

the pandemic. On the other hand, despite these differences, the two groups were similar in their will to live.

**Conclusions:** Holocaust survivors seem to be more vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic, strengthening the vulnerability hypothesis. Policy makers and practitioners should pay special attention to this particularly vulnerable population during these difficult times.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; Holocaust survivors; mental health; loneliness

## O085

### Clinical profile of patients admitted in an acute psychiatric ward before and during the COVID-19 lockdown

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**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic entailed several changes in health and medical assistance, economy, and lifestyle. In the Acute Psychiatric Ward of the Hospital Clínic of Barcelona, the implementation of restrictive measures was necessary in order to ensure patients' safety.

**Objectives:** To compare clinical profiles and course of hospitalization of patients admitted before and during the COVID-19 lockdown in our Acute Psychiatric Ward.

**Methods:** All patients admitted from January 7<sup>th</sup> to February 25<sup>th</sup> and from March 19<sup>th</sup> to May 7<sup>th</sup> of 2020 in the Acute Psychiatric Hospitalization Unit of Hospital Clínic of Barcelona, Spain, were retrospectively included for analysis and divided into two groups according to the period when they were admitted. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS, 23.0 version.

**Results:** A total of 117 inpatients were included (73 admitted before lockdown and 44 during lockdown), being 50.4% male, with a mean age of 42.4 (SD 15.73). Patients from the first group presented a significantly higher proportion of antidepressants prescription at discharge ( $p < 0.05$ ) and more substance use disorders ( $p < 0.05$ ). Regarding the lockdown group, 51% of patients manifested COVID-19-related stress. Time of hospitalization was significantly lower in the lockdown group ( $p < 0.05$ ), even though a significantly higher proportion of patients were discharged at home ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared with the first group.

**Conclusions:** The situation of lockdown led to a series of changes in our unit and also in the profile of patients admitted, having shorter admissions, lower prescription of antidepressants, and often COVID-related stress. These differences should be considered in future situations in which restrictive measures may be necessary.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** coronavirus; lockdown; Hospitalization; acute psychiatric ward

## O086

### The perception of individuals in society about protection measures from COVID-19 infection: The example of turkey

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**Introduction:** The course of the epidemics such as COVID-19 and SARS has taught us that the management of the epidemic depends primarily on people's adherence to and implementation of the recommended measures.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to determine the knowledge and opinions of individuals about COVID-19 and transmission methods, sources of information, application status about protection measures and related factors.

**Methods:** 1444 people participated into the digital survey between March 22-April 6, 2020 for this descriptive study. For data collection, a 12-questions questionnaire consisting of questions about the socio-demographic characteristics, information sources they used about the COVID-19, their thoughts the practices to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 was conducted. Using descriptive statistics and comparison tests, individuals' perceptions about methods of protection from Covid-19 and related variables were investigated.

**Results:** The participants have had sufficient knowledge about Covid-19 and measures. They were using social media platforms, official web sites and TV news to get information about the COVID-19. The rates of believing and applying measures such as staying distant from people, washing hands, staying at home, avoiding from public transportation, using alcohol disinfectants were quite high. The women, people living in large cities, healthcare workers, regular commuters to work believed in measures more, however, their level of anxiety and seeing themselves and their environment at risk were higher.

**Conclusions:** Despite all the positive results regarding coronavirus infection and protection measures, the fact that the epidemic is spreading rapidly indicates the need for studies to continuously evaluate what has changed in the process and as time increases.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** prevention measures; COVID-19; Turkey; perceptions

## O087

### Neuropsychiatric manifestations of SARS-CoV-2 infection

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