

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among healthcare workers at the different health structures located in Kairouan-Tunisia from October to December 2020 within the framework of a crisis unit set up by the Ministry of Health. Through phone interviews, demographic and clinical data were collected at first, then psychological impact was evaluated using hospital anxiety and depression scale (HAD).

Results: 68 healthcare workers (47 females) with covid-19 were included in this study with an average age of 44.12 years: 38 nurses, 21 hospital employees and 9 doctors working at the Ibn Jazzar hospital (47%), the Aghlabite hospital (20%) and the dispensaries of Kairouan (33%). Among them, 8 had a depression score >10 and 20 had an anxiety score >10. Moreover, 90% feared contaminating their loved ones and 43% reported sleep disturbance and irritability during the containment period. The most important causes reported were the non-availability of means of protection (41,2%) and the increase in workload (64,7%).

Conclusions: The prevention of the negative psychological impact of COVID-19 on the affected health professionals is essential to preserve their well-being and to ensure the continuity of care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Anxiety; Depression; Healthcare professionals

EPV0384

The Evaluation of the Comparison Between pre- and post Pandemic Era Regarding Emergency Psychiatric Consultations

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Introduction: COVID-19 had direct and indirect impacts on both mental health and healthcare systems. Evaluating urgent psychiatric consultations may be useful to determine the effects of COVID-19 pandemic since it reflects the condition of psychiatric patients and healthcare systems

Objectives: This study aims to determine the quantitative or qualitative changes in emergency psychiatry consultations after COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The socio-demographic characteristics and clinical features of two hundred thirty three patients were retrospectively collected and analyzed in order to compare the emergency psychiatry consultations before (between the dates 11th of March 2019-10th of March 2020) and after (between 11th of March 2020-10th of March 2021) the COVID-19 pandemic.

Results: The ratio of patients consulted to psychiatry to total emergency department increase after pandemic (%0.03 vs %0.07). Among these patients, the diagnosis of 'alcohol and substance use disorder' (%6.1 vs. %15.4) (p=0.03) increased while the diagnoses of 'obsessive compulsive disorder (5.3% vs. 0%)(p=0.01) and bipolar disorder (%21.1 vs. %20.5) (p=0.02) decreased. Hostility among patient during consultation increased (%19.1 vs. %30.8)(p=0.04). Suicidal thoughts decreased (%25.2 vs. %14.5) (p=0.04). Further-

more, voluntary inpatient treatment (%20.9-%34.2) (p =0.02) increased, transfer to another clinic (%25.2 vs. %12) (p=0.01) and outpatient treatment (%46.1 vs. %42.7) (p=0.01) decreased. An increase in oral treatments (%10.4 vs. %26.5) (p=0.02) and decrease in parenteral treatments (%71.3 vs. 54.7) (p=0.01) were also reported.

Conclusions: Our findings confirmed that after COVID-19 spread the clinical features diagnosis, and treatment modality have changed among urgent psychiatric consultations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; emergency psychiatry consultations; pandemic

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Burnout syndrome in resuscitation anesthesiologists as a subjective answer to professional stress in the covid-19 period

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Introduction: In the COVID-19 pandemic situation the burden that has fallen on the shoulders of resuscitation anesthesiologists has become really great. These specialists experience emotional and psychical stress that has led to the high risk of formation of the emotional burnout syndrome in the pre-COVID period.

Objectives: A comparative analysis of the formation of a complete syndrome of emotional burnout in 2020-2021 in resuscitation anesthesiologists with varied years of professional activity.

Methods: Sixty-two resuscitation anesthesiologists volunteered to take part in the study: 47 males and 15 females. The main method of study was V. Boiko's method of "Diagnosis of level of emotional burnout".

Results: The results have shown that, during the said period, the number of doctors with complete syndrome of emotional burnout has significantly increased, that is, all three phases: stress, resistance and exhaustion had formed. The period of study has clearly shown two groups of male doctors: with period of work of 20 or more years, and with period of work of less than 5 years. The said symptoms cause a feeling of physical and psychological overburdens, stress at work and at home, conflicts with management personnel, colleagues and patients.

Conclusions: The atypical COVID-19 pneumonia pandemic has laid significant stress on the psychic and physical health of resuscitation anesthesiologists. The high level of psychological strain, accumulation of negative emotions, and the feeling of helplessness led to medical errors and delays in important tactical decisions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.