

Conclusions: This study indicated that smart technology during the Health Emergency period was important for the meaning in life of older populations, mostly by facilitating meaningful relations, rewarding activities and spirituality. Future interventions with older adults during pandemic periods should consider the diversity of themes associated with increasing older adult well-being, from a cross-cultural perspective. 1. von Humboldt S & Leal I. The old and the oldest old: Do they have different perspectives on adjustment to aging?. *Int J Gerontol*; 9:156-160. 2. von Humboldt S et al. Does spirituality really matter? - A study on the potential of spirituality to older adult's adjustment to aging. *Jpn Psychol Res*, 56;114-125.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Older Adults; Covid-19 pandemic; Smart technology; Meaning of life

EPV0415

Outcomes of COVID-19 in Patients with Mental Disorders

N. Petrova^{1*}, M. Sivashova², V. Pashkovsky¹, G. Prokopovich³ and A. Gvozdetskiy³

¹Saint-Petersburg University, Department Of Psychiatry And Addiction, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation; ²St. Petersburg State University, Department Of Psychiatry And Narcology, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation and ³North-Western State Medical University named after I.I. Mechnikov, Department Of Psychiatry And Addiction, Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1273

Introduction: Clinical practice has shown that SARS-CoV-2 viral infection increases the likelihood of developing mental disorders. Clinical practice has shown that SARS-CoV-2 viral infection increases the likelihood of developing mental disorders.

Objectives: To analyze clinical indicators of patients with COVID-19 with mental disorders and to identify predictors of adverse outcomes associated with mental state on its basis.

Methods: The study included 97 patients, 41 men and 56 women (62.3±15.3 years of age). During the observation period, 26 people died and 71 people recovered. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire (109 variables). Binary logistic regression and Cox proportional hazards regression were used.

Results: In the study group, death occurred on average after 11.5 days. In this group, the mental state of patients was more severe with a predominance of cases of delirium. With age, the probability of a fatal outcome increased by 1.03 with each year of life. The severity of mental disorder had a greater impact on the risk of death compared to age (p=0.003). Improvement of the mental state of patients during psychotropic therapy was associated with a reduction in the risk of an unfavorable outcome of coronavirus infection by 11.11 times. The greatest contribution to the unfavorable outcome was made by the severity of infection: the risk of death increased by 33.17 times.

Conclusions: A severe or extremely severe mental state increased the risk of death by 4.55 times. The most significant factor in predicting mortality was associated with the severity of the underlying disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0416

Perceived Stress among Iranians during COVID-19 Pandemic; Stressors and Coping Mechanisms: A Mixed-methods Approach

A.H. Nadoushan^{1*} and M. Faghankhani²

¹Iran University of Medical Sciences, Psychiatry, Tehran, Iran and

²Iran University of Medical Sciences, Mental Health Research Center, Tehran, Iran

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1274

Introduction: This study was a mixed-methods study. We distributed a web-based 1scale (PSS-10), to measure perceived stress scores, through social networks from March 12 to 23, 2020. Then, we interviewed 42 students, 31 homemakers, 27 healthcare providers, and 21 male participants to identify the sources of stress and coping mechanisms.

Objectives: We examined the correlates of stress among a large sample of Iranian citizens, the second country hit hard by the pandemic, and still a hot spot.

Methods: This anonymous survey had 19 items falling into two sections: sociodemographic data and Cohen's 10-item perceived stress scale (PSS-10).

Results: A statistically significant difference was observed between the levels of perceived stress in individuals with different health statuses with a higher median of total PSS-10 scores reported for hospitalized individuals. The total PSS-10 scores were higher in those who were practicing self-isolation, had a relative affected with COVID-19 disease, and had experienced the death of a relative due to COVID-19 disease.

Conclusions: This study highlighted the most vulnerable groups overloaded with stress in society and the sources of their stress. Furthermore, we identified the groups that perceived lower levels of stress along with their coping mechanisms. The most frequent source of stress among the most stressful groups including homemakers, students, and health care workers has directly related to their job and their principal role in this period. Abstract thought about the COVID-19 pandemic and its complications were more prevalent among students while homemakers and health care providers showed concrete thinking about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure: I have no significant financial interest, consultancy, or other relationship with products, the manufacturer(s) of products, or providers of services related to this abstract?

Keywords: COVID-19; Perceived stress; Iranians; Mixed method study

EPV0417

Assessment of worries and attitudes towards the COVID-19 pandemic and the vaccine among Tunisian elderly

M. Moalla*, R. Lansari, R. Saida, M. Zrelli, A. Larnaout and W. Melki

Razi Hospital, Psychiatry D, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1275

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic poses a threat particularly to the elderly. Although the current vaccination strategy is