

According to a meta-analysis by Maxime Taquet *et al.* (2021), which assessed neurological and psychiatric outcomes among 236,379 patients diagnosed with COVID-19, 1.7% of participants over 65 years of age were diagnosed with dementia.

In a US online survey of 1,500 people (Sarah Ballou *et al.*, 2020), about half reported difficulty concentrating on any task after experiencing COVID-19.

It was also found that there is a decrease in the speed of reactions and problem-solving (Jeffrey D. Pyne *et al.*, 2021).

There are a number of studies that present the evidence-based efficacy of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors in dementia prevention.

However, in accordance with clinical guidelines for cognitive disorders in the elderly, anti-dementia drugs are not used at the stage of mild to moderate cognitive impairment (Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, 2020).

Objectives: The use of AChE inhibitors in cognitive impairments that do not reach the degree of dementia.

Methods: Research data from open sources.

Results: The development of early cholinergic deficiency correlates with the development of cognitive impairment, while acetylcholine has a pronounced neuroplastic effect and increases the number of neurons (Gabriela Dumitrita Stanciu *et al.*, 2019).

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, a positive effect of rivastigmine was found in patients with mild to moderate cognitive impairment. The study's results show that rivastigmine treatment (3, 6, 9 mg/day) for six months increases brain activity of the hippocampus in the control group by 32.5%. Rivastigmine prevented the clinical progression of symptoms of cognitive impairment and caused activation of some parts of the cerebral cortex (Nagaendran Kandiah *et al.*, 2017).

In a study by Wolfson C. *et al.* (2002), it was found that rivastigmine can slow down the development of cognitive impairment for at least six months in patients with mild to moderate massive cognitive dysfunction. Subjects treated with 1 to 21 mg per day for 7 to 12 weeks got more favorable ADAS-cog scores for the six months after treatment. While those who took the drug in doses of 6 to 12 mg showed a more pronounced positive effect compared to the placebo group.

The Luca Rozzini in 2006 conducted a study based on 59 subjects with mild cognitive impairment. 15 subjects received both neuropsychological examination and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. As a result, the remaining subjects were behind in terms of abstract thinking and behavioral symptoms, in comparison with a combined treatment group.

Conclusions: It is advisable to conduct further studies on the effectiveness of AChE inhibitors to prevent the progression of mild to moderate cognitive impairment and their transition to dementia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0359

Psychosis in a male due to Coronaphobia-, psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic in India

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1705

Introduction: Change in any form is threatening and so is the change due to COVID-19 infection. In the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in India, many have been infected with coronavirus and many have lost their lives. There was a surge of anxiety, depression and suicide. The impact on psychological functioning also has been immense. There has been a surge in anxiety and depression as the major tool typically used to cope with stress, such as social support, couldn't be utilized properly. The fear of acquiring COVID 19 infection (coronaphobia) and using excessive hygiene measures were also on the rise (3,4). The fear has become more pronounced as living with coronavirus with constant precautions has become the new norm

Objectives: We would like to present a case report in which the patient developed psychosis due to fear of acquiring COVID 19 infection

Methods: Case-report

Results: The first patient was a 37 years old male, farmer who has onset of his symptoms during Covid-19 pandemic in India in 2020. He would be restless and fearful all the time and would take necessary precautions and follow all the necessary hygiene protocols. During the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic in India, there were few deaths in his locality. This made him more restless and fearful and he began to believe that he also had acquired covid infection. Despite repeated negative results for SARS-Cov 2, he would deny the results findings. He developed psychotic symptoms during second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. He was managed on antipsychotics with full remission in six months.

Conclusions: A great deal of attention should be paid to the diagnosis, course and treatment of anxiety caused by COVID-19. If left untreated, it could trigger greater problems such as psychosis as in our case

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0360

Pandemic COVID 19 and healthcare professionals: Mental health impact and depression

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1706

Introduction: The SARS-COV2 pandemic represents a problematic and disruption of global health. Repeated exposure to stressful situations leads to increased psychological distress.

Objectives: To determine the psychoaffective impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the mental health of health professionals in Tunisia, assess the intensity of depressive symptoms professionals and determine factors associated with the development of these symptoms.

Methods: This was a multicenter, cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study conducted among health professionals, from May 2nd, 2020 to June 30th, 2020 in Tunisia. The health professionals included were physicians, nurses, dentists, and pharmacists. Using an electronic form << Google Form >>, a questionnaire was drawn up with 32 items. Assessment of depressive symptoms was performed using the PHQ-9 psychometric scale.