et al., 1995) and medical X-irradiation (Gross et al., 2018). We found a significant increase in the schizophrenia incidence in the Chornobyl exclusion zone personnel, as well as schizophreniform syndromes in Chornobyl clean-up workers (liquidators) irradiated by moderate to high doses (more than 0.30 Sv). The neural diathesis-stressor hypothesis of schizophrenia spectrum disorders was proposed (Loganovsky and Loganovskaja, 2000; Loganovsky et al., 2005). Recently we observed the clinical case of organic schizophrenia-like disorder in the liquidator who was ill with COVID-19.

Conclusions: The linkage between schizophrenia spectrum disorders following past exposure to ionizing radiation and SARS CoV-2 infection can exist that should be studied on the irradiated cohorts with following COVID-19.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Schizophrenia spectrum disorders; Ionizing radiation; COVID-19 pandemic; SARS CoV-2 infection

EPV0358

Acute Confusional Syndrome and Covid-19 disease. Clinical and Sociodemographic differences with other comorbid diseases.

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Introduction: Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. Since the outbreak, neuropsychiatric presentations such as delirium have been developing.

Objectives: Our aim is to describe sociodemographic and clinical differences between inpatients cursing with Acute Confusional Syndrome (ACS) with and without COVID-19 pneumonia.

Methods: This is an observational-descriptive study. All patients attended by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar, between February and April 2020, with ACS diagnosis were included. The sample was divided in 2 groups (with and without COVID-19 pneumonia). Sociodemographic and clinical variables including sex, age, previous somatic or psychiatric history, ACS risk factors, ACS subtype and pharmacological treatment were compared. Chi-square and U Mann Whitney tests were used.

Results: The total sample was 62 patients. 43.5% were women with a mean age of 71,7 (SD 11,3). Covid pneumonia group included 26 patients. There was a higher percentage of Hypoxemia in Covid pneumonia patients (p<0,001). There were significant differences between Covid pneumonia group and ACS in relation to: a previous diagnosis of Ischemic Heart Disease (p=0,007), Heart Failure (p=0,029) and Nephropathy (p=0,022). Dexmedetomidine (p=0,001) was highly used for ACS treatment in Covid pneumonia patients.

Conclusions: In this sample, patients with ACS and Covid pneumonia had a bigger rate of hypoxemia and previous history of Ischemic Heart Disease, Heart Failure and Nephropathy compared to the rest of ACS patients. Dexmedetomidine was more commonly used for the treatment of ACS in Covid pneumonia group. More studies would be necessary to assess the significance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: delirium; ACUTE CONFUSIONAL SYNDROME; Covid-19

EPV0359

Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Youth Mental Health

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in national lockdowns in several countries. Previous global epidemics led to an increase in the number of psychiatric patients presenting symptoms of anxiety or depression. Knowledge about the impact of early lockdown initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of healthcare interactions is sparse.

Objectives: To investigate both the impact of the Danish lockdown event on psychiatric patients' contact with the healthcare system, stratified by type of contact (face-to-face (FTF) or virtual) and ICD-10 diagnosis, and how acute contacts were impacted in the five regions in Denmark.

Methods: Contacts in this study include all recorded FTF and virtual treatment interactions between patients and healthcare systems. An interrupted time series analysis was applied to determine the effect of the COVID-19 lockdown event on the number of contacts with psychiatric hospitals in Denmark, from February 25, 2019 to May 3, 2020. The analyses took a Box-Jenkins approach to fit an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model.

Results: Virtual contacts replaced most FTF contacts during the lockdown. For most patient groups, the total number of contacts did not decrease significantly. However, for child and adolescent patients diagnosed with F 10–19, 70–79, and 80–89, the number of contacts decreased during lockdown. The number of acute contacts with the psychiatric system decreased significantly during lockdown.

Conclusions: The Danish healthcare system was forced to introduce innovative tele-psychiatry to mental health care during the lockdown. Disruption to service delivery was minimized because the resources were in place to sustain the transition from FTF to virtual contacts.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child and adolescent psychiatry; Covid-19; Virtual consultation

EPV0360

Features of the structure of psychopathological consequences in COVID-19

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