

**Methods:** A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID19 unit at Hedi Chaker Hospital Sfax.

We used a pre-established form to record sociodemographic, clinical and therapeutic data. The post-traumatic stress disorder was assessed by the "Impact of Event Scale-Revised".

**Results:** The mean age was  $66.62 \pm 13.34$  years with a male predominance of 60.4%. In our sample, 77.9% of the patients had a somatic history, of which hypertension was the most frequent pathology (46.1%). The average length of hospitalization was  $9.5 \text{ days} \pm 6.3$ . The form was considered severe in 27.9 cases.

According to the IES-R scale, twenty-one patients (13.6%) had post-traumatic stress disorder, with a predominance of women (57.1%).

A significant association was found between marital status and post-traumatic stress disorder. Thus, married or widowed patients are more likely to develop PTSD.

In the present study, we did not find statistically significant associations between the clinical characteristics of the disease (severity of the disease, length of hospitalization, functional signs) and post-traumatic stress disorder.

**Conclusions:** Psychological support interventions in surviving patients of COVID 19 is necessary aiming to increase resilience, manage coping strategies and decrease the deleterious impact of the pandemic on mental health.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0165

### Investigating Changes in the Psychological Health Before and During the COVID Pandemic: A Comparison Study among Turkish Immigrants living in Germany

D. E. D. Cindik-Herbrüggen

Psychiatry, Neuro-Psychiatrisches Zentrum Riem, Munich, Germany  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.499

**Introduction:** It was stated in other studies that the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and anger increased among the general German population throughout the pandemic (Beutel et al., 2021; Rossi et al., 2020; Smith et al., 2021). Besides, there has been an increase in mental problems among individuals with psychiatric disorders and the immigrant population in society. Migrants are considered a vulnerable group during the outbreak due to low socio-economic status, job losses, and language difficulties.

**Objectives:** This paper aimed to investigate changes in the psychological health of Turkish immigrants living in Germany during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, sociodemographic differences as a key factor were analysed in this study. Individuals with lower incomes were expected to suffer more from mental health problems.

**Methods:** The participants of this research were mainly first and second-generation Turkish immigrants. They were pre-screened for a previous history of mental disorders and screening was performed with SCL-90-R. Of all 177 participants who completed the questionnaire between October 7, 2019, and February 2020, they were recruited again between August 10, 2020, and December 10, 2020, during the pandemic.

**Results:** According to the findings, a significant difference was found for depression ( $t=-5.36$ ,  $p<.001$ ), anxiety ( $t=-3.01$ ,  $p<.001$ ),

and hostility ( $t=-3.70$ ,  $p<.001$ ) between the mean scores of the participants before and during COVID-19 pandemic. It was found that the increase in depression and anxiety symptoms during the coronavirus pandemic was higher among participants with low-income levels ( $p<.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** The mental health of our study participants worsened during the current COVID-19 pandemic. Turkish immigrants reported having higher depression, anxiety, and hostility scores in comparison with previous test scores conducted before the outbreak. Participants with low income were at the highest risk for COVID-19-related depression and anxiety.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0166

### Dynamic of Covid-19 representations: time, cultural and social factors

E. R. Semenova\*, O. Mitina, E. Pervichko, J. Konyukhovskaya and O. Stepanova

Moscow State University named after 'M. V. Lomonosov', Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.500

**Introduction:** We have already noted in our studies (Pervichko et al., 2020, 2021) that collective representations about Covid-19 disease, based on its totality, the catholicity of its impact on all spheres of people's lives, are socially and culturally conditioned: they have their own specifics in different countries, associated with many social, economic, political factors. Moreover, these perceptions change over time.

**Objectives:** To identify the differences in the Covid-19 representations in residents of different countries and at different stages of the pandemic.

**Methods:** Modified questionnaire of the internal picture of the disease (Broadbent, 2006), consisting of 8 questions about COVID-19 pandemic. All the items were rated using a 0-to-10 response scale. 1-5 items assess cognitive illness representations. Items 6 and 8 assess emotional representations. Item 7 assesses illness comprehensibility.

**Results:** To test of the research hypothesis, we used the data accumulated on our platform since April 2020. We selected sub-samples: Russian respondents who took the survey in April-May 2020 (1st wave) (1), June-September 2020 (decline) (2), October - December 2020 (3) (2nd wave), 1st half of 2021 (4). At the same time as sample 4, respondents from Azerbaijan (5) and Uzbekistan (6) were surveyed. Finally, there was another sample of Uzbekistan respondents surveyed in the 1st half of 2022 (7). Respondents of both sexes and different ages participated in each sample, with a total of 2908 people. The table 1 shows the sample means for all items in all samples.

In all seven samples, women are characterized by responses indicating their greater tension, stress, and psychological fatigue caused by life in a pandemic. In almost all samples, younger respondents demonstrate greater involvement in the disease and its experiences. Perhaps this is due to the fact that social restrictions affected young respondents to a greater extent.

It was shown that with each new wave, the indicators for the 2, 5, 8 grow, and 3, 4, 7 decreases. At the same time, since no one

canceled the pandemic, this year, along with a decrease in indicators for all items corresponding to stress and anxiety, ideas about the possible duration of the pandemic are growing.

**Image:**

Table 1. Samples' Means for all items.

Samples	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NN	1152	415	896	41	229	70	89
1. Consequences	6,25	5,54	6,04	4,37	5,94	4,34	3,45
2. Timeline	5,72	5,79	6,25	5,54	5,98	4,81	5,11
3. Personal control	2,80	2,64	2,55	2,49	3,06	3,20	3,30
4. Treatment control	4,39	4,34	3,70	3,22	4,20	4,49	4,85
5. Identity	2,50	2,40	3,10	1,85	2,65	2,84	2,57
6. Concern	5,23	5,07	5,53	3,93	4,76	3,44	3,30
7. Understanding	6,42	6,26	6,15	6,68	6,73	6,46	6,53
8. Emotional response	5,16	4,65	5,50	4,05	4,97	3,80	3,13

**Conclusions:** We can say that people have adapted to coexist with this disease and are ready for its continued presence in the world. The average indicators of Azerbaijani respondents indicate a more tense attitude towards the pandemic compared to Russia and Uzbekistan. It can be assumed that this is due to longer and more extensive state anti-epidemiological measures in Azerbaijan.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0168

### Positive relationships and academic stressors in the post-pandemic context of covid-19 in adolescents from a school in Córdoba, Colombia.

E. P. Ruiz Gonzalez<sup>1\*</sup>, M. F. Martinez Burgos<sup>1</sup>, V. Contrera Montiel<sup>1</sup>, M. N. Muñoz Argel<sup>1</sup> and J. J. Diaz Muñoz<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana and <sup>2</sup>Fundacion sociedad, ambiente, emprendimiento y ciclos de vida, Montería, Colombia  
 \*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.501

**Introduction:** Berscheid (1999), taken from Lacunza & Contini (2016), indicated that social relations were the foundation of the human condition. From positive psychology, Park et al. (2013) point out good relationships as a factor that contributes to a good psychological life, since they provide emotional and instrumental support in times of stress and challenge, indicating, in turn, normal evolutionary development and the avoidance of psychopathological problems.

**Objectives:** To establish the relationship between positive relationships and the presence of stressors in adolescents.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional, descriptive-correlational study was carried out in 109 (N= 109) adolescents. The SISCO Inventory was used to study academic stress as well as the Ryff Psychological Well-Being Scale.

**Results:** A negative magnitude correlation was found between positive relationships and stressors. ( Table 1).

As a secondary result, 60.6% of the evaluated adolescents presented life purpos as the factor with the highest score in the psychological well-being variable. This points to authors such as Erikson (1988, p. 96), who define adolescence as a space characterized by feelings of creativity, productivity, new ideas, and a period of cognitive and social maturation, which leads to a definitive commitment to life itself. (Graph 1).

**Image:**

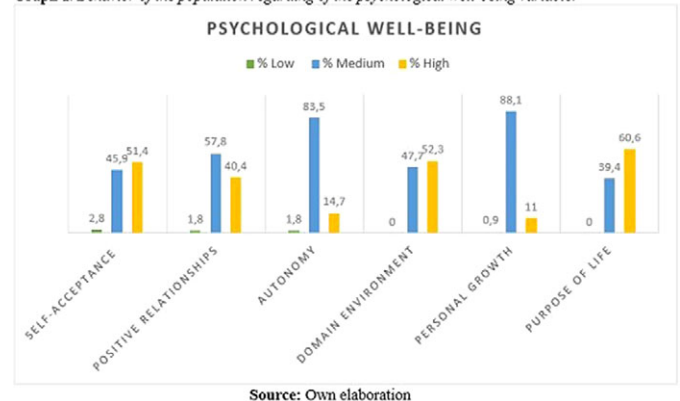
Table 1: Correlation between positive relationships and stressful stimuli

Variable	Stressors (grouped)	
Positive relationships (grouped)	Pearson correlation	-,194*
	Sig. (bilateral)	,043
	N	109

Source: Own elaboration

**Image 2:**

Graph 1. Behavior of the population regarding of the psychological well-being variable.



**Conclusions:** Positive relationships in adolescents decrease the presence of stimuli considered stressors.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0169

### The Effects of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the Clinic of Inpatients in the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Service

E. Karagöz Tanıgör\*, S. Alşen Güney, B. Baykara and C. Özgül  
 Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of Medicine, İzmir, Türkiye  
 \*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.502

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to control the pandemic adversely affected the mental health of children and adolescents; however, studies examining the effects of the pandemic on child and adolescent mental health services are scarce  
**Objectives:** Our study aims to show how this unexpected pandemic affecting all humanity and the accompanying restrictions affect the admissions to the child psychiatry service.

**Methods:** In this study, the diagnoses, the treatments used, and the length of hospital stay of inpatient child and adolescent psychiatry patients were obtained and compared between the normal period and the pandemic period. Patients who received inpatient