

COVID-19 [(94.6%) vs. (90.6%) vs. (84.7%); $p < 0.001$] and shortage of equipment [(52.9%) vs. (29.4%) vs. (26.3%); $p < 0.001$]; sleep [(62.2%) vs. (43.5%) vs. (34%); $p < 0.001$] and somatic problems [(58.4%) vs. (50%) vs. (28.2%); $p < 0.001$] and DASS-21 scores [(5-21) vs. (3-15) vs. (0-12); $p < 0.001$] were higher in nurses.

Conclusions: Worries and lifestyle changes associated with the outbreak are related to psychological difficulties. Adequate level of knowledge, self-protection and social support are important issues for HCP. While we recommend the HCP to express and share their worries; institutions should focus on the psychological status of the staff and provide immediate interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0332

Stress and anxiety among Medical residents working during the covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Covid-19 is believed to be one of the most impactful events of the 21's century,

Pressure related to this pandemic was put on every of the health system especially residents.

Medical residents whose hierarchical position is particular, in the framework of their training they are subjected to an increased level of stress due to the constant pressure of training and the current challenges of being in the front line of the pandemic.

Objectives: The aim of our study is to evaluate the presence of stress in medical residents.

Methods: Using a self-evaluation questionnaire with two parts, the first exploring age, sexe, history of medical, surgical and psychiatric disorders the second part exploring stress with the French version of PSS-10 (preveived stress scale).

Results: Concerning our descriptive statistics: among our 140 residents, percentage of male and female residents were almost equal with 2,85% of them already had a record of an anxiety disorder's follow-up, 71,4% had a moderate stress level and 8,6% had high stress level.

Conclusions: Our study led us to the following conclusion, stress is a component that affects the quality and the work performed by the vast majority of health care workers.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0333

Do nurses suffer from insomnia during the Covid-19 pandemic? a cross-sectional study led in Morocco

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Introduction: Nurses are one of the pillars of the health system, their constant presence with the patients requires a sequence of shifts and nights in the hospital, this aspect has been accentuated during the new pandemic, and undoubtedly impacts their sleep.

Objectives: We propose to study in this paper the effect of on-call duty on the quality of sleep of nurses.

Methods: We used a questionnaire made of two parts, we managed to explore in the first par sociodemographic status of our nurses, the second part was the French version of ISI (Insomnia Severity Index) exploring insomnia, satisfaction of sleep and their functioning.

Results: Regarding descriptive statistiques, from our 90 results, the mean age was 30,9 +/- 6.63, women were equal to men in this study 5% had depressive disorder and 2% anxious disorder, in this study: 68,9% had insomnia 2,5% of them has severe insomnia.

Conclusions: Indeed, insomnia, the satisfaction regarding sleep amongst nurses and there day to day functioning was altered due to recent pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0334

Vaccination against SARSCoV-19 among psychiatric patients at the central Greek hospital

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Introduction: Vaccination against SARSCov-19 all over Europe reached over 80% of adult population confronting the pandemic burden on National Health Systems. On the contrary large parts of population remained unvaccinated. These groups are mainly individuals with poor socioeconomic status and psychiatric patients

Objectives: to determine the ratio of fully vaccinated patients among the hospitalized and outpatient of Psychiatric Hospital of Attika. The reason of vaccination avoidance recorded by the clinician

Methods: The study has done retrospectively and included 2583 psychiatric patients who are hospitalized or are visiting the Out-patient clinic. A concise questionnaire was formed to record the main reason of avoidance (Denial/Medical Issues/ Loss of follow up/ other)

Results: 520 out of 2583 (21%) remained not fully vaccinated throughout the pandemic and denial by the patient was the main reason (55%). The reasons recorded at the patient's file by the physician are shown at table 1.

Table 1 main reasons of vaccine avoidance.

Denial	55%
Medical contraindications	15%
Loss of follow up	26%
other	4%

Conclusions: Psychiatric patients belong to a high probability group for vaccine avoidance. In our study the frequency of

unvaccinated psychiatric patients found greater than healthy population and the main reason is patient decision not to consent. Loss of information, distrust, inadequate social help are causes of poor decision making and consequent low quality health services

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0335

THE COMPLIANCE OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION TO MEDICATION AND FOLLOW-UP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Introduction: The current SARS Covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected primary care and health system services provided to chronically ill patients, such as patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Dyslipidemia and Hypertension.

Objectives: The recording of the number of unfulfilled scheduled visits of Psychiatric patients who are monitored in the Pathological Outpatient Clinic of Arterial Hypertension at the Psychiatric Hospital of Attika due to non-attendance, before the pandemic (9/2018 -2/2020) and during its evolution (3/2020-2 /2022).

Methods: The study was done retrospectively and included 1515 patients with a Psychiatric history and concomitant Hypertension who were examined at Outpatient Clinics during the aforementioned time intervals. The rates of missed scheduled visits, as well as discontinuation of treatment without a doctor's indication were compared and the statistical method used was χ^2 with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The percentage of scheduled appointments that did not take place due to patient no-shows during the pre-pandemic period was 22% (550/2500). During the pandemic the non-attendance rate increased to 36% (1132/3145). The increase in the rate of missed appointments was statistically significant with $p < 0.001$. Correspondingly, the difference in recorded discontinuation of treatment was statistically significant, 26% (523/2011) versus 33% 743/2252).

Conclusions: Στην παρούσα μελέτη διαπιστώνεται στατιστικά σημαντική αύξηση της μη προσέλευσης Ψυχιατρικών ασθενών στα Παθολογικά Εξωτερικά Ιατρεία τη περίοδο της πανδημίας. Επίσης το πρόβλημα της μη συμμόρφωσης στη συνιστώμενη αγωγή διογκώθηκε καθώς καταγράφηκε μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό μη συνιστώμενης διακοπής αγωγής για την Αρτηριακή Υπέρταση .

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0336

Comparison of Glycated Hemoglobin Levels in Diabetic Psychiatric Patients, Before and During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: The current SARS Covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected primary care and health system services provided to chronically ill patients, such as patients with Diabetes Mellitus

Objectives: The comparison of glycemic regulation as demonstrated by the levels of glycated hemoglobin HbA1c % in Psychiatric patients monitored at the Psychiatric Hospital of Attika before the pandemic (9/2018 -2/2020) and during its progression (3/2020-2/2022)

Methods: The study was done retrospectively and included 543 diabetic patients who were examined in Outpatient Clinics during the aforementioned time intervals. HbA1c % levels were measured in peripheral blood and at least two measurements were averaged for each patient. The statistical method used to compare the mean value of HbA1c % was the paired t-test and the level of significance was $p < 0.05$.

Results: The mean of the mean values of HbA1c % before the pandemic was 7.22% while (sd 6.6-7.9) while during the pandemic period it was 8.56% (sd 7.1-9.9). The t score was calculated as 3.3 with a significance level of $p = 0.0165$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: In the present study, a statistically significant increase in the HbA1c % of the Diabetic patients of the Psychiatric Hospital over the last two years is found, which indicates a worsening of the glycemic control of this particular group of patients. It is worth noting that 24 out of 543 (4.4%) missed a scheduled follow-up visit, while the greater variation in HbA1c % values during the second period indicates the varied way the pandemic affected the behavior of psychiatric patients

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0337

First wave of psychological impact and associated factors in hospitalized COVID-19 patients; cross sectional study in supra tertiary hospital in Thailand

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Introduction: The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic not only impacted on physical but also mental health of the patients. We investigated the prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety among hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Rajavithi hospital is a supra-tertiary hospital which was the frontline in the first wave and gets referral SARS CoV-2 cases from other parts of Thailand.

Objectives: We investigated the prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety among hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed to evaluate prevalence of depression, anxiety and associated factors among 93 hospitalized COVID-19 patients between 1 July 2020 – 31 March 2021. Depression and anxiety were measured with Thai Hospital Anxiety and Depression (Thai HADS).

Results: Prevalence of depression was 5.4 %, prevalence of anxiety was 2.2 % Depression was associated with age greater than or equal