

important strategy against infection, disease, transmission and reinfection.

Objectives: The aim of our research was to compare the attitudes of different subcategories of people with mental disorders towards vaccination and to discover potential factors that could participate in the decision-making process.

Methods: The research was conducted in the outpatients population, from January to March 2022, in Special Hospital for Psychiatric Disease Kovin, Serbia. All patients included in the research signed a voluntary consent to participate in the research. The data was collected from a self-assessment questionnaire, consisted of 4 segments: sociodemographic characteristics, a set of questions related to the COVID pandemic, history of influenza vaccination and attitudes towards vaccination.

Results: The questionnaire included 147 people, 50 of whom were the control group of health professionals employed in SBPB "Kovin", while in the subgroup of 97 respondents there were 49 people with a diagnosis of one of the non-psychotic disorders and 48 people with a diagnosis of one of the psychotic disorders. In the total population examined, the percentage of vaccinated was 53.97. In the population of persons with mental disorders, this percentage was lower compared to the control group. The results indicated that there is no statistically significant difference in attitudes towards vaccination in relation to the level of education. People who have been vaccinated are also people who would accept vaccination if another pandemic were to occur. In the unvaccinated subgroup, the greatest concern is vaccine safety. This group of respondents did not significantly differ from the vaccinated when it comes to fear of COVID 19 infection and concern about possible illness of family members.

Conclusions: The research showed that slightly more than half of the examined population of persons with mental disorders who use the services of the psychiatric dispensary SBPB "Kovin" were vaccinated.

There is no statistically significant difference in the vaccination status against COVID 19 infection in the subcategories of persons with non-psychotic and psychotic symptoms. In the unvaccinated category, concerns about vaccine safety are a significant cause of vaccine refusal. Such preliminary results indicate the need to raise awareness and provide contoured, timely information and education regarding the pandemic of persons with mental disorders. Promotion of mental health and finding appropriate strategies in the provision of services to persons with mental disorders is one of the key tasks of the psychiatric service.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0975

Prospective Study of Prolonged Grief Disorder in Relatives of COVID-19 Deceased

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic along with its social restrictions changed our burial practices and the way we bury our dead. In

consequence, it affected people's experiences and traditions which could lead to severe, persistent, or disabling grief.

Thereby, it is relevant to understand how someone may be more susceptible to developing pathological grief and what can we do to prevent it.

Objectives: To assess the risk of Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD) in family members of patients who died from COVID-19 infection and identify possible risk factors.

Methods: Prospectively, we performed follow-up interviews conducted with family members of all patients who died from COVID-19 infection in 2020 at our hospital. The sample was characterized, and clinical follow-up was performed for at least 6 months after the date of death. By that time, the PG-13 scale was applied.

Results: A total of 269 individuals who had some type of relationship with patients who died from COVID-19 were included, with 68% being female with a mean age of 53.7 years.

After clinical follow-up, 10.8% of the patients met the diagnostic criteria for PGD.

Regarding the degree of kinship, the only predictor of PGD was "spouse" (OR 11,236, [4,762; 26,316]; $p < 0,001$). A closer and more regular interaction with the deceased was also associated with an increase in PDG (OR 5.682, [1.314; 24.390] $p = 0.009$).

Feelings of denial and guilt by the time of death notification were also risk predictors for PGD (OR 2,412, [1,091; 5,332] $p = 0,026$) and OR 2,888, [1,244; 6,703] $p = 0,011$, respectively).

The impossibility of being present at the funeral was associated with a risk of about 3 times higher of developing PGD (OR 3,817 [1,727; 8,403] $p < 0,001$).

Older age ($p < 0,001$) and lower educational qualification ($p = 0,003$) were also presented as risk factors.

Other characteristics including gender, marital status, previous suicide attempts, psychiatric or consumption history, previous significant bereavement or the social and family support of the person contacted were not predictors of PGD.

Conclusions: The present prospective study made it possible to reinforce and support the way in which the COVID-19 pandemic, associated with significant social modifications, changed the way people experience grief.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0976

Biomarker Variability, Severity of CORADS and Impact of Psychotropic Medications on Course and Outcome of Neuropsychiatric Sequelae of COVID-19 ICU Patients: A Preliminary Observation from South India

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Introduction: There is growing evidence of neuropsychiatric presentations in patients of COVID-19, but literature is scarce on

laboratory, clinical and radiological markers as well as impact of psychotropic medications during the course of hospitalization in critically ill patients.

Objectives: The primary outcome measure was variability of clinical biomarkers and CORADS scores with severity of COVID-19 infections and the impact of psychotropic medications like risperidone and aripiprazole.

Methods: We screened 430 ICU patients admitted to our tertiary care hospitals, out of whom 67 were diagnosed positively with definitive neuropsychiatric sequelae and receive psychotropic interventions during their hospital stay. We compared their D-dimer levels, C-reactive proteins, serum ferritin levels, serum procalcitonin and Vitamin D levels and further analyzed CORADS severity score with psychiatric severity and outcome.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 42.38 years, majority (44.8%) of them belonged to 21-34 years with slight (52.2%) male preponderance and none of them were more than 60 years. We observed a 43.3% were having organic mood disorder and 37.3% of individual had significant history of alcohol dependence while hypertension and diabetes mellitus were noted in 34.3% and 29.9% respectively. Only D-dimer levels were found to be significant and positively associated with outcome of psychiatric disorders ($p < 0.05$), accounting for 41% of covariance on linear regression analysis.

Conclusions: Our study has found significant association of elevated levels of D-dimer variability but not the other laboratory biomarkers among various neuropsychiatric comorbid sequelae in ICU admitted COVID 19 patients. This particular observation might have potential for serum D-dimer levels to be possibly used as an early biomarker to screen or suspect for comorbid neuropsychiatric presentations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0977

Studying medicine from home: an cross-sectional study on the impact of online education in Romanian medical students

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Introduction: Despite the literature regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on education, there is little research that specifically targets medical students and their relationship with online courses in regards to engagement and feelings of inadequacy.

Objectives: This cross-sectional study aims to explore such questions by evaluating a small (N=169) sample of Romanian medical students and applying self-reporting questionnaires in order to quantify subjective levels of burnout and imposter phenomenon

Methods: Responders filled an online survey with question regarding miscellaneous socio-demographic factors, along with the Academic Burnout Scale (ABS), Clarence Imposter Phenomenon Scale (CIPS) and Ohio Resilience Scale (ORS). Results were collected and analysed for subsequent correlations.

Results: Predictably, respondents already in favour with online courses showed less signs of burnout and higher levels of resilience.

While higher-year students preferred online courses, particularly final year students, it was lower-year students who showed higher level of resilience and lower burnout and imposter phenomenon levels, possibly suggesting a more profound impact of online education on students in clinical rotations, as opposed to pre-clinical ones. No statistically significant correlations were found between socio-demographic factors and the self-reported ratings, showing that feelings of burnout and imposter phenomenon were equally distributed among genders.

Conclusions: The results of this study present a snapshot into the opinions of future Romanian medical professionals on their own education and, in spite of its methodological limitations, can function as a starting point for deeper and more exhaustive inquiry regarding medical education during COVID-19 times.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0978

Change in urgent psychiatric consultations during the first lockdown in Venezia: a multicenter, retrospective study

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the mental health of the global population (Dragiotti *et al.* J Med Virol 2022;94 (5):1935-49). The first lockdown brought the hardest and most sudden impact on work, educational, social, and recreational activities. Moreover, the fruition of mental health services was restricted, and non-urgent appointments were delayed or converted into telepsychiatry. Thus, it was reasonable to hypothesize different trends of urgent consultations regarding mental health.

Objectives: To detect quantitative and qualitative changes in patients presenting to our Emergency Departments (ED) during the early phase of the pandemic compared to the previous year.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective, multicenter study in Venezia (historical center, mainland) through systematically reviewing the psychiatric consultations in our ED, during the first 16 weeks since 8-Mar-2020 and the same period of 2019. The protocol was approved by the local Ethics Committee as UPSI-19 (Urgent PSychiatric consultations In COVID-19). The statistical analysis was conducted with the software R; Interval Risk Ratio (IRR) with 95% CI was calculated for absolute frequency, primary diagnosis, leading symptoms, and outcomes of these consultations.

Results: In the early phase of the pandemic, in our ED we assisted to a significant decrease in psychiatric consultations: 372 vs 441, IRR=0.84(0.73-0.96). Data revealed a reduction of referral for suicidal behavior (IRR=0.52(0.33-0.80)) and anxiety symptoms (IRR=0.60(0.42-0.87)). Primary diagnoses of patients were not different between the two periods explored. There was a slight increase in admissions (150 vs 121), and a significant decrease in less severe clinical pictures.

Conclusions: In the timeframe considered, we assisted to a significant decrease in referrals from the ED, possibly related both to