

symptoms, daytime functioning, affective symptoms, general physical condition (Cronbach's alphas .81-.90). In December 2020 they reappraised 26 complaints.

Results: There were no statistically significant changes in somatic and affective complaints during May-December 2020 ($p>.20$). Increase in sleep-related complaints ($\beta=.23$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R^2=5.0\%$) and complaints regarding general physical condition ($\beta=.32$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R^2=10.0\%$) were more pronounced in those reporting higher expression of emotions related to COVID.

Conclusions: People with higher emotional reactivity to pandemic situation tend to report increase in sleep-related problems and general worsening of their physical condition during lockdown. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-013-00799.

Disclosure: Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-013-00799

Keywords: lockdown; expression of emotions; somatic complaints; affective complaints

EPV0381

Evaluation of stress and coping skills of nursing students during a COVID-19 pandemic

H. El Kefi, W. Kabtani*, W. Krir, A. Baatout, I. Bouzouita, O. Torkhani, I. Gafsi, C. Bencheikh and A. Oumaya

Hmpit, Psychiatry, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1248

Introduction: The coronavirus epidemic started in Tunisia in March 2020. Health personnel have been in the front line in the fight against this virus since that date. The COVID units of the hospitals and the different hospital services have been reinforced by student nurses (trainees, volunteers...).

Objectives: To evaluate the degree of stress perceived during the COVID-19 pandemic by student nurses. To identify coping skills during a COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Descriptive, retrospective study conducted in March 2021 on the 60 senior nursing students enrolled in the military health school. We used the Cungi (1997) stress scale and developed a self-questionnaire on coping skills used by the students.

Results: Our population was 54.3% male and 45.7% female. The average age was 22.6 years. The majority of the senior students (54.3%) worked in units dedicated to the care of patients with COVID-19. On the Cungi Stress Rating Scale, students had very low (13%), low (27%), and high (60%) stress levels. The main coping methods used were watching movies and listening to music (81%), playing sports (80%), praying (75%), rigorously applying social distancing measures and wearing protective gear (73%), talking with friends or psychologists (62%), doing yoga or meditation (34%), drinking herbal tea, alcohol, or taking psychotropic drugs (23%).

Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic is a time of major stress for nursing students. The coping methods used seem insufficient. Psychological support should be provided.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: nurse student; stressors; Coronavirus; coping

EPV0382

Willingness to vaccinate against COVID-19: the role of health locus of control and conspiracy theories

V. Pisl^{1*} and J. Vevera²

¹Faculty of Medicine and University Hospital in Pilsen, Charles University, Department Of Psychiatry, Plzen, Czech Republic and

²Faculty of Medicine in Pilsen, Charles University, Department Of Psychiatry, Plzen, Czech Republic

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1249

Introduction: Understanding the predictors of the willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 may aid in the resolution of current and future pandemics. Understanding the predictors of the willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 may aid in the resolution of current and future pandemics.

Objectives: We aim to investigate how the readiness to believe conspiracy theories and the three dimensions of health locus of control affect the attitude towards vaccination.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted based on data from an online survey of a sample of Czech university students ($n=866$) collected in January 2021, using multivariate linear regression models and moderation analysis.

Results: Sixty-six percent of Czech students wanted to get vaccinated against COVID-19. Forty percent of the variance of willingness to get vaccinated was explained by the belief in covid-related conspiracy theories and the powerful others dimension of health locus of control. One sixth of the variance of the willingness to get vaccinated was explained by health locus of control, cognitive reflection, and digital health literacy.

Conclusions: Health locus of control and conspiracy mentality and its predictors are valid predictors of a hesitancy to get vaccinated against COVID-19. Campaigns promoting vaccination should target groups specifically vulnerable to conspiracy theories and lacking health locus of control related to powerful others.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: health locus of control; vaccination; Covid-19; conspiracy theories

EPV0383

The psychological impact of the covid-19 on Tunisian healthcare workers tested positive

A. Adouni*, J. Mannai, M. Zaafrane, F. Jaballah, A. Dakhli, N. Herch and A. Fayala

Ibn Jassar university hospital, Psychiatry, kairouan, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1250

Introduction: The covid19 pandemic has led to a major health crisis and the healthcare workers, who are the first to respond, are generally the ones who pay the highest price. Their safety, both physical and psychological, should be a priority in the management of this pandemic.

Objectives: We aim to assess anxiety and depression in caregivers with covid19 and to identify the many factors that may be responsible for this psychological distress.