

decisional conflict. We found that decisional conflict was significantly related to information sources. This conflict was highest among health care workers who did not use scientific information sources to inquire about the vaccine.

**Conclusions:** The announcement of the covid 19 vaccination campaigns raised a significant decisional conflict among the health care workers. Screening for decisional conflict among this population is important. Specific interventions to reduce this conflict are recommended by incorporating decision support tools (Decision Aids) and the shared decision making approach.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0365

#### Intolerance of uncertainty and vaccine hesitancy of health care workers in response to covid 19 vaccination

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**Introduction:** The covid 19 pandemic was a period of uncertainty. This uncertainty was sustained even after the advent of the vaccine against covid 19. Several concerns have emerged related to the vaccine and health care workers were at the centre of this uncertainty.

**Objectives:** Study intolerance of uncertainty and vaccine hesitancy among health care workers in relation to covid 19 vaccination

**Methods:** This is a descriptive study conducted by a questionnaire posted on social networks using Google Forms targeting groups of health professionals before the launch of the vaccination campaign in Tunisia from January 16, 2021 to March 6, 2021.

We collected sociodemographic data and the attitudes of health care workers about COVID 19 vaccination. We used Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale short form (IUS 12) to evaluate the intolerance of uncertainty related to COVID 19 vaccine

**Results:** Our study included 168 health care workers represented mainly by medical personnel (81% of the respondents). The average age was  $34 \pm 10$  years and sex ratio was 0.22.

Sixty percent (60%) of population were hesitant in front of the COVID 19 vaccine.

This hesitancy was explained in 90% of cases by the insecurity of the new COVID19 vaccine. Thirty-seven percent (37%) doubted the efficacy of these vaccines and 22% trivialized COVID19 by expressing the worthlessness of preventing this disease.

The mean score for intolerance of uncertainty was  $26.57 \pm 9.68$  and a median of 26. The minimum score was 10 and the maximum score was 50. We found a significant association between intolerance of uncertainty and vaccine hesitancy ( $p=0.034$ ). Subjects with higher uncertainty intolerance scores were less hesitant in front of COVID19 vaccination.

**Conclusions:** Intolerance of uncertainty is a consideration when introducing a new covid 19 vaccine to health care workers and in a pandemic context

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0366

#### First episode psychosis Post-COVID 19 infection : case report

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**Introduction:** During the course of COVID-19 pandemic, the respiratory system is the most commonly affected while many neuropsychiatric manifestations of the disease have been observed.

**Objectives:** Emphasize the importance of detecting psychiatric symptoms in patients infected with Covid 19.

**Methods:** Presentation of case report

**Results:** A 44-year-old woman with no personal history of chronic diseases and with no psychiatric family history. About her experience with covid 19, her mother died as a result of covid 19 infection and our patient had been hospitalized for 17 days for pulmonary infection covid 19, during her hospitalization in COVID 19 unit she presented insomnia and anxiety without behavioural disorders. She had a good evolution of the respiratory symptoms and she was discharged under corticotherapy and anticoagulants.

She was admitted in our department after 45 days of her covid 19 infection for acute behavioural disorders.

On physical examination: she was hemodynamically stable and well oriented. Neurological examination was with no abnormalities. Cerebral CT scan was normal and lumbar puncture was indicated and the analysis of the CSF did not reveal any anomalies. At the psychiatric interview she was extremely agitated, anxious and hallucinated, she had disorganised speech with derailment and neologisms, she was disinhibited and her mood was exalted. She presented also a delusion of grandeur and delusion of persecution.

**Conclusions:** In individuals presenting with COVID-19 infection, consideration should be made for psychiatric manifestations because COVID-19 diagnosis predispose vulnerable patients to psychosis.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0367

#### IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF HOSPITAL STAFF

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**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant psychological and physical impact throughout the world. Indeed, the rapid increase in the number of cases of infection created stressful situations and an anxiety-inducing climate that significantly affected the mental health of the world's population, particularly that of