

followed by coding of interview transcripts to generate several key themes as they emerged from the primary data.

**Results.** Analysis of the data generated 8 sub-themes, which were then combined to create the 4 main themes;

- The Making of a 'New' Medicine
- Scientism and Spirituality
- Appreciation vs Appropriation
- Beyond Decriminalisation

A theoretical framework which sought to bridge decolonial and social justice approaches was used to understand how participants made links between these two related but distinct concepts. Foucauldian theories of biopower were also explored and integrated into the discussion. Participants assigned wide-ranging meaning to the concept of decoloniality in reference to psychedelic research, though there were calls not to appropriate the term itself and senselessly apply it to any issues of injustice.

**Conclusion.** The study demonstrated the participants' willingness to engage in a discussion which explored some uncomfortable truths regarding psychedelic research. There was a suggestion amongst some participants that the space can never be truly decolonised given the capitalist and neo-colonial manifestations within the current space. Future research should seek to facilitate more critical discussion of the epistemic, material, and geopolitical injustices which exist, and critical indigenous methodologies offer a meaningful way of understanding and undoing the hierarchical power structures currently at play.

## The Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Suicidal Thoughts in the United Kingdom

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**Aims.** Background: The impact of the pandemic and resultant restrictions on suicidal thoughts may vary across populations, geographical areas, between high and low socio-economic groups and vulnerable populations. Aim: To investigate the psychological impact of COVID-19 and resultant restrictions on suicidal thoughts in the United Kingdom.

**Methods.** The study group conducted a cross sectional survey using a questionnaire based on published approaches (Generalised Anxiety Disorder 7, Patient Health Questionnaire 9, Impact of Events Scale-Revised) to understand the psychological impact of COVID-19 and the resultant restrictions on suicidal thoughts. The study was conducted in 3 phases to capture the different phases of the pandemic restrictions:

Phase 1: 1st May 2020 to 31st July 2020

Phase 2: 12th November 2020 to 12th February 2021

Phase 3: 1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021

Inclusion: All individuals above 16 years of age who wanted to participate were eligible.

Analysis strategy: Descriptive analysis and logistic regression is applied in this study.

**Results.** The study recruited 29133 participants in phase 1; 83851 participants in phase 2 and 75204 participants in phase 3. The largest age group of participants was 45–64 years. About two thirds of respondents were female. Majority of participants were of

White British ethnicity. 31% participants in phase 1, 30% in phase 2 and 19% in phase 3 reported suicidal thoughts.

The preliminary regression analysis indicates that younger and male participants reported more suicidal thoughts among other findings which will be reported in the presentation.

Limitations: The non-probability sample design and time limited surveys meant that longitudinal changes were not possible to elicit.

**Conclusion.** There is mixed evidence on whether rates of suicidal thoughts increased during the pandemic. The results of this study will add to the evidence base and influence future pandemic planning and efforts to developing resilience and good mental health in society.

## COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Among Health Care Professionals of Allied Hospitals of Rawalpindi Medical University: A Mediation Analysis

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**Aims.** This research assessed healthcare workers' vaccination practices for influenza, hepatitis, and pneumonia, as well as their desire to get COVID-19 vaccine when accessible, and investigated their 7C psychological antecedents (confidence, complacency, collective responsibility, compliance, calculation, constraints and conspiracy). Stress variables and vaccination intention for COVID-19 were also compared to see whether psychological stress had a meditative impact on the relationship.

**Methods.** An analytical cross-sectional survey was conducted among health care professionals including nurses and doctors of tertiary care hospitals of Rawalpindi. Data were collected from February to April 2021 to get the COVID-19 vaccination when it became available, and looked into their 7C mental forebears (confidence, complacency, collective responsibility, compliance, calculation, constraints and conspiracy). A total of 642 health care professionals voluntarily participated in our research. Demographic Details, questions like pneumonia vaccination, hepatitis vaccination, influenza vaccination and 7C questions were asked. Data were entered and analysed through SPSS 26.0 and Python. Correlation, linear and non linear regression, and mediation analysis were applied.

**Results.** The immunization rates for influenza, hepatitis, and pneumonia vaccines, as well as the percentage of those who received COVID-19 vaccination, were 43.4%, 65.2%, 42.8%, and 39.7%, respectively. Hepatitis vaccination was significantly associated with the 7C model, influenza vaccination with conspiracy, whereas pneumonia was significantly associated with compliance. confidence ( $r = 0.11$ ), complacency ( $r = -0.19$ ), constraints ( $r = -0.20$ ), calculation ( $r = 0.08$ ), collective responsibility ( $r = 0.18$ ), and compliance ( $r = 0.19$ ) were significantly correlated with the COVID-19 Vaccine Intention. Contrary to direct effect, the indirect effect of patient contact frequency ( $\beta = -0.01$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and terrified of contracting virus ( $\beta = -0.05$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) via psychological stress on COVID-19 Vaccination intention were significant depicting full mediation.

**Conclusion.** For herd immunity, the probability for COVID-19 vaccination uptake among healthcare professionals was less than optimal. The 7C structures may help predict immunization against influenza, hepatitis, and pneumonia, but not vaccination against COVID-19.