

EPV1681

Incidence and risk factors of cognitive disorders after urologic endoscopic surgery

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2252

Introduction: Postoperative cognitive disorders are an emerging public health problem because of its related socio-economic impact.: Postoperative cognitive disorders are an emerging public health problem because of its related socio-economic impact.

Objectives: To determine the incidence and risk factors of cognitive disorders after endoscopic resection in urology.

Methods: This is an observational, descriptive and analytical study carried out in the urology department of Sahloul University Hospital during a 3 month period, and enrolling patients scheduled for endoscopic resections. Collected data included socio-demographic characteristics and parameters related to the operative management. Cognitive disorders were assessed by the MOCA Test one day before the intervention, then, during the first postoperative day. Patients developing TURP syndrome were excluded.

Results: During the study period, 104 patients were enrolled with a mean age of 67.76 years. The sex ratio was 33.6. Main interventions were transurethral resection of bladder tumor and transurethral resection of the prostate. The incidence of cognitive disorders was 45.2% after endoscopic resection. Main Risk factors in multivariate analysis were age ($p < 0.03$), low educational level ($p < 0.001$), sedentary ($p < 0.001$), smoking ($p = 0.029$), an age gap with spouse > 10 years ($p < 0.001$), high blood pressure ($p < 0.001$), myocardial infarction ($p = 0.005$); chronic bronchitis ($p = 0.002$), sleep disorders ($p < 0.001$), preoperative concentration disturbances ($p = 0.005$), poor quality of patient information ($p < 0.05$), and the type of anesthesia ($p = 0.012$).

Conclusions: The incidence of cognitive disorders after urologic endoscopic surgery is considerable. Patients with risk factors require preventive measures, regular screening and optimal management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: -Endoscopic resection; MoCA; Cognitive disorders; Postoperative period

EPV1682

The impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the risk of social stigma

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2253

Introduction: Social stigma indicates a process of negative connotation of a person which results in discrimination. The victim of

stigma experiences a condition of social exclusion that negatively affects his relationships. The COVID-19 pandemic has spread the fear of being "contaminated", which has led to the discrimination of a part of population.

Objectives: The purpose of this work is to analyze which people have suffered from stigma due to the COVID-19 pandemic by examining the negative effects on their health during this period.

Methods: A literature review of peer-reviewed articles was performed on Pubmed NCBI database by inserting the keywords: *stigma and COVID-19* in the period 2020-2021.

Results: The data showed that the categories most at risk were positive patients and their families; healthcare workers in COVID-19 wards; Asian people. Discrimination has included avoidance attitudes, physical or verbal abuse, hypersurveillance in public places. Negative effects on victims included anxiety, depression, feelings of rejection and shame, self-harm and suicide. COVID-19 patients attempted to hide the disease by avoiding access to hospital; health personnel developed risk of burnout; Asian restaurants experienced a drop in reservations, even after quarantine period.

Conclusions: Social stigma is a public health problem and greater efforts are mandatory to reduce it including correct information, with the help of social and mass media; social interventions aimed at generating empathy; avoiding the use of negative language focused on stereotypes that could generate fear or discrimination. Such interventions are crucial to reduce discrimination in such a fragile period as COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: discrimination; stigma; Covid-19

EPV1683

A Review Of Effective Interventions To Improve Emotional Risk Factors Of Anxiety, Stress, Depression In Infertile And Infertile Patients Undergoing Treatment With Assisted Reproductive Techniques

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2254

Introduction: Infertility is a major problem in life and affects the lives of infertile couples in every way

Objectives: Infertility is associated with several negative reactions and emotional problems. Review of effective interventions for improving emotional risk factors In infertile and infertile patients undergoing treatment

Methods: A comprehensive narrative review of the studies was conducted. Databases such as Web of Science, Science Direct, Cochrane Library, Scopus, PubMed/Medline, Clinical Key, and MAGIRAN were retrieved from May 10 to August 8, 2021, with no time limit. After reviewing the abstract and the full text of the articles, 32 articles were selected for writing. The methodological quality of the article was assessed based on the Cochrane Risk of Bias

Results: Interventions were divided into two subgroups of mind-body, and web-based CBT. Mind-body interventions generally show the anxiety, stress and depression reduction and Possible improvement in pregnancy rate, but most of these programs