

The main coping strategy of the participants was engaging more with family (73.4%).

Conclusions: Given the high levels of psychological distress, supportive strategies should be designed to minimize the psychological impact in this vulnerable group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical undergraduates; Depression; Anxiety; stress

EPV0164

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) & COVID-19: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: Consequences of the 1st wave

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Introduction: In times of pandemic as Covid-19, as in disaster situations, there is an increased risk of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Depression, and Anxiety (Kaufman et al., 1997; Douglas, Douglas, Harrigan, & Douglas, 2009; Guessoum et al., 2020). The measures taken have affected individual freedoms for the benefit of community health by seeking to reduce the spread of the virus, although the side effects can cause profound damage to society, especially in those most vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents with ADHD.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the psychopathological state and possible consequences of the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study is part of the Kids Corona, an institutional research project of the Hospital de Sant Joan de Déu and the Fundació de Sant Joan de Déu to provide a social and research response to the Covid-19 Pandemic. To assess the impact of Covid on children and adolescents with ADHD a cross-sectional study was conducted between 20 and 30 July 2020 with a battery of questionnaires. The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), the Sleep Disturbance Scale for Children (SDSC), the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Disorders (SCARED), the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) were used.

Results: 70% of children and adolescents aged 7 to 12 years with ADHD had sleep disorders, the 54% had anxiety symptoms and 9% had a depressive disorder.

Conclusions: Children and adolescents with ADHD are a vulnerable population to the effects of Covid, with anxiety, depression, and sleep disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; Mental health; Child; adolescent; Covid-19; first wave

EPV0165

Changes in moral decision-making during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Stress can influence moral decisions.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to evaluate whether the stress experienced by people during the COVID-19 pandemic can change moral decision making.

Methods: 311 respondents took part in the Internet survey 30.03.20-31.05.20, including SCL-90-R, and a subset of moral dilemmas proposed by Greene J.D (30 dilemmas in Russian), with «footbridge dilemma» among them as a personal dilemma and «trolley dilemma» as impersonal. The relationship of utilitarian personal dilemmas choices with psychopathological characteristics was analyzed. Personal moral dilemma choices were considered separately, in subgroups with a high level of somatization (N=107) and a high level of psychopathological symptoms (N=76).

Results: The results showed an increase in personal dilemmas choices: 2.84 mean utilitarian choice in March - April and 3.17 in May (Univariate Analysis of Variance, age, gender as Covariates, $p < 0.01$). At the beginning of the study the groups did not differ in the number of utilitarian personal choices, and at the end of the study the number of personal choices increased in the subgroup with a high level of psychopathology (4.7 utilitarian choices in May) and became statistically higher than in other groups (ANOVA with Bonferonni correction). In the subgroup with a high level of somatization, personal choices slightly decreased by the end of the survey (2.68 choices).

Conclusions: The level of stress during the COVID-19 ambiguously affects moral decisions: a higher level of psychopathological symptoms leads to an increase in utilitarian choices and a high level of somatization leads to a decrease in utilitarian choices.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Moral decision-making; COVID-19; Moral dilemmas; psychopathology

EPV0166

Differences in psycho-social impact of COVID-19 in albania, india and iran; a cross-section online study

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Introduction: After the outbreak of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) on 31 December 2019 in Wuhan (China), an increasing amount of information and concerns are impacting global mental health. It is already evident that apart from physical suffering, the direct and indirect psychological and social effects of COVID-19 pandemic are pervasive and could affect mental health now and in the future.

Objectives: The central aim of our study was to investigate the prevalence of common mental disorders in populations during Covid-19 outbreak. The study was done in 3 different countries (Albania, India, Iran) which gave us the opportunity to compare our findings and to have a bigger view of the impact of COVID-19 in individuals.

Methods: A Cross-sectional online survey was done across countries. We used demographic questions and different scales: Corona Anxiety Scale (CAS), The Obsession with COVID-19 Scale (OCS), Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) to evaluate psycho-social impact during covid.

Results: We collected 469 responses in Albania, 442 responses in India and 402 responses in Iran. According to the data we found that symptoms of anxiety related with corona and obsession with corona were higher in Iran compared with the two other countries. Insomnia problems were also more frequent in Iran were only 16,66% of participants reported no insomnia, compared with 42,0% in Albania and 63,12% in India.

Conclusions: The emergence of mental health (MH) problems during a pandemic is extremely common, though difficult to address due to the complexities of pandemics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psycho-social impact; fear of covid; COVID-19; anxiety symptoms

EPV0167

Psychological burden and variables affected by living with a person of high risk for COVID-19 during the lockdown period in Greece

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Introduction: On February 26, 2020 the Greek government established measures against the spread of COVID-19, which eventually escalated to the entire social and economic 'lockdown' of the state on March 23. The main message was staying home and protect the eldest who are more vulnerable to the virus.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to test the effect of living with a vulnerable person to specific psychological factors in order to be able to create future interventions for psychological well-being of the population.

Methods: A convenient sample of 1,158 Greeks (280 males [24.2%]) participated electronically during the 'lockdown'. A battery of questionnaires for stress resilience, acute stress, and satisfaction with life, well-being and effect on psychosocial health was used for the study. Analysis was performed with SPSS 24.

Results: Individuals living in the same house with a vulnerable partner of parent were found to have statistically significant higher levels in acute stress disorder ($M=39,4\pm 15,4$) than those living without ($M=37,7\pm 15,5$) ($t_{1156}=2,125$ $p=0,03$) The same happened with the effect on psychological health with the first Group having

significantly higher score in the questionnaire ($M=76,6\pm 56,9$) than the second group ($M=69,1\pm 55,1$) ($t_{1156}=2,330$ $p=0,02$). Stress resilience, satisfaction with life and well-being were not affected.

Conclusions: According to our data individuals living in the same house with a vulnerable person for COVID-19 are more likely to develop acute stress and psychosocial impact. Stress reduction programs are needed in order to help this population with managing the results of the lockdown.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19; stress; Psychological burden; stress resilience

EPV0168

Investigating the role of socio-demographic variables to psychosomatic symptoms of a greek sample between the two domestic COVID-19 lockdowns

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Introduction: The COVID-19 outbreak resulted in two respective social and economic lockdowns in Greece. According to international findings pressure and instability may lead to the sense of losing control over the situation, and in retrospect to the escalation of psychosomatic symptoms for the general population.

Objectives: The present study examines whether five socio-demographic variables are significant to the variance of psychosomatic symptoms of the Greek population between the two domestic lockdowns.

Methods: 192 participants, of whom 141 were females(73.4%) and 51 males(26.6%), provided their answers between October 5 and November 18, 2020 to the research team of the Psychiatric Unit of the General Public Hospital of Nikaia, 'Ayios Panteleimon', in Athens, Greece. The participants were asked about their (i)'income', (ii)'occupation', (iii)'residence', (iv)'marital status' and (v)'education'. Psychosomatic symptoms were measured through the self-reported PSSQ-29 tool (Cronbach's $\alpha=.955$).

Results: Out of the five One-way Between-participants ANOVAs, none of the five socio-demographic variables showed any significant statistical difference in the level of psychosomatic symptoms.

Conclusions: The study provides some evidence against the protective and harmful role of the socio-demographic variables in psychosomatic health. It is noteworthy, that the conditions were not similar with previous studies. It might be possible that the COVID-19 worked as a phenomenon of mass panic for the Greek sample, and thus no socio-demographic background was either protective or harmful. In conclusion, the present study clearly highlights that none of them had any significant effect to the variance of psychosomatic symptoms for the general population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychological burden; demographic characteristics; COVID-19