

Introduction: The racial riots of 2020 in the US, beginning in Minneapolis, had a global impact inciting protests internationally. We look at the impact of COVID, the social isolation and frustration that therefore existed and how this effected the instigation of the riots.

Objectives: --To review the history of racism in the United States and the abolition theories, comparing US and UK. --To consider the impact of international immigration on the cultural tension in the US; Minnesota accepted a large population of Somalis in 1992 as refugees. --To explore how this progress toward racial equality has stagnated under the leadership of President Donald Trump. --To look at how COVID in the context of the above historical factors has served as a unwitting catalyst to racial riots and global protests.

Methods: Literature research including historical accounts of principles of abolition, post-civil war reconstructive political maneuvers, 1950's segregation protests and political supports (US and UK), refugee relief efforts made by the US [specifically related to Somalia], and reports regarding the impact of COVID on the 2020 reaction to racial injustice.

Results: Evidence suggests that across time periods, recourses of politicians [US and global] resulted in negative relations internationally with respect to immigration. The unique situation created by COVID resulted in a crucible effect following the death of George Floyd.

Conclusions: Previous attempts at creating equality have proven unsuccessful and apathetic on the part of those in power. This has led to a situation where COVID created a perfect storm in order to ignite racial tensions in the US.

Keywords: COVID associated Criminal Conduct; Riots; forensic psychiatry; Antisocial Behavior

EPP0431

Ed accesses severity for intossication and substance abuse during the first pandemic wave of 2019 coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). experience of a lombardy ed.

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Introduction: The 2019 coronavirus epidemic (CoViD-19) in Italy originated in Lombardy, on February 21, 2020. The Fondazione IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo di Pavia has been involved in the management of the outbreak since its beginning

Objectives: We evaluated all the population who went to the ED for intossication and substance abuse to assess the severity of cases evaluated as exit code and rate of hospitalization.

Methods: We enrolled all patients accessing our ED for intossication and substance abuse from February 22 to May 1, 2020 and during the same period of the previous year.

Results: We enrolled 142 patients. 41 in the CoViD period and 101 in 2019. The vital parameters, and sex were overlapping. patients during the pandemic were younger (38 vs 46) The priority codes for the medical examination were not different. CoViD pandemic patients have higher codes (yellow and red) for the medical examination (66% vs 59%); discharge severity codes

(red) more frequently than in the reference period (2.4% vs 0.9%) and more frequently need hospitalization (26.8% vs 16.8%).

Conclusions: The epidemic has led to a reduction of accesses for intossication and substance abuse. Patients had more frequent hospitalization needs and more severe exit codes. the data may be due to the fact that during the pandemic only the most serious patients access the E.D., but also to the fact that a pandemic has contributed to destabilizing this class of fragile patients.

Keywords: Emergency department; intossication and substance abuse; COVID-19 pandemic

EPP0432

Elevated clozapine levels in patients with COVID-19 infection

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Introduction: Clozapine is the most effective antipsychotic for treatment resistant schizophrenia. In patients treated with clozapine, COVID-19 infection may result in complications including an increased risk of pneumonia, clozapine toxicity, and disruption to clozapine treatment by COVID-19 induced lymphopenia.

Objectives: We report 5 cases of elevated clozapine levels occurring in patients with COVID-19 infection who had been previously managed for several years on stable doses.

Methods: Subjects: 48 admitted patients to a long-stay psychiatric unit. COVID-19 infection confirmed by positive nasopharyngeal swab for viral ribonucleic acid of SARS-CoV-2. Hematological controls between March and April 2020.

Results: 16 patients (33%) treated with clozapine. 18 patients (37.5%) had COVID-19 infection, of which 5 (10.4%) were treated with clozapine. Results are presented in table 1. Increases in plasma clozapine levels were observed in all cases (49.38 to 307.5%). We don't have the clozapine levels of a patient who presented a pneumonia requiring admission and treatment in the general hospital. Two cases of neutropenia were observed, of which one had to discontinue treatment with clozapine. In the other three patients the dose of clozapine was reduced and they did not present haematological or intoxication complications that required further adjustments.

Conclusions: Covid-19 infection is associated with increased serum clozapine levels by probably multifactorial mechanisms (systemic infection, reduced smoking). Importance of full clinical assessment of suspected COVID-19 infection in clozapine treated patients, including assessment clozapine level, and full blood count. The general recommendation is to reduce the dose of clozapine in this patients.

Keywords: clozapine; COVID-19; levels

EPP0434

The mental health of brazilian university hospital's workers in times of COVID-19

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Introduction: The Coronavirus pandemic has been causing a significant psychological impact on the population, showing symptoms such as anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, among others. In addition, health professionals, who are on the front line, need to act promptly seeking unceasingly to save lives, predisposing to psychosocial events due to the risk of contamination, family distance and frustration in relation to death.

Objectives: To analyze the profile of the psychosocial care performed in workers of a Brazilian university hospital who sought care to control the anxiety-stress resulting from the pandemic

Methods: Cross-sectional observational study, using a questionnaire to survey psychosocial demands and evaluate the care of workers who sought assistance in this service (n=61). As a dependent variable, the sector of action was stipulated and as independent the sex, age and the demands that justified the need for assistance. The data were analyzed by Pearson's correlation with 5% of significance through the statistical software SPSS.

Results: There was a statistic difference between the groups in the variables age and psychosocial interventions for anxiety and stress management. The most part of the sample was composed of health professionals, women, with an average of 33 years old, motivated, technically prepared, scared and not overloaded.

Conclusions: Psychosocial care to health professionals for the management of anxiety and depression is indispensable either during or after the pandemic by seeking Mental Health interventions to minimize the suffering of these workers.

Keywords: mental health; pandemics; Psychological Distress

EPP0435

COVID-19 and psychological support by phone: Demands assisted at a call center service of a brazilian university

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Introduction: Throughout the COVID-19 Pandemic, it was recommended to implement mental health care services mediated by Information and Communication Technologies to alleviate the suffering caused by the social distance.

Objectives: To characterize the demands and the possibilities of psychological support at the Call Center of a Brazilian public university, which aims clarifying doubts about COVID-19 and to forward suspected cases of contamination.

Methods: Cross-sectional, quantitative study with secondary data. The data came from 60 Psychological Support attendance records, carried out over 24 weeks. The data were analyzed descriptively and by the paired test and McNemar.

Results: The majority of consultations were for people aged among 51 and 60 years (21.7%). The main demands were social (40.0%), related to feelings (40.0%) and self-reported diagnosis (18.3%), with

each service mostly split into two (31.7%) or three (31.7%) conducts. There was a significant increase in the average number of reports of symptoms of psychological distress experienced during the pandemic ($p < 0.001$), including changes in sleep patterns ($p < 0.001$) and appetite ($p = 0.002$), physical symptoms ($p = 0.001$), physical and emotional discomfort ($p < 0.001$) and crying / depressive mood attacks ($p = 0.002$). As conducts, there was a predominance of psychoeducation (78.3%) and strategies for managing suffering (68.3%) at the expense of referrals to specialized in-person services (21.7%).

Conclusions: There were several demands of the evaluated Psychological Support service, which presents an important and promising strategy for meeting the demands of psychological distress in the midst of Pandemic, especially for the adult and elderly public.

Keywords: mental health; COVID-19; Psychology

EPP0436

The behavior of tunisians during the lockdown of COVID-19

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Introduction: The general confinement in Tunisia in the covid-19 pandemic is a new event for the Tunisian society with economic, social and psychological repercussions.

Objectives: To evaluate the behavior of Tunisians during the general confinement of 2020.

Methods: descriptive and analytical study through a questionnaire sent online under the model of "google forms".

Results: Our sample is composed of 500 people, mostly women, with an average age of about 40 years, an average to good economic level, and a secondary and higher education level. In the Tunisian family, the most discussed topic during the lockdown is the covid-19 and its evolution in the world and the country. The most avoided subject is the behavior of neighbors. The Tunisian's main sources of information on covid-19 are television and social networks. The behavior most adopted to avoid contamination is hand washing. Only 2/3 of the group applied the measures announced by the government. A quarter of our sample spent more than 5 hours in front of the computer screen or smartphone. During confinement the most important behaviors are smoking, eating, doing nothing and playing cards. Only 10% of our sample have plans for next year.

Conclusions: For our sample, covid-19 has greatly transformed the behavior in daily life which has become dominated by anxiety and fear of contamination.

Keywords: COVID19; Tunisia; behavior; general confinement

EPP0437

Personal traits and coping strategies in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures.

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