

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.

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EPV0330

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

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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.

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

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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".