Results: Nearly all countries within the SSA hadn't developed the national dementia strategy plans. Countries like South African, Ghana, Kenya and Ethiopia had drafts of national dementia strategy, though not yet operationalized. Few countries highlighted some of the parallel targets of GAPD within their national mental health policy and strategy, but it was not comprehensive. Countries where Civil societies that advocate/champion dementia activities were strongly presently were more likely to possess a draft of GAPD. **Conclusions:** Although there some initiatives for different countries to develop national strategy for dementia plans, there are gaps in the extent of engagement of different stakeholders and how these strategies will be operationalized may limit the impact on addressing the escalating burden of dementia in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

COVID-19 and related topics 06

EPP0578

Association between inflammatory parameters and neuropsychiatric symptoms in COVID-19 patients treated in hospital del mar Post-COVID psychiatry functional unit

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Introduction: There is increasing interest in the association between neuropsychiatric symptoms in patients with COVID-19 and the proinflammatory status of the disease. Hospital del Mar Post-Covid Psychiatry Unit carried out a descriptive study to analyze the link between inflammation and mental health symptoms in COVID-19 patients.

Objectives: Relate inflammation parameters to the presence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in COVID-19 patients treated at the Hospital del Mar Post-Covid Psychiatry Unit.

Methods: A database of patients evaluated by the Post-covid Psychiatry unit was developed. Clinical variables, whether hospitalization is required and inflammation indicators during COVID-19 infection (PCR and IL-6 analytical values) were recorded.

Three screening scales for psychiatric symptoms were given to the patients: PHQ-9 for depression (1-4: minimal depression, 5-9: mild, 10-14: moderate, 15-19: moderately severe, 20-27: severe), GAD-7 for anxiety (cutoff point >=6) and PCL-5 for post-traumatic stress symptoms (cutoff point >6).

T-student statistics for independent samples and the pearson correlation were used to relate inflammation parameters to depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress symptoms obtained from the scales. **Results:** 149 patients were attended between may 2020 and april 2021. 78 patients had PCR value and 52 had IL-6 value. There is no correlation between the score obtained on the PHQ-9, GAD-7 and PCL-5 scales and PCR or IL-6 value.

There is no relation between being hospitalized for covid infection and the values of PHQ9 and GAD7. Patients hospitalized had lower scores in PCL-5 scale (t=2.67, p=0.009). There are no differences in the scale scores among patients requiring orotracheal intubation or not.

Conclusions: In this descriptive study, inflammation parameters were not related with psychiatric symptoms in COVID-19 patients. Neither association was found between the inflammation parameters and the severity of COVID-19 symptoms, measured in terms of hospitalization requirement.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0579

Post-COVID psychiatry functional unit of hospital del mar: Treatment and monitoring of COVID-19 patients who developed neuropsychiatric symptoms

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Introduction: There is growing evidence on the prevalence of neuropsychiatric disorders in patients suffering from COVID-19. On Hospital del Mar, a multidisciplinary post-COVID unit was created in May 2020 for COVID-19 patients.

Objectives: Explain the functioning of the Post-COVID Psychiatry Functional Unit and the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of treated patients.

Methods: The Post-COVID Unit assessed all patients treated for COVID at Hospital del Mar. Patients referred by their primary care center for persistent post-COVID symptoms were also treated.

During a telephone interview, they received the PHQ-4 questionnaire to identify psychiatric symptoms. If the score was => 3, the patient was referred to the Post-COVID Psychiatry Unit.

Initial contact was established by a mental health nurse, who collected a clinical history and administered three scales: PHQ-9, GAD-7 and PCL-5. A descriptive sociodemographic and clinical data analysis of patients treated by the Post-COVID Psychiatry Unit is carried out.

Results: The sample consists of 149 patients who have been treated for positive PHQ-4 from July 2020 to April 2021. The majority were women (71%) and averaged 50.2 years old (SD = 12.3). In terms of the severity of COVID-19 infection, 45.6% needed hospitalization. The mean score of the psychiatric symptom scales was 11.12 points on the PHQ-9 (SD=5.4) (1-4: minimal depression, 5-9: mild, 10-14: moderate, 15.19: moderately severe, 20-27: severe), 9.43 (SD=5.1) points in the GAD7 (cutoff point>=10) and 2.99 (SD=4) in the PCL5 (cutoff point>6).

39.5% patients of the sample were visited by psychiatry/psychology, of these 33.6% met psychiatric diagnostic criteria, the most frequent being an Adjustment disorder (15.40%), followed by Major Depressive Disorder (8.7%), Anxiety Disorder (4.7%) and other diagnoses (4.7%). **Conclusions:** Patients treated in the Post-COVID Unit were mainly middle-aged women, the most common symptomatology being mild depressive symptoms.

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