

prioritised in vaccine allocation strategies, especially among patients with psychotic disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0340

#### Clinical correlates of COVID-19 disease in psychiatric outpatients

L. Gassab\*, M. jabeur, M. Ben Mbarek, B. Ben Mohamed, B. Amamou, F. Zaafrane and L. Gaha

Psychiatry, University Hospital of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1688

**Introduction:** Patients suffering from psychiatric illness represent a population that is particularly vulnerable to the SARS-CoV-2 virus and to the pandemic situation due to several factors.

**Objectives:** We aimed in our study to determine the rate of COVID-19 infection and to identify its correlated factors in outpatients of the psychiatry department of Monastir, Tunisia.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study conducted on 178 outpatients at the department of psychiatry (Monastir, Tunisia) over a period of one month (from March 2022 to April 2022). Data was collected via a questionnaire focused on two main attributes: (1) sociodemographic and clinical characteristics; (2) questions about the COVID-19 personal and family history.

**Results:** The mean age of our population was  $44.9 \pm 13.7$  years. The majority of them (81.5%) had a chronic evolution of their psychiatric disorder (> 2 years) and 68.7% were hospitalized at least once in psychiatry. Psychosis was the most represented disorder with 57.3% compared to mood disorders and anxiety disorders. Among our population, thirty seven patients (21%) had a SARS-CoV-2 infection and 3.1% required hospital care. The infection by the virus of a family member was reported by 46% of cases and 2.5% had intrafamilial death due to COVID-19 disease. Patients with depressive disorder were the most affected (55%). COVID-19 infection was significantly associated with gender ( $p=0.02$ ), marital status ( $p=0.016$ ), diagnosis ( $p=0.001$ ), treatment ( $p=0.02$ ) and intrafamilial spread of the disease ( $p<10^{-3}$ ).

**Conclusions:** Patients with psychiatric disorders experience a distinct burden of the COVID-19 disease. Awareness of the vulnerability of this population and psychiatric institutions is necessary in order to adapt mental health care planning and implement preventive measures during potential subsequent pandemics.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0341

#### COVID-19-associated schizophrenia-like psychosis during the COVID-19 pandemic

L. Bravve\* and N. Zakharova

Psychiatric Hospital no. 1 Named after N.A. Alexeev of the Department of Health of Moscow, Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1689

**Introduction:** The viral theory of the development of psychoses was formulated in the 19th century, but the role of viral agents in the

pathogenesis of psychoses remains a matter of debate. In the context of the 2020 pandemic, the results of several papers on the characteristics of psychotic disorders in COVID-19 have been published. Coronaviruses are neuroinvasive, capable of affecting mental and body functions.

**Objectives:** The aim of the study was to identify patients with acute psychosis without a history of mental disorders in order to test the hypothesis about the possibility of manifestation of schizophreniform psychosis due to a viral attack.

**Methods:** Within a year and a half, 50 patients with mental disorders associated with COVID-19 were identified. The reason for hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital is the development of acute schizophreniform psychosis against the background of a new coronavirus infection. The diagnosis was verified according to traditional clinical criteria and modern psychometric tools. Inclusion criteria: no previous visits to a psychiatrist; verified acute polymorphic psychotic disorder and coronavirus infection COVID-19 (ICD-10); manifestation of psychosis against the background of infection with COVID-19; age 18-60 years; consent to participate in the study. Exclusion criteria: signs of organic brain damage; indications of substance abuse; delirium of any etiology; somatic pathology in the stage of decompensation.

**Results:** 27 women (54%) and 23 men (46%), aged 20 to 57 years (average age  $34.5 \pm 7.6$ ), of which 18 people (36%) worked, 2 (4%) studied, 29 (58%) people are unemployed. 27 people (54%) are single, 16 (32%) are married, 7 (14%) are divorced; 18 people (36%) were raising children, which indirectly indicated a relatively favorable premorbid functioning. At the time of the examination, the condition was determined by polymorphic psychotic symptoms with a predominance of dissociative-delusional, paraphrenic and oneiric phenomena with plots containing plots of infection and the spread of coronavirus. At the same time, the sum of PANSS is from 53 to 130 (85) points, including PANSS P - from 15 to 37 (27), PANSS N - from 7 to 44 (18), PANSS G - from 23 to 57 (39.9); P1 - 5.7; P3 - 5.1. When comparing the obtained data with the world experience, we found some differences. Delusional symptoms were diagnosed twice as rarely, cases with tactile hallucinations were not detected, but catatonic symptoms were observed twice as often, and manic arousal was twice as rare. In general, the studied data are comparable with the results published in the world practice.

**Conclusions:** The unique experience of the coronavirus pandemic will allow us to assess the influence of environmental factors, namely the role of infections, in the manifestation or predisposition to schizophrenia spectrum disorders. It is planned to evaluate the dynamics of the course of the disorder after the relief of the acute period.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0342

#### Silexan for treatment of psychiatric manifestations in the context of COVID-19: a case series

L. Bartova\*, M. Dold, G. Fugger, A. Weidenauer, D. Rujescu-Balcu and S. Kasper

Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Wien, Austria

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1690

**Introduction:** Silexan manufactured from *Lavandula angustifolia* showed favorable safety and efficacy in subthreshold and

generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), mixed anxiety and depressive disorder (MADD), and further, especially subsyndromal psychiatric manifestations including depression, sleep disturbances, restlessness, fatigue and pain.

**Objectives:** Since the abovementioned clinical phenotypes were repeatedly observed in the course of the so-called post coronavirus-19 disease (COVID-19) syndrome, which were, importantly, of subsyndromal severity in the most cases, we were confident that Silexan will be efficacious also in this indication.

**Methods:** We report on three adult outpatients treated with Silexan due to psychiatric conditions that occurred in the context of a mild and short-lasting COVID-19 infection.

**Results:** A 38-years old female experienced fatigue, brain fog, inner tension, restlessness and sad mood with weepiness after recovery of her respiratory COVID-19 infection. Since she did not remit under ongoing psychotherapy (PT), Silexan 80 mg p.o.q.d. was additionally employed and very well tolerated. She achieved full remission of her subthreshold symptoms within one month. A 27-years old male developed GAD including anxiety, inner tension, restlessness, irritability, muscle aches, difficulties in concentrating and in controlling feelings of worry after he recovered from respiratory COVID-19. Following his preference, PT and Silexan 80 mg p.o.q.d. were initiated and very well tolerated. Because of partial response, Silexan was increased to 80 mg twice daily after three weeks. After additional two weeks, he was able to enjoy everyday activities and to comply with working demands without relevant difficulties. A 38-years old female developed a post COVID-19 syndrome with fatigue, anxiety, depression, inner tension, tachycardia, hopelessness and rumination. Due to the current MADD Bupropion 150 mg and subsequently 300 mg p.o.q.d. and Hydroxyzine 25 mg on demand were administered. Although clinical improvement was achieved, the patient discontinued the treatment due to subjective exacerbation of tachycardia and refused any further treatment optimization. Once she agreed to phyto-psychotherapeutic optimization, Silexan 80 mg p.o.q.d. was employed and, while well tolerated, increased to 80 mg twice daily after two weeks. The patient was increasingly able to participate at her working and social activities again and stayed stable for four months.

**Conclusions:** To our knowledge, this is the first report on administering Silexan in subsyndromal and full-blown anxiety and depression with cognitive and psychosomatic symptoms that occurred in the context of COVID-19. While substantial clinical improvements were achieved, no relevant adverse effects occurred.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0343

#### Suicides in Crete: frequency and gender/ seasonal distribution before and during the Covid-19 pandemic

M. Basta<sup>1\*</sup>, G. Karkanaki<sup>1</sup>, E. Kranioti<sup>2</sup>, A. Papadomanolakis<sup>3</sup>, A. Kanaki<sup>2</sup>, S. Belivanis<sup>4</sup>, C. Lilitsis<sup>3</sup>, E. Koutentaki<sup>1</sup>, C. Panierakis<sup>1</sup> and A. Vgontzas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry; <sup>2</sup>Forensic Medicine, university of Crete, School of Medicine; <sup>3</sup>Forensic Medicine, FORENSIC AGENCY OF CRETE, HERAKLION, CRETE and <sup>4</sup>Forensic Medicine, FORENSIC AGENCY OF CRETE, CHANIA CRETE, Greece

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1691

**Introduction:** Covid pandemic-related psychological problems mainly include anxiety, depression and sleep disturbances, while evidence regarding suicidality is conflicting between studies. Crete has the highest suicide rate in Greece.

**Objectives:** To examine suicides' rate, gender and seasonal distribution pre-covid, compared to Covid-19 pandemic (2020-2021). Seasonality was studied by quarter of the year.

**Methods:** Data on the number of suicides, demographics, and seasonal distribution by quarter throughout Crete, were collected from the records of the Department of Forensic Medicine/University Hospital of Heraklion Crete, as well as from the Forensic Agency of Crete

**Results:** We found that in the years 2020 and 2021, number of suicides in Crete are 41 and 40 respectively and do not differ from those of the previous years (Mean<sub>1999-2019</sub> = 43.5/year). Also, the distribution of suicides by gender remained stable (Mean men/women<sub>1999-2019</sub>=4.6 vs. Mean men/women<sub>2020-2021</sub>=4.3). The analysis of the seasonal distribution of suicides showed a reversal of the seasonal distribution in 2020 compared to the previous 5-years, which tends to return to pre-pandemic characteristics in 2021.

**Conclusions:** The overall rate and gender distribution of suicides in Crete remained stable during the Covid pandemic compared to the previous twenty years. The clear change in the seasonal distribution of suicides in 2020 compared to the distribution of previous years tends to return to previous levels in 2021. Possibly, the change in seasonality in 2020 is related to the fear of death/stress and the short/medium term economic consequences due to the pandemic.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0344

#### IMPACT OF QUARANTINE AND INFODEMIC DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MENTAL HEALTH: EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE

M. Markova<sup>1\*</sup>, N. Maruta<sup>2</sup>, A. Markov<sup>3</sup>, T. Aliieva<sup>1</sup> and T. Abdriakhimova<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sexology, Psychotherapy and Medical Psychology, Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education; <sup>2</sup>SI "Institute of Neurology, Psychiatry and Narcology of the NAMS of Ukraine", Kharkiv;

<sup>3</sup>Research Institute of Psychiatry Ministry of Health of Ukraine" SI and <sup>4</sup>Bogomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1692

**Introduction:** Today the psycho-traumatic impact of quarantine due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the infodemic, as a separate psycho-traumatic factor, on mental health remain unclear

**Objectives:** To study the impact of quarantine and infodemic due to the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of the population of Ukraine

**Methods:** During quarantine 902 Ukrainian people voluntarily completed the questionnaire in Google format a questionnaire containing psychodiagnostic tools for assessing the level of stress L. Reeder, anxiety response GAD-7, depression PHQ-9, strategies for stress-coping behavior E. Heim, vitality S. Maddy and developed by us based on the AUDIT Test for the detection of disorders related to the obsession with news associated with the COVID-19 pandemic