

Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic time, teachers have to adapt to many changes that could potentially make them more vulnerable to psychological distress.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and the factors for anxiety during the COVID-19 epidemic among the high school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, for descriptive and analytical purposes, conducted on google drive in May 2021. We involved 97 junior and secondary school teachers from Sfax, Tunisia, practicing in public high schools. Anxiety was assessed by using Generalized Anxiety Disorder tool (GAD-7).

Results: The average age of the participants was 44.23 years old with a sex-ratio (M/F) of 0.32. Since the advent of COVID-19, 54.2% had presented sleep disturbances while 10.4% had suicidal thoughts. Among all participants, 77.8% were afraid of the virus transmission within the classroom or the school and 81.3% reported regular mask wear at work. The median score on the GAD-7 was 6.5 (Q1=3, Q3=11). Scores' distribution indicated that 68% of the participants had no to mild symptoms of anxiety while 32% had moderate to severe anxiety. Furthermore, the presence of anxiety was associated to the female gender ($p=0.01$), sleep disturbances ($p<0.001$), suicidal thoughts ($p=0.006$), and to the conviction that wearing masks blocks the transmission of voice, information or emotions between teacher and student ($p=0.025$).

Conclusions: During the COVID-19 outbreak, high school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia have high levels of anxiety. This can lead to a decreased effectiveness of their complex work.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Covid-19; secondary school teachers

EPP0677

Psychotropic drug repurposing for COVID-19: a systematic review

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Introduction: Recently, several antidepressants, mood stabilizers, and antipsychotics have been suggested to have favorable effects in the treatment of COVID-19.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to collect evidence from preclinical and clinical studies concerning the scientific evidence for the repurposing of psychotropic drugs in COVID-19 treatment.

Methods: Two independent authors searched PubMed-MEDLINE, Scopus, PsycInfo, Clinical Trial Registration Site US (ClinicalTrials.gov) databases, and reviewed the reference lists of articles for eligible articles published up to May 31st, 2021. All preclinical and clinical studies on the effect of any psychotropic drug on

Sars-CoV-2 or patients with COVID-19 were included. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used for the quality assessment of clinical studies. This systematic review adheres to the PRISMA guidelines.

Results: 22 studies were included in the synthesis: 9 clinical studies, 9 preclinical studies, and 4 computational studies. The use of antidepressants, both SSRI and non-SSRI, was associated with a reduced risk of severe complications of COVID-19. Several antipsychotics showed an increased risk for both Sars-CoV-2 infection and severe complications during COVID-19.

Conclusions: The current evidence supports a potential anti-SARS-CoV-2 role for several antidepressants, while the evidence on mood stabilizers or antipsychotics remains controversial. Drug repurposing proved highly successful in response to the current pandemic and psychotropic medications are widely used in clinical practice with well-known safety and tolerability profiles, showing antiviral, immunomodulatory, and anti-inflammatory properties, being perfect candidates for possible treatment of COVID-19. Further research will deliver optimized and specific therapeutic tools that will increase the preparedness of health systems for possible future epidemics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Antidepressants; Antipsychotics; drug repurposing; Covid-19

EPP0679

The impact of Covid-19 on the well-being of young people with conduct disorder and their families

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly changed family dynamics and parents experience greater psychological distress. Conduct problems in young people have increased by 35%. However, it is not known how Covid-19 associated stresses have affected parenting practice, conduct problems, and comorbidities and what additional support is needed for families at risk.

Objectives: This study uses self-report measures and semi-structured interviews to examine and explore the impact of Covid-19 on the families of young people with conduct problems and comorbid mental health conditions.

Methods: This is a sequential mixed-methods study. Eligible families with children aged between 11-18 years have participated. One-hundred-and-eighty-two families have completed eight online questionnaires and 12 have participated in semi-structured follow-up interviews.

Results: Analyses indicate that parental harshness, warmth, educational background, and employment have a significant impact on Covid-19 exposure and worries, as well as significantly higher scores of conduct disorder symptoms. Interview codes reveal that young peoples' behaviour became more severe during the pandemic, and this was associated with reduced in-person support services, reduced personal space at home, and parents taking on the additional role of educator.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that Covid-19 is a significant risk factor to young people with conduct problems and their

families. For example, reduced parental warmth and increased parental harshness increased conduct problems for young people during the lockdown. This study highlights that policies and services should work to better support such families. Future online psychosocial interventions are needed to empower families and improve parenting practice at home during the lockdown period and in general.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Conduct Disorder; Conduct problems; Behavioural disorders; Covid-19

EPP0680

Mental disorders due to Covid-19 in the Turkish population

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic grabs attention to the study and solution of this global problem around the world.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to link the level of anxiety and fear that emerged in Turkey during the epidemic.

Methods: A survey was conducted, which contains 10 questions. 433 people took part, 5- 15 - 18 (1.2%), 168 - 19 - 29 years (38.8%), 202 - 30 - 39 (46.7%), 47 - 40-49 (10, 9%) 11 from 50 years (2.5%).

Results: Men with panic attack criteria - 11.3% (11 people), women - 9.8% (35 people). Symptoms of GTR were found in 31% (25) men and 18% (66) women. 328 participants - university graduates: 29% believe that the information of the Ministry of Health is correct. No significant difference between the percentages of compliance with the criteria for diagnosing panic attacks and anxiety was found depending on educational status. 8.3% of participants, 36 people, were diagnosed with Covid. The share of those who did not have a code, but thought they had, is 42%, and among those who had a code (before the disease) - 72%. There is a direct relationship between the level of education and personal protection against epidemics.

Conclusions: From a community mental health perspective, it is important that all covid-positive patients receive psychiatric support, whether or not they meet the DSM-V and ISD 10 diagnostic criteria.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Mental Disorders; Anxiety

EPP0681

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Acute Confusional Syndrome by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar.

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Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a profound worldwide impact on health. Acute Confusional Syndrome (ACS) is the most common neuropsychiatric complication in COVID-19 infection.

Objectives: Describe the characteristics of the admitted patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service for acute confusional syndrome during the COVID 19 pandemic. Sociodemographical and clinical variables were described.

Methods: We conducted an observational, descriptive study. All patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar, between February and April 2020, with ACS diagnosis were included.

Results: We included 62 patients with acute confusional syndrome; 35 were men (56.5%), and mean age was 71.71 years (standard deviation [SD]:11.345). The mean duration of admission stay was 41.19 days [SD: 38.039]. The mean number of consultations carried out was 6.5 [SD: 5.422]. 52.5% of our sample of our sample had confusional symptoms for 8 days. 50 patients presented complications during admission (80.6%), of which 43 patients developed infectious complications (69.4%). 59 patients had a history of chronic diseases (95.2%). 54 patients (88.5%) had potential risk factors associated with acute confusional syndrome including: isolation in 24 (39.3%), active infection in 46 (74.2%), hypoxemia in 25 (40.3%), previous cognitive impairment in 15 (24.6%)

Conclusions: Acute Confusional Syndrome mainly affects people with risk factors such as isolation, active infection and hypoxemia (which in turn are symptoms of Covid-19).

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ACUTE CONFUSIONAL SYNDROME; LIAISON PSYCHIATRY SERVICE; Covid-19

EPP0682

Mental health and associated factors among undergraduate students during Covid-19 pandemic in Chile

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Introduction: Very few studies have explored mental health among undergraduate students in Chile, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. International studies have estimated the prevalence of depression at around 28%.

Objectives: i) To determine the prevalence of mental health problems among undergraduate students at a private university in Chile; ii) to explore the associated factors in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic.