(NA), positive affect (PA) and binge eating frequency of patients with bulimia nervosa (BN).

Methods: The data of 15 female patients with BN from an ongoing experience sampling method study were analyzed. Mixed effects models compared surroundings, social context, NA, PA and binge eating before and after the implementation of the lockdown measures.

Results: After the implementation of the lockdown measures, significant changes in surroundings and social context were found as well as an increase in NA ($p < 0.001$) and decrease in PA ($p = 0.015$). Patients who experienced an increase in binge eating frequency also experienced a stronger increase in NA ($p = 0.012$) and decrease in PA ($p = 0.026$) after the lockdown measures were implemented.

Conclusions: Future research should also look at changes in surroundings, social context, affect and how these interact with factors such as personality traits and coping styles when investigating why some patients are more susceptible to the negative effects of lockdown measures than others.

Keywords: Experience Sampling Method; COVID-19; Bulimia Nervosa

EPP0365

Perception of stress by medical staff during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in russia

V. Barabantschikova, O. Vakhantseva, O. Almazova, L. Shaigerova[*] and R. Shilko

Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.751

Introduction: Assessment of mental health in medical staff during the COVID-19 pandemic helps to prevent the delayed negative consequences of work under high risk.

Objectives: The study compares the perceived stress and coping ability in medical staff caring for patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and in professionals, working with other patients.

Methods: Online survey involved 249 doctors and medical staff of a Moscow hospital aged 19 to 60 (80 men and 169 women). 135 people worked directly with COVID-19 patients and 114 specialists did not. The study was conducted with the Perceived Stress Scale (10-items) amidst the first wave of COVID-19 in Russia, in May 2020.

Results: No significant differences were found in the stress levels between the two groups of healthcare providers. On average, the sample revealed an increased level of stress (15.4 with standard values of 12-13). The general indicator of perceived stress ($F = 13.471$; $p < 0.001$), stress level ($F = 12.333$; $p = 0.001$) and stress resistance ($F = 6.003$; $p = 0.015$) in women is significantly higher than in men. In addition, women working with COVID-19 patients have a higher level of stress resistance than women working with other patients ($F = 3.432$; $p = 0.045$).

Conclusions: The perception of stress by healthcare staff during the COVID-19 pandemic increases independently on whether or not they work with infected patients. Although stress is higher in women, they are better at coping, especially in extreme situations. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-04-60174.

Keywords: mental health; stress level; COVID-19; health care workers

EPP0366

Innovations in the provision of psychiatric treatment and rehabilitation assistance to the population in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and their preliminary results

I. Belokrylov[1]* and A. Munin[2]

[1]Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychologi, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.752

Introduction: Numerous publications highlight the need to modify mental health services in the stressful environment of the COVID-19 pandemic. The psychiatric service of the city of Moscow undertook some reforms in this regard.

Objectives: The measures taken are aimed at reducing the risk of infection of mentally ill patients undergoing treatment in dispensaries and day hospitals, as well as at preventing the exacerbation of psychopathological disorders in patients under the prevailing conditions.

Methods: The frequency of visits to the dispensary by patients in stable condition has been reduced to 1 time per week. At the same time, the frequency of telephone consultations with patients and their relatives increased up to 3 times a week. Face-to-face psychotherapy sessions have been replaced by remote (online) sessions. During the study period, medical documents of 60 patients were studied. The number of hospitalizations of outpatients to the hospital was recorded due to the deterioration of the mental state, as well as in connection with the infection with COVID in the period from 04/15/2020 to 06/09/2020.

Results: There were no hospitalizations due to mental deterioration. According to this indicator, the situation in 2020 turned out to be better than last year for the same period. There were also no cases of hospitalization of outpatients in connection with Covid-19.

Conclusions: The presented results indicate the effectiveness of organizational innovations introduced in Moscow in the provision of outpatient psychiatric care. However, these data need clarification and objective scientific interpretation.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0368

Depression in quarantined patients during the COVID-19 pandemic

A. Guermazi[1]*, J. Ben Thabet[1], A. Zouari[2], J. Aloulou[3], R. Hammami[4], H. Ben Ayed[5], A. Sallemi[6], C. Marrekchi[7], S. Hdiji[8], I. Gargouri[9], M. Kassis[10], M. Turki[3], S. Kammoun[11] and M. Larbi Masmoudi[12]

[1]Psychiatry C Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [2]Department Of Paychiatry C, Hedi chaker hospital, Sfax, Tunisia; [3]Psychiatry (b), Hedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [4]Cardiology Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [5]Community Health And Epidemiology Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [6]Histology Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [7]Infectiology Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia;

[8]Hematology Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [9]Occuaptional Department, HediChaker Hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [10]Community Health And Epidemiology Department, HediChaker Hospital, sfax, Tunisia; [11]Pneumology, HediChaker Hospital, sfax, Tunisia and [12]Department Of Occupational Medicine, HEDI CHAKER hospital, SFAX, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.753

Introduction: Quarantine for suspected patients of being infected by the COVID-19 can lead to negative consequences for mental health and the appearance of depressive symptoms.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of depression in quarantined patients, and to analyze the associated factors.

Methods: This was a descriptive and analytical survey, carried out from April 4 to May 30, 2020, with 149 patients consulting the COVID-19 sorting box at the Hedi Chaker CHU in Sfax. Suspected COVID-19 patients were contacted by phone during their quarantine and invited to participate in our study. The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) scale was used to assess the severity of depression. Cutoffs of 5, 10, 15, and 20 represent minimal, mild, moderate, moderately severe, and severe levels of depression based on PHQ-9 scores. A cutoff score of 10 determines major depression.

Results: The results showed a prevalence of major depression of 10.7%. Of all patients, 89.3% had minimal to mild depression; 10% had moderate to moderately severe depression and 0.7% had severe depression. The PHQ-9 score was statistically correlated with travel to a suspect area during the 14 days preceding the consultation (p = 0.008), contact with a subject confirmed COVID-19 (p = 0.01), previous follow-up in psychiatry (p = 0.047), the change of residence during quarantine (p = 0.045), the fear of transmitting the disease to relatives (p = 0.00) and the positive result of the nasopharyngeal swab (p = 0.00).

Conclusions: Psychological distress was felt in our patients. We recommend that necessary measures should be taken to combat depression.

Keywords: quarantine; suspected patients; Depression; COVID-19 pandemic

EPP0371

Beliefs about coronavirus: Relationship with magical thinking and adherence to self-isolation regimen

S. Kumchenko[1]*, E. Rasskazova[1] and A. Tkhostov[2]

[1]Clinical Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and [2]Department Of Neuro- And Pathopsychology, Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.754

Introduction: Pandemic is accompanied by "infodemic" that is related to higher anxiety (Moghanibashi-Mansourieh, 2020; Roy et al., 2020; Huang, Zhao, 2020). We suggest that indefinite and stressful situation of pandemic provoke magical thinking leading to lower adherence with recommendations for self-isolation.

Objectives: The aim was to reveal the structure of beliefs about reasons, manifestation and consequences of coronavirus and their relationship with magical thinking, anxiety and COVID-19-related behaviour.

Methods: In April 2020 (2-3 weeks of self-isolation regimen) 402 adults aged 18-64 years old filled checklist including beliefs about pandemic (based on the model of Leventhal et al., 2003), Magical Ideation Scale Eckblad, Chapman, 1983) as well as scales measuring anxiety and protective behaviour in pandemic and monitoring of information about coronavirus (Tkhostov, Rasskazova, 2020).

Results: Factor analysis revealed three groups of radical beliefs about coronavirus (48.6% of variance, Cronbach's alphas .62-.75). Belief about the particular meaning of coronavirus was associated with the magical thinking (r=.21), less anxiety about infection (r=-.19) and poorer adherence to self-isolation (r=-.26). Belief in the negligence as a cause of coronavirus was more typical for those with better adherence (r=.18) while catastrophic beliefs about the consequences of pandemic were related to frequent monitoring of the information about the pandemic (r=.24), and anxiety regarding future negative consequences of the pandemic (r=.46).

Conclusions: Dysfunctional beliefs about coronavirus could be a factor of poorer adherence related to magical thinking and could be addressed in psychological interventions. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-04-60072.

Keywords: infodemic; coronavirus; magical thinking

EPP0372

The spectrum and severity of psychopathological symptoms in previously healthy individuals who have had severe COVID-19 pneumonia.

I. Belokrylov[1]*, N. Kotovskaya[2], N. Deryugina[3], A. Izyumov[4], K. Eruslanova[5] and M. Balaeva[6]

[1]Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychology, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation; [2]Department Of Psychiatry And Medical Psychologi, Peoples Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), Moscow, Russian Federation; [3]Department Of Math, Lomonosov Moscow State Univeristy, Moscow, Russian Federation; [4]Laboratory Of General Geriatrics And Neurogeriatrics, Pirogov RNMU – RCRCG, Moscow, Moscow, Russian Federation; [5]Laboratory Of Cardiovascular Aging, Pirogov RNMU – RCRCG, Moscow, Moscow, Russian Federation and [6]Department Of Aging Diseases, Pirogov RNMU – RCRCG, Moscow, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.755

Introduction: The medical novelty of COVID-19 requires a comprehensive study of its impact on various areas of human health, including mental health.

Objectives: To study the spectrum and severity of psychopathological disorders in previously healthy patients of different age groups who have had moderate and severe COVID-19 pneumonia.

Methods: Immediately after stabilization of the physical condition, patients completed the Symptom Checklist-90-R, designed to assess 11 parameters: somatization (SOM), obsessive-compulsive (OS), interpersonal sensitivity (INT), depression (DEP), anxiety (ANX), hostility (HOS), phobic anxiety (PHOB), paranoid ideas (PAR), psychoticism (PSY). Patients with cognitive impairment were excluded.

Results: The study involved 148 patients aged from 26 to 84 years. In the general sample, psychopathological symptoms were detected