

peripheral neuropathy symptoms (pins and needles and numbness), dizziness, anosmia, symptoms of depression, anxiety and fatigue. Patients complain of reduced quality of life and impairment on daily functioning. Although the burden of disease is high there is until now very few data available, the etiopathology is still unknown and treatment strategies are not established.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to gather standardized data of patients with long-covid syndrome who suffer from neuropsychiatric symptoms in order to better understand the complexity of this syndrome.

Methods: Patients were referred from the long-covid outpatient unit of the internal medicine department to our specialized outpatient unit, so that the previous infection was confirmed. A standardized psychiatric interview and a thorough neuropsychological assessment was conducted.

Results: We will present preliminary data on psychiatric symptoms, neuropsychology and quality of life with patients with long-covid syndrome.

Conclusions: Potential treatment strategies to improve psychiatric and neurocognitive symptoms as well as improvement of quality of life will be discussed.

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Keywords: Long COVID; psychiatry; Neuropsychology

EPV0515

Suicide presentation and the risk at the time of the mandatory quarantine for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic: medico-legal and forensic aspects

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic is the most important health emergency of the 21st century. Since the high number of infected people and as there is still no specific therapy worldwide, the pandemic has been countered through the application of prevention measures based on social distancing and home isolation. These elements are known risk factors for the development of various psychiatric conditions. From a forensic point of view, these pathologies are related to a high suicide rate.

Objectives: It is no coincidence that during the previous pandemics that have occurred in history there has been a significant increase in suicides. By this work, we therefore want to highlight the psychological consequences of a pandemic and the importance of preventive strategies.

Methods: It is important to focus not only on physical well-being but also on the psychological aspects that the pandemic produces in the daily life of each individual

Results: If the infecting agent causes the death of millions of people around the world, the socio-economic context that is created indirectly determines as many deaths.

Conclusions: Therefore it is necessary to underline how it is advisable to implement preventive measures in order to significantly

reduce deaths from suicide, a problem with an important impact in the social and forensic fields.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; covid 19; emergency

EPV0519

Burnout syndrome in healthcare professionals almost two years after the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has caused major sanitary crisis worldwide. Frontline healthcare workers face many difficulties, such as: direct exposure to patients with high viral load, physical exhaustion, reorganization of workspaces, face the unusually high number of deaths among patients, colleagues or relatives and ethical issues in a tense health system.

Objectives: Provide up-to-date information of Burnout syndrome associated with exposure of healthcare workers to the COVID-19 pandemic, after almost 20 months of the declaration of pandemic by the World Health Organization.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out that included 84 healthcare workers from Spain in October 2021, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about sociodemographic aspects and the Maslach burnout inventory

Results: 62% were doctors and 29% were nurses. 70% work on the front line of Covid-19. 38% report not having been able to enjoy their vacations when they wanted. 8% admit to having had suicidal ideas. Almost 52% admit low personal fulfillment, 38.6% admit a high depersonalization count, and 45% report high emotional exhaustion. Of the total sample, 17 respondents have burnout syndrome.

Conclusions: It is necessary create strategies to promote mental well-being in health professionals exposed to COVID-19 after 20 months of active work. Protecting and identifying health care professionals who could be at high risk for developing a mental health pathology or detecting Burnout syndrome in them should be the priority of public health post pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Healthcare professionals; burnout; mental health; Covid-19

EPV0520

Covid-19: knowledge, risk perception, trust and vaccination readiness among German medical students

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgency for innovative vaccine strategies since the best of vaccines cannot be useful if people do not accept vaccinations. The current situation suggests that vaccinology has been ignored in the medical curriculum and needs more representation in teaching.

Objectives: What, where and how vaccinology is taught during medical studies in Heidelberg and development of an interdisciplinary revised syllabus and practice-oriented teaching methods.

Methods: Curricular mapping of courses on the topic of “vaccination”, defining new learning objectives for designing innovative teaching units in consultation with teachers and students, redevelopment and updating of teaching materials.

Results: In preliminary work, an OSCE has been created by students. Initial findings on the status of teaching on vaccinations and related communication skills in medical schools of Germany with respect to student needs and the national guidelines on learning goals for future physicians are submitted in journal ‘Vaccine’. In collaboration with the elective track Digital Medicine, two tele-OSCEs, an online knowledge quiz on vaccination education and a corresponding evaluation tool will be developed in WS 2021/22. Students will learn how to create modern teaching methods and evaluate them scientifically, using a concrete and relevant topic as an example, and will gain an insight into teaching.

Conclusions: The findings will be integrated into the Heidelberg medical school curriculum (HeiCuMed) on a long-term basis by developing a comprehensive interdisciplinary module ‘Vaccination and Vaccines’, which can either be integrated into various existing courses (e.g. virology, medical Communication, global health, etc) or as a separate elective interprofessional course.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary teaching; medical education; vaccination; Covid-19

EPV0523

Psychiatric Admissions, Referrals, and Suicidal Behavior Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Denmark: A Time-Trend Study

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has affected mental health globally, but the impact on referrals and admissions to mental health services remains understudied.

Objectives: To assess patterns in psychiatric admissions, referrals, and suicidal behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Denmark.

Methods: Utilizing hospital and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) health records covering 46% of the Danish population, we compared psychiatric in-patients, referrals to mental health services and suicidal behavior in years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic to levels during the first lockdown (March 11 – May 17, 2020), inter-lockdown period (May 18 – December 15, 2020), and second lockdown (December 16, 2020 – February 28, 2021) using negative binomial models.

Results: The rate of psychiatric in-patients declined compared to pre-pandemic levels (RR = 0.95, 95% CI = 0.94 – 0.96, p < 0.01). Referrals were not significantly different (RR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.92 – 1.10, p = 0.91) during the pandemic; neither was suicidal behavior among hospital contacts (RR = 1.04, 95% CI = 0.94 – 1.14, p = 0.48)

nor EMS contacts (RR = 1.08, 95% CI = 1.00 – 1.18, p = 0.06). In the age group <18, an increase in the rate of psychiatric in-patients (RR = 1.11, 95% CI = 1.07 – 1.15, p < 0.01) was observed during the pandemic; however, this did not exceed the pre-pandemic, upwards trend in psychiatric hospitalizations in the age group <18 (p = 0.78).

Conclusions: The pandemic was associated with a decrease in psychiatric hospitalizations. No significant change was observed in referrals and suicidal behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Admissions; Referrals; Suicide; Covid-19

EPV0524

Impact of the covid-19 pandemic on Moroccan health workers who were not on the frontline

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Introduction: Since March 2019, successive waves of the COVID-19 pandemic have challenged the mental health of frontline healthcare workers, who have been shown in numerous studies to be at increased risk for characterized psychiatric disorders. However, healthcare professionals who were not directly involved in the care of patients with COVID-19 were often not investigated. In Morocco, the literature dealing with the psychological impact of the pandemic on backline health professionals is still scarce.

Objectives: The purpose of our survey is to assess the stress, anxiety, and depression of health workers who were not on the front lines of care for COVID-19 patients.

Methods: It is a survey developed on googleforms and disseminated via social networks targeting groups of health professionals in Morocco, during June 2020. We used the DASS21 scale (depression, anxiety and stress scale with 21 items). The results were analyzed using the JAMOVI application.

Results: out of 80 participants: 54% are men, 56% are aged between 31 and 40 years old, 38% have been in practice for less than 5 years of exercise, 66% are married, 41% are specialists, 36% are residents and 21% are nurses, 44% work in psychiatric ward. Psychiatric symptoms: 64% have worries, 64% tired, 63% irritability, 59% sadness, 53% insomnia and 51% somatic complaints. 6.3% report substance use. DASS-21: 50% of participants have depression (7.5% mild, 26.25% moderate, 11.25% severe, 5% extremely severe), 48.75% have Anxiety (7.5% mild, 25% moderate, 8.25% severe, 7.5% extremely severe) and 30% report Stress (8.75% mild, 15% moderate, 6.25% severe, 0% extremely severe).

Conclusions: The high level of job stress during the early months of the pandemic exposed health workers who were not on the front line of care for COVID-19 patients to an increased risk of psychological decompensation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Impact of COVID-19; Health worker; Quality of Life; DAS Scale-21