

EPV0337

Variations in self-regulation of behaviour among different groups of the Russian population during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: During a pandemic, the population is required to adapt effectively to drastically altered environmental conditions to avoid the development of psychiatric disorders or other maladaptive responses. This adaptation is closely linked to an individual's ability to regulate their behaviour effectively and to develop traits such as pliability and autonomy.

Objectives: The research aims to investigate individual self-regulation among students studying humanities disciplines and individuals living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia.

Methods: Data collection took place from January to July 2021 using a custom-designed Google form. The study involved 35 university students in Russia specializing in humanities and 59 individuals living with HIV. To assess the development of individual self-regulation and determine its specific profile, we utilized the "Behavioural Self-Regulation Style" questionnaire developed by V. I. Morosanova.

Results: We found that 43% of students have an average level of self-regulation, 37% - high and 20% - low. Among people living with HIV the distribution is similar: 53 % have an average level of self-regulation, 37 % - high and 10 % - low. The analysis of average results of the scales did not reveal statistically significant differences among the groups of respondents. The average profiles have no pronounced peaks and look as follows: planning ($M = 5.77 \pm 2.16$ - students, $M = 6.24 \pm 1.90$ - patients, $p > 0.05$), modelling ($M = 5.26 \pm 1.80$ vs $M = 5.69 \pm 1.90$, $p > 0.05$), programming ($M = 6.00 \pm 1.50$ vs $M = 5.93 \pm 1.66$, $p > 0.05$), performance evaluation ($M = 6.26 \pm 1.42$ vs $M = 5.78 \pm 1.60$, $p > 0.05$), pliability ($M = 6.17 \pm 1.87$ vs $M = 6.58 \pm 1.90$, $p > 0.05$) and autonomy ($M = 5.00 \pm 2.33$ vs $M = 5.56 \pm 2.08$, $p > 0.05$) were almost at the same level in both the student and patient groups.

Conclusions: During the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia, there were no significant distinctions observed in the self-regulation behaviour styles between students and individuals living with HIV. The majority of participants from these chosen groups demonstrated a similar average level of effectiveness in self-regulating their behaviour, as well as comparable degrees of pliability and autonomy development.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0338

The Parent Attitudes about Childhood Vaccination against COVID-19 in Tunisia

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Introduction: The vaccination of children and adolescents against covid 19 is an ongoing debate. While in some countries the program of vaccination of children under 12 years old is already implemented, in others the balance of risk and benefits is a dilemma. Parents' perception and decision about covid vaccination is an important parameter to consider.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the parents' attitude about childhood vaccination against Covid 19 in Tunisia.

Methods: The "vaccine hesitancy scale (VHS) adopted from WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Immunization" with 8 items translated in tunisian dialect and an additional ten survey item about the Characteristics of parents and their vaccination status against Covid 19. The survey is distributed on social media groups of parents of tunisian children and adolescents.

Results: Thirty parents have answered the survey. More than 80% of the participants were female with an average age of 38 years old. Among 30 participants 24 were vaccinated against covid 19 at least for once, but only one of them 10% decided to vaccinate their children against covid 19, while 3% are indecisive about the subject. Although 97 % of the children and adolescents have already been vaccinated completely according to the national vaccination program. The most common reasons for the refusal were. Parents consider that routine childhood vaccines are safe, necessary and useful more than covid vaccine. Some parents reported that their children have been infected by the virus so they have doubts about the usefulness of the vaccination.

Conclusions: A year after the pandemic, covid 19 contamination and vaccination against the virus are still an issue. With the emergence of new variants, the decline in protective measures, vaccination against covid is in the process of integrating routine programs. But the lack of information on the effectiveness of the vaccine and the adverse effects are a source of hesitation and refusal for parents. A large-scale national study is necessary before.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0339

Prevalence and predictive factors of depressive and anxious symptoms among healthcare professionals at Farhat Hached University Hospital in Sousse during COVID-19

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic was originally of a magnitude exceeding that of previous epidemics, placing a heavy burden on healthcare systems in general and healthcare professionals in particular.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of depressive and anxiety symptoms among healthcare professionals at Farhat Hached Hospital in Sousse during the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify associated risk factors.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among healthcare professionals practicing in the Farhat Hached Hospital of Sousse, which took place during the period extending between August and November 2021. The 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), the 7-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7), were used to assess depression and anxiety respectively.

Results: Our study included 326 healthcare professionals from the Farhat Hached University Hospital. The mean age of our population was 36.38 ± 10.19 years, with a clear female predominance of 81.3%. The prevalences of depression and anxiety were 46% and 35.3% respectively. Female gender and being a paramedical staff were risk factors for depressive and anxiety symptoms. On the other hand, professional seniority of over 5 years was statistically significantly associated with anxiety. Sporting activity was inversely associated with depressive and anxiety symptoms.

The multi-variate analytical study revealed that the practice of leisure activities other than sport was a protective factor against the occurrence of depressive symptomatology in healthcare professionals, while current smoking and the practice of a sporting activity were inversely associated with the occurrence of anxious symptomatology.

Conclusions: These findings underline the need for specific prevention strategies to reduce these symptoms and help healthcare professionals maintain their mental health. This will help to guarantee the quality and efficiency of work in the medical environment, to better control the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0340

Hematological impact of COVID-19 mRNA vaccination in patients treated with Clozapine

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Introduction: Clozapine is an atypical antipsychotic that is primarily prescribed for treatment-resistant schizophrenia. Despite its proven efficacy, the prescription of clozapine is sometimes limited by its hematologic side effects, including agranulocytosis. During the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, schizophrenia is recognized as a risk factor for developing severe forms of the infection. Early and complete vaccination of patients has been recommended. However, there is limited data on the effect of the vaccine on the risk of hematologic abnormalities in patients treated with clozapine.

Objectives: To study the hematologic effect of the mRNA vaccine against COVID-19 in a population of patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia treated with clozapine.

Methods: Twenty-five patients hospitalized for schizophrenia at the forensic psychiatry department of Razi Hospital in Manouba, Tunisia, were included. Eighteen patients were treated with clozapine, and seven patients were treated with other antipsychotics. Consent from patients and/or their relatives was obtained before vaccination. The results of complete blood counts performed as part of the therapeutic protocol were compared between the two groups before and after administration of the vaccine.

Results: No patient experienced agranulocytosis induced by clozapine after vaccination against COVID-19. Blood cells counts, red blood cells counts, and platelets were within the normal ranges. However, a decrease in the number of WBCs, neutrophils, and lymphocytes was observed in patients treated with clozapine without significant difference compared to the patients treated with other neuroleptics, but there was no severe neutropenia or need to stop treatment.

Conclusions: The prescription of clozapine, the introduction protocol, and treatment administration have been greatly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic due to the hepatotoxic risk of the drug. Vaccination is essential to prevent severe forms of the infection, especially in at-risk populations such as patients treated for schizophrenia. The potentiation of hematologic side effects induced by clozapine by the vaccine is not documented. The COVID-19 mRNA vaccine is safe even with clozapine

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EPV0341

The impact of COVID-19 mRNA vaccination on somatic and psychiatric symptoms in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia: a cohort study

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Introduction: Patients with mental illness, particularly those with treatment-resistant schizophrenia, are at increased risk of severe COVID-19. The protective effect of vaccination against severe disease has been demonstrated, and vaccination of vulnerable individuals was a priority during the vaccination campaign. However, the effect of vaccination on the psychiatric symptoms of the disease is not well understood.

Objectives: To investigate the impact of COVID-19 vaccination on psychiatric symptoms and somatic symptoms in patients hospitalized for treatment-resistant schizophrenia.

Methods: Thirty patients hospitalized for treatment-resistant schizophrenia with a history of medico-legal acts were admitted to the forensic psychiatry department at Razi Hospital in Manouba, Tunisia. The consent of patients and/or their relatives was obtained before vaccination, and potential side effects were explained to patients and their families. A neuropsychiatric assessment and clinical examination of patients were performed by their referring psychiatrist before vaccination and one month after.

Results: The patients were all male, with a mean age of 42.3 years. No patient had an allergic reaction to the vaccine. No patient was infected with the virus one month after vaccination. On the clinical level, 30% of patients had general symptoms such as fatigue and