

possible consequences (complications during pregnancy, childbirth or confinement at home, possible contact with COVID-19 positive patients).

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out that includes 73 pregnant women from Spain, during September 2020, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about socio demographic aspects and the Beck Depression Inventory.

Results: The average age was 32 years. 90.41% were with a partner or married. The results of Beck's questionnaire: 24.65% have moderate/severe depression. 25.65% had or had thought about consulting a mental health professional, 90.41% considered that professionals had not asked about their mental health during pregnancy. 98.89% reported fear of becoming infected and having to confine themselves at home and 97.26% reported fear of get COVID and affect the health of the unborn baby.

Conclusions: COVID-19 represents a huge challenge for pregnant women's mental health. The Development and implementation of mental health service, skilled and aware of this area is crucial, for this vulnerable population.

Keywords: COVID-19; pregnancy; Beck Inventory; mental health

EPP0330

Psychiatric symptoms and COVID-19, the importance of differential diagnosis. about two cases

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic presents symptomatic heterogeneity, so the differential diagnosis is even more relevant and more in patients with mental disorders. COVID-19 is a new disease that is under study and affects people over 65 with the greatest severity worldwide. The most frequent psychiatric symptoms are behavioral disturbances and confusional syndrome among those affected.

Objectives: The objective is to demonstrate the importance of differential diagnosis in patients with psychiatric symptoms and covid-19.

Methods: Patients aged 71 and 77, admitted to psychiatry. They present drowsiness that alternates with episodes of psychomotor agitation in which they verbalize fear of the coronavirus. Personal history: bipolar disorder and schizoaffective disorder. Psychopathological exploration: Spatial-temporal disorientation, uncooperative, fluctuating state of consciousness, verborrhic, salty and incoherent speech at times. Dysphoric mood. Psychomotor restlessness predominantly at night, verbal heteroaggressiveness. Negative to ingestion due to odynophagia. Sensory-perceptual alterations and nihilistic delusions "the virus has killed me, I'm already dead." Upon admission, they present a cough and fever and are treated with azithromycin and dexamethasone for suspected COVID-19. Complementary tests: chest X-ray bilateral pleural effusion. Cranial CT: Diffuse cortical and subcortical brain parenchyma retraction pattern. PCR positive coronavirus.

Results: After overcoming the infection and with psychopharmacological treatment the confusional syndrome remitted.

Conclusions: Confusional syndrome can present with different psychiatric symptoms, so the differential diagnosis is very

important and even more so in patients older than 65 years who present somatic pathologies or acute infections. The differential diagnosis of confusional syndrome is key to adequate treatment and favor the prognosis.

Keywords: Psychiatric symptoms; behavioral disturbances; confusional syndrome; COVID-19

EPP0331

Attempted suicide and pregnancy in COVID-19's times.

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Introduction: Pregnancy is a special risk factor for suicide attempts among females (Andrew E. Czeizel et al. 2011). Situational factors such as the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) have also been reported to impact on individual's mental health.

Objectives: Examine the effect of COVID-19 and its association with mental health and attempt suicide risk in pregnant population.

Methods: A cross-sectional study that includes 113 pregnant women from Spain, through an anonymous, voluntary and multiple response type online survey which included questions about socio demographic aspects, COVID-19's aspects and mental health.

Results: Of the 112 pregnant patients surveyed, only 2 reported suicidal ideation. The age of the respondents was 32 and 33 years, both of whom were in the 2nd trimester of pregnancy. Both report that it was the first pregnancy and affirm a worsening of their economic situation since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of them did not have a partner / marriage and was living with a relative, in turn this respondent was unemployed. Both responded that they were "always" worried about the possible outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic and that their fears had increased, being difficult to control and let them pass. It is very relevant that both agree that they "never" felt that the professionals who carried out the pregnancy controls asked or inquired about their current state of mental health.

Conclusions: Antepartum suicidal ideation is an important and common complication of pregnancy, specially in COVID-19's times, healthcare professionals who follow pregnancy should detect high-risk suicidal patients and be able to carry out a suicide prevention program.

Keywords: COVID-19; Depression; Suicide; pregnancy

EPP0332

Gender differences in depression, anxiety, and stress during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in serbia - results from an online survey

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