Objectives: The main aim of this study was to validate the Turkish version of the C-19ASS. Additionally, we explored the relationship between COVID-19 anxiety syndrome, personality traits, and psychological variables.

Methods: We recruited 296 Turkish adults using the convenience sampling method. Participants completed the Turkish version of the C-19ASS and a battery of measures assessing COVID-19 anxiety, health anxiety, well-being, personality traits, and social adaptation. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted on the C-19ASS, and validity was evaluated by analyzing correlations with other instruments.

Results: The results of CFA have confirmed a 9-item two-factor structure. The Turkish version of the C-19ASS showed adequate internal consistency, convergent validity, and incremental validity. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that C-19ASS Perseveration is a significant negative predictor of well-being when controlling for age, COVID-19 anxiety, health anxiety, personality traits, and social adaptation.

Conclusions: The Turkish version of the C-19ASS was found to be a reliable and valid measure of the COVID-19 anxiety syndrome. C19-ASS may be a helpful follow-up tool for examining specific psychological symptoms of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0322

The cognitive consequences of the COVID-19 infection and behavioral variant frontotemporal dementia: Is there a link?

G. I. Costandache[1]*, B. A. Oroian[1], A. P. Salaru[1], P. F. Ionescu[1] and C. Mihai[2,3]

[1]Resident Psychiatrist, Institute of Psychiatry Socola; [2]Associate Professor, University "Apollonia" and [3]Md, Ph.d, Institute of Psychiatry Socola, Iasi, Romania
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Frontotemporal dementia behavioral variant (bvFTD) is the most common subtype of frontotemporal dementia, characterized by early and often severely disabling alterations in personality and social conduct that carry a huge impact on the patient, family, and society.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to correlate the clinical data collected from our patient with relevant literature and discuss the diagnosis of bvFTD in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Case report and a systematic review of the literature.

Results: The middle-aged female patient we examined presented an array of psychiatric symptoms, including cognitive, behavioral, and personality changes that emerged in two months after a mild form of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Objectively, a cranial CT scan displayed frontal and anterior temporal lobe atrophy. The rapid and severe decline of the patient's mental faculties throughout the last year, along with the circumstances in which the pathology developed, raised a question about the etiological factors that contributed to this early-onset dementia.

Conclusions: Although diagnostic criteria are useful, frontotemporal dementia may be difficult to differentiate from other conditions because there are no disease-specific biomarkers. Correlations between the COVID-19 infection and the fulminant bvFTD symptoms remain unclear and require further investigations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0323

The prevalence and associated factors of moderate to severe depression symptoms among Fort McMurray residents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

G. Obuobi-Donkor[1]*, E. Eboreime[2], R. Shalaby[2], B. Agyapong[2], E. Owusu[2], M. Adu[1], W. Mao[2] and V. I. O. Agyapong[1]

[1]Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax and [2]Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic affected the mental health of many individuals, especially vulnerable communities, who have experienced multiple traumas.

Objectives: To examine the prevalence and associated factors of likely major depressive disorder (MDD) among inhabitants of Fort McMurray.

Methods: A study adopted a cross-sectional design, and questionnaires were distributed online. Sociodemographic, COVID-19-related, and clinical data were obtained. The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) scale was used to assess likely MDD. SPSS version 25 used employed to analyze the data.

Results: The prevalence of likely MDD among participants was 45%. Participants who desire mental health counselling are more likely to exhibit depression symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic (OR = 5.48; 95% CI: 1.95–15.40). History of depression (OR = 4.64; 95% CI: 1.49–14.44) and hypnotics (OR = 5.72; 95% CI: 1.08–30.30) were more likely to experience depression symptoms during the pandemic than other participants without a history. Participants who received absolute support from the employer (OR = 3.50; 95% CI: 1.24–9.82) were protective against depression symptoms amid the pandemic.

Conclusions: Clinical factors and employer support are associated with depression symptoms during the pandemic. Communities that have experienced multiple traumas need to reduce any psychopathology, and governmental bodies need to implement holistic policies to increase support to individuals during traumatic eras like the CVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0324

The exploration of interoception construct in COVID-19 survivors

G. D'Orsi[1]*, M. Palladini[2,3], A. Scalabrini[4], M. G. Mazza[2,3], S. Poletti[2,3], P. Rovere-Querini[3,5] and F. Benedetti[2,3]

[1]Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, Division of Neuroscience, IRCCS San Raffaele Hospital; [2]Psychiatry and Psychobiology Unit, Division of Neuroscience, IRCSS San Raffaele Hospital; [3]Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan; [4]Department of Human and Social Sciences,