settings or from friends, co-workers, or family members. We also assessed participants' level of anxiety with Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and the cut-off point for anxiety index was set at 45. The associations of each information source with anxiety were examined using multiple regression analyses to control for sex, age, education and other demographic characteristics.

Results: In total, the data of 1559 respondents (1224 female; mean age = 37.03 years and standard deviation (SD)=12.90 years) were analysed. The mean index score for SAS were 44.28 (SD=10.6). The major source of information on COVID-19 was the Internet (59.20%) and medical stuff (58.27%), almost in equal measure, followed by traditional media (48.17%) and friends, co-workers, and family members (30.72%).

Conclusions: Receiving COVID-19 information from the Internet and traditional media was positively correlated with anxiety level (p=0.01), while receiving COVID-19 information from medical-stuff was associated with low levels of anxiety (p=0.03).

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; Anxiety; information sources

EPP0577

Health Belief Model (HBM) and vaccination during pandemics

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.786

Introduction: With the COVID-19 pandemic recognized as a major threat to human health, promoting vaccination is of paramount importance to public health.

Objectives: To examine the association between factors of the Health Belief Model (HBM) and intentions to be vaccinated against COVID-19, when a vaccine becomes available.

Methods: A literature review has been made through PubMed database.

Results: The HBM dimensions "perceived barriers", "perceived benefits" and "perceived severity" were considered to be significant predictors of acceptance of vaccinations. The HBM constructs of cues to action (trust in third-party information sources), perceived severity of and susceptibility to COVID-19, and beliefs about the protection benefits of a COVID-19 vaccine, subsequently may elicit willingness to vaccinate. Individual predictors of vaccination were believing the vaccine is effective at preventing COVID-19, recalling their doctor recommending the vaccine. Common perceived barriers against vaccination included believing the vaccine could give people the virus, believing the vaccine can make individuals ill afterwards and preferring to develop immunity "naturally". Patients who delayed and refused vaccine doses were more likely to have vaccine safety concerns and perceive fewer benefits associated with vaccines.

Conclusions: HBM is an effective tool for identifying facilitators and barriers to health behaviors. Health promotion should make use of the HBM, as the model provides a theoretically understanding of the dynamics that may enable the success of important health-related policy in the wake of COVID-19 and future pandemics and identifies the communication mechanisms that must be leveraged by governments and authorities in enforcing policy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic; Health Belief Model; vaccination behavior; vaccination intentions

EPP0578

Is the management of acute confusional syndrome secondary to covid-19 pneumonia different from the management of confusional syndrome secondary to other causes?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.787

Introduction: Acute Confusional Syndrome (ACS) is the most common neuropsychiatric complication in COVID-19 infection. Its management is still a challenge because the data and recommendations based on the evidence are limited.

Objectives: To describe the differential characteristics in the management of ACS in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia compared to ACS secondary to other causes.

Methods: We present a descriptive study that is has been carried out in 62 patients with ACS (26 of them diagnosed with COVID 19 pneumonia), who have required assessment by the liaison psychiatry service of Hospital del Mar between February and April, 2020. The sample was divided in 2 groups (with and without COVID 19 pneumonia). Chi square and Fisher's tests were used to comparisons.

Results: Dexmetomidine (26 vs 0) and olanzapine (13 vs 3) were significantly more frequently used in COVID-19 patients (p< 0 001). A greater number of different antipsychotic drugs were used in COVID 19 patients (2.40± 1 323 number of drugs), (p<0.0001). Further neuroimaging tests were requested in COVID 19 patients and they received less family support (4) compared to non COVID-19 (22), (p<0.005).

Conclusions: ACS associated with COVID-19 pneumonia in the patients in our sample is more difficult to manage than ACS associated with other pathologies, similar to which described in other series. It is associated with a longer duration of confusional symptoms and difficulties for control it.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: delirium; ACUTE CONFUSIONAL COVID-19; CONFUSIONAL; Covid-19

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EPP0579

Factors associated with an increase in alcohol consumption among users of online social networks in Russia in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.788

Introduction: The various restrictions and physical distancing introduced inRussia in early months of COVID-19pandemic could have a particular impact on people who use alcohol and create new needs for prevention and treatment of associated disorders.

Objectives: The study was aimed at assessing changes in alcohol consumption among users of online social networks in Russia.

Methods: During June-September 2020,1518 adult users (18+) of the most popular social networks in Russia (Odnoklassniki, VKontakte,Facebook, Twitter), completed an anonymous online survey regarding alcohol use changes in the first months of COVID-19 pandemic. Binary logistic regression was used to estimate associations of increased alcohol consumption with socio-demographic and pandemic-related factors.

Results: 35.4%of men and 25.6%of women increased their frequency of drinking; 24.9%of men and 17.7%of women increased their typical one-time volume of alcohol consumption,and 28.5% of men and 27.9% of women increased frequency of heavy episodic drinking in the early months of pandemic. After mutual adjustment of independent variables,age18-29 years(OR=1.710;95%CI 1.002-2.917), very strong restrictions of everyday life(3.127; 1.011-9.675) and severe negative consequences in relation to professional or financial situation due to spread ofSARS-CoV-2 (2.247; 1.131-4.465) were positively associated with increase in frequency of drinking. The odds of increase in frequency of heavy episodic drinking were more than twice higher(2.329; 1.001-5.428) among those who experienced severe negative consequences to their professional/financial situation.Higher typical frequency,larger one-time volume of alcohol use,and higher frequency of heavy episodic drinking before pandemic were positively associated with increase of alcohol consumption in early months of pandemic.

Conclusions: Timely monitoring of changes in alcohol consumption during pandemic can allow prevention of alcohol-related disorders, including mental disorders, among users of online social networks.

EPP0580

COVID-19: first and second wave impact on outpatient service users of FACT or autism teams in the Netherlands

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.789

Introduction: Most research on COVID-19 effects has focused on the general population. Here we measure its impact on Dutch FACT and autism outpatient service users during both waves.

Objectives: This study aimed to: 1) investigate participants' mental health, 2) assess experiences with outpatient services, and 3) assess respondents' experiences with governmental measures in the Netherlands during the first and second wave of COVID-19.

Methods: Respondents (wave 1: n=100; wave 2: n=150) reported on mental health, experiences with outpatient care, government measures and information services in an online survey.

Results: Findings demonstrate happiness was rated an average of 6 out of 10, 70% of respondents scored below average on resilience, positive consequences for mental health (ordered world, reflection time) during both waves were similar, and prominent negative consequences included decreased social interactions and increased or new problems regarding mental health and daily functioning from wave 1-2. Lifestyle changed in 50% in both waves, although only slightly attributed to the pandemic. Substance use during both waves hardly changed. Mental healthcare continuation was highly appreciated in both waves (75-80% scored ≥7 on 10-point scale). (Video)calling was the most frequently mentioned positive care experience; missing face-to-face contact with care providers considered most negative. COVID-19 measures were less doable in the second wave. Vaccination willingness approximated 70%.

Conclusions: Results show a nuanced, but clear picture of experiences during both waves. Continuation of services through tele-health was well-received. Monitoring of long-term impact is needed.

EPP0581

Assessment of Relapse in Patients with Schizophrenia during COVID-19 pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.790

Introduction: People with schizophrenia could be more substantially influenced by the emotional stress brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in relapses or worsening of an already existing mental health condition because of the high susceptibility to stress.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the presence of relapse and its risk factors among patients with schizophrenia during the era of COVID 19 pandemic.

Methods: This study included 90 adults who met DSM-5 criteria for schizophrenia and were diagnosed by (SCID-I) Arabic version and who are following up at the outpatient psychiatric clinic, Zagazig University Hospital, Egypt, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) measuring severity of symptoms, Compliance Rating Scale (CRS) and World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0). scales were conducted on those patients before COVID-19 pandemic from January to April 2019 and repeated on September to November 2020 during COVID 19 pandemic to compare clinical parameters between those two periods as to detect any deterioration in their clinical state.

Results: The mean score of compliance rating scale (CRS) was decreased after COVID-19 pandemic compared to before COVID 19 (P<0.001).The mean score of PANSS scale positive subscale (P) had increased after COVID-19 pandemic compared to before COVID 19 (P<0.001).

Conclusions: There was a deterioration of the clinical state of schizophrenic patients during COVID-19 pandemic especially the positive symptoms and following up the news about COVID-