

disease. The same questionnaire was modified for the perceptions about the COVID-19 pandemic to study the peculiarities of the perceptions about COVID-19 by medical professionals.

The study was conducted from January 2021 to November 2022. The sample consisted of 314 medical workers (57 men and 255 women), whose average age was 36.97 ± 11.93 , and 390 patients (64 men and 326 women), whose average age was 28.58 ± 10.74 . 35 people (11%) of the surveyed medical workers worked in the red zone.

Results: Medical professionals and patients tend to assess the impact of the pandemic on life in the same way. However, according to medical professionals, the COVID-19 pandemic will last longer than according to patients (4.93 ± 2.81 vs 3.18 ± 2.29 , $p=0.000$). Doctors assess their ability to control the pandemic significantly worse than patients assess their disease as a result of coronavirus infection (2.82 ± 2.28 vs 5.30 ± 2.88 , $p=0.000$). Medical workers have a worse assessment of the effectiveness of the measures taken to combat the pandemic (4.75 ± 2.63 vs 5.50 ± 2.67 , $p=0.000$). Doctors are less likely to find symptoms of coronavirus (2.88 ± 2.32 vs 4.98 ± 2.75 , $p=0.000$) and less concerned about the spread of COVID-19 (3.75 ± 2.55 vs 4.20 ± 2.63 , $p=0.023$). Whereas patients have a worse understanding of what COVID-19 is (6.32 ± 2.87 vs 5.52 ± 2.83 , $p=0.000$), and they believe that COVID-19 affects their emotional state to a greater extent than doctors did (3.60 ± 2.66 vs 4.39 ± 2.90 , $p=0.000$).

Conclusions: Thus, the specifics of the perceptions about COVID-19 may largely depend on whether a person is faced with a coronavirus in the role of a patient or a medical worker. The emotional state of patients is more affected by the pandemic combined with a worse understanding of COVID-19, while medical workers feel less control and tend to regard the measures taken to combat the pandemic as less effective.

Disclosure: Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0330

The connection between personal factors and burnout among medical workers during the COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1061

Introduction: Work in the severe conditions of the pandemic has become a risk factor for the deterioration of the medical workers' psychological state, which together can lead to professional burnout and, as a consequence, to professional mistakes (Pervichko, Konyukhovskaya, 2020).

Objectives: The aim of the research was to study the connection between personal factors of medical workers and professional burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The degree of professional burnout was assessed using Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) (Maslach, 2000; Vodopianova, Starchenkova, 2008), HEXACO Personality Inventory (short version) was used to study personality traits (Ashton, Lee, 2007; Egorova, et al., 2019).

The study was conducted from May 2020 to October 2022. The sample consisted of 197 medical workers (32 men and 165 women), whose average age was 38.85 ± 12.05 .

Results: Honesty as a personality trait is negatively significantly associated with emotional exhaustion ($r=-0.268$, $p=0.000$), depersonalization ($r=-0.323$, $p=0.000$) and positively associated with a smaller reduction in professionalism ($r=0.290$, $p=0.000$). Emotionality in medical workers is positively significantly associated with emotional exhaustion ($r=0.358$, $p=0.000$) and depersonalization ($r=0.243$, $p=0.001$) and with a greater reduction in professionalism ($r=-0.380$, $p=0.000$). Extroversion is negatively associated with emotional exhaustion ($r=-0.478$, $p=0.000$) and depersonalization ($r=-0.376$, $p=0.000$) and positively associated with a smaller reduction in professional achievements ($r=0.566$, $p=0.000$). Benevolence and conscientiousness reveal negative associations with depersonalization ($r=-0.248$, $p=0.001$; $r=-0.180$, $p=0.012$) and positive associations with a smaller reduction in professionalism ($r=0.190$, $p=0.008$; $r=0.301$, $p=0.000$).

Conclusions: Thus, the state of emotional exhaustion during burnout is associated with greater emotionality, less honesty and extroversion. Whereas depersonalization and a greater negative assessment of one's own professional competence and productivity is associated with less honesty, more emotionality, less extroversion, benevolence and conscientiousness.

Disclosure: Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0331

The connection between the experience of the disease and perceptions about COVID-19 in patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1062

Introduction: Since the COVID-19 pandemic has had a serious impact on the psychological state of the population, the individual experience of COVID-19 disease may affect the content of perceptions about coronavirus in those who have been ill with it.

Objectives: The aim of the research was to study the connection between patients' experience of the disease and their perceptions about COVID-19.

Methods: A Short questionnaire of Disease Perception (E. Broadbent) was used to study patients' perceptions about COVID-19 disease. The wording "disease" was replaced with "COVID-19 disease".

The study was conducted from January 2021 to November 2022. The sample consisted of 390 patients (64 men and 326 women), whose average age was 28.58 ± 10.74 .

Results: The subjective assessment of the duration of COVID-19 disease and its impact on the patient's life is higher if the patient is still sick with COVID-19 ($r=0.340$, $p=0.008$; $r=0.312$, $p=0.000$), in a more severe form ($r=0.341$, $p=0.000$; $r=0.298$, $p=0.000$), less satisfied with the attitude of medical workers during illness ($r=0.151$, $p=0.003$; $r=0.143$, $p=0.005$), more afraid for the health of their loved ones ($r=-0.194$, $p=0.000$; $r=-0.181$, $p=0.000$). At the same time, greater concern about COVID-19 and a greater assessment of its impact on the emotional state is associated with patients' fear for the health of loved ones ($r=-0.267$, $p=0.000$; $r=-0.242$, $p=0.000$) and more severe course of the disease ($r=0.107$, $p=0.035$; $r=0.126$, $p=0.013$). Less sense of control in a COVID-19 disease situation is associated with a more severe course of the disease and greater fear for the health of loved ones ($r=-0.174$, $p=0.001$; $r=0.154$, $p=0.002$).

Conclusions: Thus, whether the patient has recovered after COVID-19 or not yet, how severe this disease was, how satisfied he was with the attitude of medical workers towards him during the illness and how much he fears for the health of loved ones during the pandemic, is related to such perceptions about COVID-19 disease as an assessment of the disease duration, its impact on life, emotional state, concern about one's own illness and understanding of its nature.

Disclosure: Research is supported by the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 21-18-00624.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0333

The Impact of the COVID 19 Pandemic on Psychiatric Hospitalizations in a Portuguese Department: A Retrospective Observacional Study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1063

Introduction: The World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic on March 11th 2020. Since then, the containment measures were leading to increasing mental health problems in the general population and worsening of some pre-existing psychiatric conditions. To our knowledge, there are few studies characterizing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on psychiatric hospitalizations across the world.

Objectives: We aimed to compare the number and characteristics of the hospitalizations in the mental health department of a Portuguese psychiatric hospital from March 2nd 2019 to October 31st 2019 with those that occurred in the same period in 2020.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective observational study including all patients admitted to hospital during these periods ($n=805$). Sociodemographic data, clinical characteristics and information about the context of hospitalization were collected. Statistical analysis was performed using t Student Test, Mann-Whitney and Chi-square.

Results: In the pandemic period there was a marked reduction in the number of psychiatric hospitalizations. There was a statistically significant difference in the median length of stay and in the percentage of involuntary hospitalizations between the two periods. In 2019, the most frequent International Classification of Diseases (10th Revision) diagnostic categories were F30-F39 (mood disorders) and in 2020 were F20-F29 (schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders).

Conclusions: The reorganization of services and the decrease in admissions through the emergency department may explain these results.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0334

Enduring the unseen burden: a qualitative analysis on long-term emotional impact of COVID-19 on long-term care workers

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1064

Introduction: Long-term care facilities, such as nursing homes and other assisted living facilities, have been hit particularly hard by the COVID-19. The overall pandemic created an enormous pressure on long-term care workers (LTCWs), making them particularly vulnerable to mental disorders. However, most of the existing evidence regarding the well-being of care professionals has predominantly focused on frontline healthcare workers.

Objectives: This study aimed to identify long-term psychological needs of LTCWs derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, as part of a project that is developing an intervention to reduce psychological distress in this population group.

Methods: We performed a qualitative study with a rapid research approach. Participants were recruited from long-term care facilities located in Catalonia, Spain. Between April and September 2022, we conducted semi-structured interviews inquiring about the most psychologically challenging stages of the pandemic, perceived emotions during those stages, main determinants of those emotions, and their emotional state at the time of the interview. We used a qualitative content analysis method with an inductive-deductive approach.

Results: Thirty LTCWs participated in the study. Mean age was 44 ($SD=11.4$), 87% were females and one third were from foreign nationalities. The period of the pandemic with highest mental health burden was the outbreak, with almost every worker having experienced some form of emotional distress. Emotional distress persisted over time in more than half of participants, with fatigue and nervousness being the main emotions expressed at the time of the interview. High workload, feeling that pandemic times are not over and poor working conditions that have remained since then,