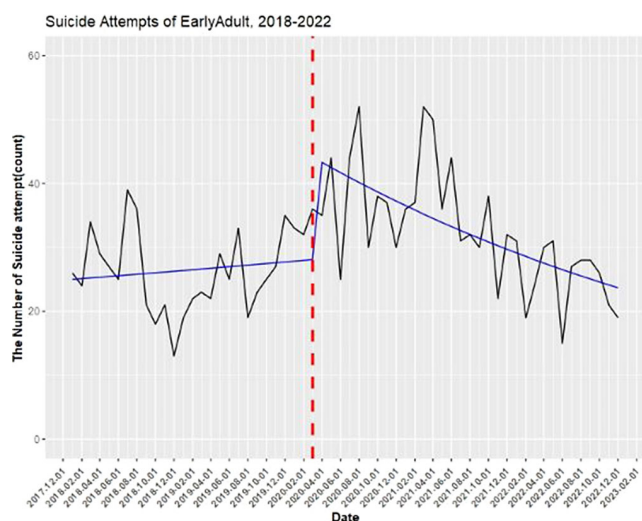


Image 2:



Conclusions: While suicide attempts and visits to the emergency room due to self-harm increased both before and after COVID-19, it is noteworthy that past suicide attempts are the most significant risk factor for future suicide attempts. Therefore, the data on vulnerable groups presented in this study can be instrumental for effective prevention and follow-up management of suicide attempts within the field of community psychiatry.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0393

Perceived vulnerability, fear of covid-19, and psychological distress of military hospital healthcare workers

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Introduction: The healthcare workers of military hospitals are actively involved in the fight against covid-19, as part of the national healthcare systems. Therefore, these health professionals may experience symptoms of psychological distress.

Objectives: The study of sociodemographic characteristics and pandemic-related psychosocial factors that affect the psychological distress of healthcare professionals in a military hospital.

Methods: 134 health professionals participated (- 34.3% doctors, 53% nurses and 12.7% other staff). A cross-sectional study was conducted using the DASS-21, PVDS, and FCV-19S questionnaires. Demographic variables were also collected. The data was analyzed using student's t-test and Mann-Whitney test, analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis test, Pearson's correlation coefficient and Spearman's correlation coefficient, as well as multivariate linear regression.

Results: 21.64%, 17.91%, and 16.42% of the sample showed symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress respectively. A significant

correlation emerged between all three dimensions with perceived infectibility and fear of covid-19. Contact with a possible covid-19 patient, female gender, marriage, underlying diseases, increased working hours were found as stressors. The mean values of perceived infectibility and germs aversion were 3.4 and 4.9, respectively. A significant correlation was found between the two subscales with fear of covid-19 ($p=0.001$ and <0.001 respectively). Participants who had undergone psychotherapy in the past had a higher score of perceived infectibility ($p=0.024$). Women and staff in the pathological sector showed greater aversion to germs ($p=0.040$ and 0.001 respectively). Educational level and working hours were negatively correlated with germs aversion ($p=0.037$ and 0.044 respectively). The mean of fear of covid-19 was 14.5, with 14.2% of the population being above the scale average. Fear of covid-19 showed a positive correlation with female gender, age, family, contact with a possible positive case. It was negatively correlated with the medical staff, the educational level, and the employees in a covid-19 clinic. According to the results of the multivariate linear regression analyses: (i) The increase in educational level was associated with a decrease in the fear for covid-19 score ($p=0.026$); (ii) The increase in perceived infectibility score was associated with an increase in the fear for covid-19 score ($p<0.001$); (iii) The increase in germs aversion score was associated with an increase in fear for covid-19 score ($p=0.014$).

Conclusions: The findings confirm the presence of psychological distress on the healthcare workers of the hospital and its dependence on perceived infectibility and fear of covid-19.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0394

Translation and validation of the Greek versions of the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale, the Obsession with COVID-19 Scale and the Coronavirus Reassurance-Seeking Behaviors Scale

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Introduction: Understanding coronaphobia, or the heightened fear and anxiety related to the COVID-19 pandemic, involves assessing physiological, cognitive, and behavioral measures.

Objectives: We aimed to develop a Greek version of the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), the Obsession with COVID-19 Scale (OCS), and the Coronavirus Reassurance-Seeking Behaviors Scale (CRBS), to identify groups that appear vulnerable to this form of pandemic-related anxiety.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional online study from February to April 2021 in Greek-speaking people living in Cyprus. Participants completed sociodemographic questions and questions related to COVID-19, the CAS, OCS, and the CRBS. All three scales