

on the COVID ward. Not being able to spend enough time reassuring patients was a common theme in the responses from the staff questionnaires.

**Conclusions:** The in-patient stay on COVID wards was generally a positive experience for the patients. However, the study highlighted that the visitation rules and the short staffing were the main issues contributing to anxiety and loneliness highlighted by both staff and patients. It was clear that the staff had a patient centred approach to care, but felt limited by time, experience and staffing.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0354

### Personality work mediation of space-time relations in extreme situation during COVID-19 lockdown

O. G. Kvasova\*, M. S. Magomed-Eminov, K. A. Karacheva and I. Prikhodko

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1700

**Introduction:** This work presents spatial-temporal relations of time interval estimation in extreme situation. In preliminary analysis of COVID-19 literature and our research (Magomed-Eminov et al, 2021) we identified attributes which people used to describe their experience during lockdown. The categories: limitation of space, freedom, deprivation of action, movement, immobility; negative emotions, disorganization, loss of social contacts, lack of control; avoidance; passive position; victimization - were grouped in factor "restriction of opportunities".

**Objectives:** To show experimentally that spatial-temporal relations depend on what meaning a person gives to extreme or non-extreme situation, how she perceives it - hence what inner mental work fulfills in order to find resources to overcome illness, distress, adversity.

**Methods:** Experimental modelling of extreme situation close to lock-down; content analysis.

**Results:** In our research-model estimation of short time interval duration in case of self-determination in movement and space and no external limitations of time was almost accurate. In case of limited space and restricted instruction - interval was perceived 2 or 3 times longer than real time. The categories in stories of subjects put in extreme situation instructed to move in one direction in restricted square space opposed to subjects instructed to move freely and in wider space, met the empirical criteria for restriction of opportunities (extreme model) and were categorized in five clusters according to content analysis of self-reports. In brackets we give the features of non-extreme situation (with free instructions to move) characterized by opposite tendencies: a) limitation - featured by boundaries, clamps, tightness (vs freedom); b) negativity of situation perception - by refusal of action, destruction, disorganization, negative emotions, loss (vs positivity); c) static position - by immobility, stiffness, restraint (vs ecstasy, flight, freedom, self-expression); d) avoidance, tendency to escape (vs involvement); e) passive observation and staying in

situation (vs active action). The non-extreme features proved to be significantly higher ( $p < .000$ ) in subjects who received the instruction to move freely in space - opposed to subjects who moved in certain limited space (square).

**Conclusions:** We revised space-time relations model (D. DeLong; D. Bobko) which demonstrated the tendency for changes of time interval perception in dependence of spatial characteristics. We show another correlation dependent on meaning of situation for individual - extreme or situation of freedom and give interpretation in terms of personality work with negative experience (M. Magomed-Eminov). Research contributes to conception of personality work with one's own experience in construction of temporal identity, positive outcomes of adversity and meaning mediation while action in extreme situation of lockdown type.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0355

### The Psychosocial effects of the covid-19 lockdown's on school-age childrens: A literature review

O. A. Da Silva<sup>1\*</sup>, H. Babani<sup>1</sup>, G. D. O. Sarubi<sup>1</sup>, A. M. S. Campos<sup>1</sup>, A. L. S. Campos<sup>1</sup>, J. G. A. Pontes<sup>1</sup> and J. A. Ferreira<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School Of Medicine and <sup>2</sup>Centro Universitário Fаметro, Manaus, Brazil

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1701

**Introduction:** Home confinement was implemented worldwide as a response to the covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, almost all school-age children started to receive home-schooling from the beginning of 2020, it was necessary due to the length of the lockdowns. Being quarantined at home imposed an increase in psychological burden and the situation was aggravated because of school closure, lack of outdoor activity, aberrant dietary and sleeping habits, disrupting children's usual lifestyle and promoting monotony, distress, impatience, annoyance, and varied neuropsychiatric manifestations.

**Objectives:** This study aims to understand the correlation between quarantine and psychosocial effects on school-age children.

**Methods:** An integrative literature review was developed in 3 steps: Development of the research question, search for scientific articles in the Pubmed database, and critical analysis of included articles. The search was conducted in September 2022, and articles between 2019 and 2022 were selected, for a total of 510 articles, of which 28 were used.

**Results:** The confinement caused by the coronavirus imposed an immediate and lingering psychosocial impact on children due to drastic changes in their physical activity, lifestyle, and mental excursions. Even a short-term shutdown of educational institutions and home confinement is indeed troublesome and anticipated to have detrimental effects on children's physical and mental health and shatter the sense of normalcy that schools used to provide. Another important factor to note is that some children's had to be detached from their parents due to several factors, this juncture caused ever-lasting psychiatric consequences including post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, psychosis, depression, delinquency, and even suicidal tendency.