beds and ventilator capacity. Only 48 out of 132 districts had at least 1 ICU unit. An additional 2,247 bed and 2,756 ventilators (12 months transmission curve) will be needed to accommodate the caseloads due to COVID-19.

Conclusions: The capacity for Ugandan healthcare systems to manage to manage the COVID-19 caseloads is minimal. There need to address the sub-national variations in bed surge capacity, ICU units and ventilators within the Ugandan healthcare system.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0310

Subjective memory disorders and psychological distress in post COVID 19

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Introduction: In addition to psychological distress in patients with COVID 19, neurological and neurocognitive manifestations, such as memory impairment, are increasingly reported. Screening for cognitive impairment is therefore crucial.

Objectives: Identify cognitive impairment inpost COVID19.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from 1 st March 15 th May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID19 unit at Hedi Chaker Hospital Sfax. The psychometric evaluation, done by telephone, was performed using the "Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale" for the screening of anxiety-depressive disorders, the "Impact of Event Scale-Revised" for the screening of post-traumatic stress disorder, the Insomnia Severity Index for the evaluation of sleep, the "The Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire" scale and the Mac Nair questionnaire for the evaluation of subjective memory.

Results: The mean age was 66.62 ± 13.34 years. Male patients represented 60.4% of the population. The prevalence of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder was 24.7%, 11% and 13.6% respectively. For the assessment of subjective memory, the mean total score of the PRMQ was 27.72 ± 7.71, with that of prospective and retrospective memory 15.41 ± 4.44 and 12.16 ± 3.73 respectively. According to the Mac Nair scale, 18.8% of patients had memory impairment (Mac Nair score >15). Anxious patients showed more memory impairment. Depressed patients had the most impaired scores for total memory (p= 0.03) and retrospective memory (p= 0.022). Patients with post-traumatic stress disorder had more memory impairment (p=0.021).

Conclusions: Psychological distress is multifactorial in its etiology. The medium and long term management of COVID+ patients must therefore be multidisciplinary.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0311

Impact of COVID 19 on sleep quality: a study of 154 patients

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Introduction: In addition to psychological distress, neurological and neurocognitive manifestations, the COVID19 pandemic and its medium- and long-term consequences combine other risk factors to alter sleep.

Objectives: To screen for COVID19 sleep disorders and to identify epidemiological and clinical factors correlated with this disorder in post COVID19 patients.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that took place during the period from the 1rst of March to the 15th of May 2021 with 154 patients who were hospitalized at the COVID unit19 at the Hedi Chaker Hospital in Sfax Tunisia.

The sleep evaluation, made by telephone, was performed using the "Insomnia Severity Index" scale.

Results: The mean age was 66.62 ± 13.34 years. Male patients represented 60.4% of the study population.

In our study, the prevalence of anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder was 24.7%, 11% and 13.6% respectively. The mean score of the sleep disorder severity index was 3.94 with extremes of score ranging from zero to 24. Thirty-six patients (23.4%) had insomnia, which was severe in 2.6% of patients.

We found a significant association between gender and sleep disorders. Thus, women were more likely to have insomnia.

A significant association was found between insomnia, anxiety-depressive disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder.

No significant association was found between disease characteristics and sleep disorders.

Conclusions: In post COVID, patients suffer from an important sleep disorder. Indeed, the management of these sleep disorders in post Covid-19 is essential to improve the quality of life of these people.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0312

The social stigma and psychological impact in post COVID 19

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Introduction: Coronavirus 2019 (COVID19) is a contagious disease. Infected patients are not only the vectors of the disease but also often the victim of the social stigma attached to it.