patients.

Methods: This is a descriptive, observational study, in which patients diagnosed with psychosis in the period 2020-2021 who contracted SARS Cov-2 infection in Avilés, Spain, were studied to determine those who died from this cause. The influence of social status and antipsychotic medication, as well as sociodemographic factors (age, sex, marital status) were analyzed and compared with other regions and countries of the European Union.

Results: Despite the high mortality rate in patients with psychosis, during the years of the pandemic SARS Cov-2 played an important role given the vulnerability of these patients.

Conclusions: The negative effects and deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic were at the time a major problem for public health worldwide. This study concluded that the morbidity and mortality of psychotic patients who contracted COVID-19 was lower than the rest of the population.

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