

Conclusions: Thus, frontline physicians must be aware of the psychosocial needs of the quarantined children. Hospital authorities need to make arrangements for children to communicate with parents via audiovisual devices. Government should invest in operational strategies to provide mental healthcare for the quarantined children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0356

Burnout and its associated factors in healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our health system had to face new challenges such as Burnout (BO), particularly among healthcare workers (HCWs).

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the prevalence of burnout among HCWs, as well as to identify the sociodemographic and professional factors associated to it.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical survey, conducted during the fifth wave of COVID-19 between December 2021 and February 2022, among the healthcare workers of 3 hospitals in Djerba city. We used an online questionnaire to collect their sociodemographic and professional data. Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was used to assess their burnout level.

Results: Our population consisted of 95 HCWs with a sex ratio of 0.46. Most of them (75%) had an age of less than 40 years. Among our participants, 56.8% were paramedics and 71.6% had a working experience of less than 10 years. A rate of 56.8% worked full-time with a minimum of 36 hours per week and more than 5 on-calls per month in 56.8%.

In our study, 76% of the HCWs were affected by BO. The mean emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and professional accomplishment scores were 35.74 ± 12.16 , 11.84 ± 8.08 and 27.32 ± 6.95 , respectively. A rate of 69% had a high level of emotional exhaustion, 42% had a high level of depersonalization and 41% had a low level of personal accomplishment.

The subgroup analysis showed that BO was associated with: an age of less than 30 years ($p=0.007$); having no children ($p=0.030$); a work experience of less than 10 years ($p=0.001$); a number of working hours greater than 36 hours ($p=0.030$) and a number of on-call duties greater than 5 per month ($p=0.007$).

Conclusions: Our study shows the burden of BO in the HCWs of Djerba, especially among the youngest ones, the least experienced and those with the highest workload. Thus, a special attention must be paid to this condition, and the implementation of a prevention strategy is essential.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0357

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COVID-19 ANXIETY AND WELLBEING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Introduction: As of September 2022, over 600 million COVID-19 cases have been reported worldwide. Implemented measures and novelty caused by the epidemic caused wellbeing complaints, including depression and anxiety. One particularly inflicted group are students, who were switched to online education. Many universities have decided to start with face-to-face lecturing again, but as the pandemic is still ongoing, the fear of potentially catching COVID and risking one's wellbeing are still high.

Objectives: The study's aim is to explore the influence of COVID-19 anxiety on wellbeing among university students.

Methods: A total of 844 university students participated in a 5-minute paper-pen survey, completing self-report scales including a sociodemographic form assessing relevant information regarding COVID-19, The Covid-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale (C-19ASS) and the Short Warwick-Edinburg Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS). Bivariate correlation and multiple linear regression analyses were performed to assess the associations between the variables.

Results: A negative moderate association was found between COVID-19 anxiety and wellbeing, indicating that presence of anxiety related to COVID-19 may predict a lack of wellbeing among university students.

Conclusions: As a negative association between COVID-19 anxiety and wellbeing was found, we can speculate that the existence of anxiety related to COVID-19 may predict student's wellbeing. Knowing this, different psychological/wellbeing interventions, trainings and techniques, may be utilized to improve the wellbeing of the student population during and after these trying times, to try and minimize the negative effects of the pandemic on the student population.

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EPV0358

The use of antidementia therapy in non-dementia cognitive disorders associated with COVID-19

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Introduction: The new coronavirus infection causes severe damage to the human body. One of the most serious complication is cognitive impairment.

According to a meta-analysis by Maxime Taquet *et al.* (2021), which assessed neurological and psychiatric outcomes among 236,379 patients diagnosed with COVID-19, 1.7% of participants over 65 years of age were diagnosed with dementia.

In a US online survey of 1,500 people (Sarah Ballou *et al.*, 2020), about half reported difficulty concentrating on any task after experiencing COVID-19.

It was also found that there is a decrease in the speed of reactions and problem-solving (Jeffrey D. Pyne *et al.*, 2021).

There are a number of studies that present the evidence-based efficacy of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors in dementia prevention.

However, in accordance with clinical guidelines for cognitive disorders in the elderly, anti-dementia drugs are not used at the stage of mild to moderate cognitive impairment (Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, 2020).

Objectives: The use of AChE inhibitors in cognitive impairments that do not reach the degree of dementia.

Methods: Research data from open sources.

Results: The development of early cholinergic deficiency correlates with the development of cognitive impairment, while acetylcholine has a pronounced neuroplastic effect and increases the number of neurons (Gabriela Dumitrita Stanciu *et al.*, 2019).

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, a positive effect of rivastigmine was found in patients with mild to moderate cognitive impairment. The study's results show that rivastigmine treatment (3, 6, 9 mg/day) for six months increases brain activity of the hippocampus in the control group by 32.5%. Rivastigmine prevented the clinical progression of symptoms of cognitive impairment and caused activation of some parts of the cerebral cortex (Nagaendran Kandiah *et al.*, 2017).

In a study by Wolfson C. *et al.* (2002), it was found that rivastigmine can slow down the development of cognitive impairment for at least six months in patients with mild to moderate massive cognitive dysfunction. Subjects treated with 1 to 21 mg per day for 7 to 12 weeks got more favorable ADAS-cog scores for the six months after treatment. While those who took the drug in doses of 6 to 12 mg showed a more pronounced positive effect compared to the placebo group.

The Luca Rozzini in 2006 conducted a study based on 59 subjects with mild cognitive impairment. 15 subjects received both neuropsychological examination and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. As a result, the remaining subjects were behind in terms of abstract thinking and behavioral symptoms, in comparison with a combined treatment group.

Conclusions: It is advisable to conduct further studies on the effectiveness of AChE inhibitors to prevent the progression of mild to moderate cognitive impairment and their transition to dementia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0359

Psychosis in a male due to Coronaphobia-, psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic in India

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Introduction: Change in any form is threatening and so is the change due to COVID-19 infection. In the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic in India, many have been infected with coronavirus and many have lost their lives. There was a surge of anxiety, depression and suicide. The impact on psychological functioning also has been immense. There has been a surge in anxiety and depression as the major tool typically used to cope with stress, such as social support, couldn't be utilized properly. The fear of acquiring COVID 19 infection (coronaphobia) and using excessive hygiene measures were also on the rise (3,4). The fear has become more pronounced as living with coronavirus with constant precautions has become the new norm

Objectives: We would like to present a case report in which the patient developed psychosis due to fear of acquiring COVID 19 infection

Methods: Case-report

Results: The first patient was a 37 years old male, farmer who has onset of his symptoms during Covid-19 pandemic in India in 2020. He would be restless and fearful all the time and would take necessary precautions and follow all the necessary hygiene protocols. During the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic in India, there were few deaths in his locality. This made him more restless and fearful and he began to believe that he also had acquired covid infection. Despite repeated negative results for SARS-Cov 2, he would deny the results findings. He developed psychotic symptoms during second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. He was managed on antipsychotics with full remission in six months.

Conclusions: A great deal of attention should be paid to the diagnosis, course and treatment of anxiety caused by COVID-19. If left untreated, it could trigger greater problems such as psychosis as in our case

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EPV0360

Pandemic COVID 19 and healthcare professionals: Mental health impact and depression

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Introduction: The SARS-COV2 pandemic represents a problematic and disruption of global health. Repeated exposure to stressful situations leads to increased psychological distress.

Objectives: To determine the psychoaffective impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the mental health of health professionals in Tunisia, assess the intensity of depressive symptoms professionals and determine factors associated with the development of these symptoms.

Methods: This was a multicenter, cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study conducted among health professionals, from May 2nd, 2020 to June 30th, 2020 in Tunisia. The health professionals included were physicians, nurses, dentists, and pharmacists. Using an electronic form << Google Form >>, a questionnaire was drawn up with 32 items. Assessment of depressive symptoms was performed using the PHQ-9 psychometric scale.