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Introduction: Excessive alcohol consumption is a known risk factor for various mental health disorders and can exacerbate the already high burden of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health. On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic itself can adversely affect alcohol consumption and thus contribute to alcohol-related problems, including mental health problems.

Objectives: This study was aimed to assess changes in alcohol consumption that may have occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and determine associated factors among population of Russian Federation.

Methods: By distributing a link to take part in an anonymous online survey, changes in volume and frequency of alcohol use, and frequency of heavy episodic drinking (6 or more servings of alcohol at a time) in the first months of COVID-19 pandemic were assessed. 819 respondents from Russia: 321 men and 498 women, submitted their responses during May–July, 2020. Associations between changes in alcohol use were assessed in a univariate analysis with socio-demographic factors, alcohol use over the previous 12 months, stress, individual perceptions of changes in daily and social life and other negative consequences of pandemic. The statistical significance of associations was assessed using the Pearson's χ^2 test.

Results: Individuals with initially higher alcohol consumption increased their alcohol use, while those who drank less, decreased alcohol use even more during pandemic ($p < 0.05$). Severe restrictions of social/everyday life were associated with more frequent alcohol use and in larger volumes ($p < 0.001$). Negative professional/financial consequences of pandemic and stress were associated with increase of typical drinking volume ($p < 0.001$), more frequent alcohol use ($p < 0.001$) and heavy episodic drinking ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic could have increased health inequalities in Russia through changes in alcohol consumption.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Russia; alcohol; Covid-19; alcohol consumption

EPV0395

Emerging Catatonia and Psychosis in Resolving COVID-19 Infection in an Adolescent

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Introduction: COVID-19 infection may lead to encephalopathy and various neurotrophic effects which can result in neuropsychiatric complications. Here, an asymptomatic adolescent female developed acute onset catatonia and psychosis manifesting during the resolution of Covid-19 infection.

Objectives: Discuss differential diagnosis, medical workup, and initial treatment optimization for acute stabilization.

Methods: This 15-year-old female with no previous psychiatric history nor prodromal symptomatology was hospitalized secondary to Covid -19. During the immediate three-month recovery phase following resolution of Covid-19, the patient exhibited gradually increasing anxiety, paranoia, delusions, disorganized behavior, and weight loss leading to re-hospitalization secondary to catatonia. Negative workup included rapid strep test, urinalysis, chest and abdominal x-ray, EEG, and brain MRI. Lumbar puncture revealed elevated WBC of 18 but was unremarkable for NDMA receptor antibodies, CSF HSV, and encephalitis panel. IV steroids, IVIG, and Anakinra were all given without benefit. Inadequate response to olanzapine, clonidine, and lorazepam led to an Index Series of bilateral electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

Results: The provisional diagnosis of psychotic disorder secondary to COVID-19 infection responded robustly regarding sleep, behavior, and affect by session #6, yet positive symptoms of psychosis persist. Ongoing ECT, psychopharmacology, and narrowing of the differential diagnosis continue.

Conclusions: As more COVID-19 cases evolve during the pandemic, potential post-infectious neuropsychiatric complications should be considered as potentially contributory and kept in a thoughtful differential diagnosis. Regardless of ultimate causation, the acute symptom profile responded robustly to an initial Index Series of ECT.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Psychosis; ECT; Catatonia

EPV0396

COVID-19 Pandemic: Another Source of Stress for Medical Students

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has completely changed the experience of higher education with potentially negative consequences for students' wellbeing.

Objectives: To compare medicine/dentistry students' depression/anxiety/stress levels before versus during the pandemic and to analyse the role of COVID-19-related stressors in their psychological distress.