19 regularly, decreased level of family support, lower level of compliance with treatment, and having a family member with COVID-19 infection or death were the risk factors for relapse.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: compliance; Covid-19; Relapse; schizophrénia

EPP0582

COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among breast cancer patients in East Avenue Medical Center

O.K. Castro* and S.F. Ty

East Avenue Medical Center, Internal Medicine, Quezon City, Philippines
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.791

Introduction: Vaccine hesitancy has been an ongoing complex public issue in the Philippines posing threats to progress against preventable outbreaks and significant morbidity and mortality from COVID-19. Patients with cancer were not included in the initial vaccine trials against COVID-19 hence the plausible explanation behind vaccine hesitancy in this population. This study attempts to determine the factors affecting a patient diagnosed with breast cancer to receive COVID-19 vaccine based on constructs from the Health Beliefs Model (HBM).
Objectives: To determine the factors affecting a Filipino diagnosed with breast cancer to receive COVID-19 vaccine, namely; perceived susceptibility and severity to COVID-19 and perceived benefits and barriers to getting a vaccination against COVID-19.
Methods: A single-center, descriptive, cross-sectional study in patients diagnosed with breast cancer was conducted to assess COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy.
Results: A total of 85 eligible breast cancer patients were included in the analyses. Age, socio-economic factors, and presence of co-morbidities and metastasis were not significantly associated with COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. Concerns on efficacy, safety, faulty or fake vaccine, as well as if the vaccine was taken by many in the public were significantly associated with hesitancy (p <0.05) when taken as individual factors. The perception of COVID-19 vaccine safety under the perceived barriers construct was found to be the only significant factor to predict vaccine hesitancy (OR= 4.737, CI 1.75, 12.82).
Conclusions: Interventions that focus on perceived barriers are most crucial in order to increase vaccination rate among breast cancer patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; breast cancer; vaccine hesitancy

EPP0583

Adherence to the Recommendations from the Portuguese General Directorate of Health (GDH) during the COVID-19 pandemic: fear or prosocial behaviour?

C. Cabacos[1]*, A.T. Pereira[1], M.J. Pacheco[2], S. Soares[2], A. Manão[1], A. Araújo[1], A.P. Amaral[3], R. De Sousa[4] and A. Macedo[1]

[1]Faculty of Medicine of University of Coimbra, Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Coimbra, Portugal; [2]University of Coimbra, Faculty Of Medicine, Coimbra, Portugal; [3]Polytechnical Institute of Coimbra, Coimbra Health School, Coimbra, Portugal and [4]ACeS Baixo Mondego, Usf Coimbra Centro, Coimbra, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.792

Introduction: During a public health crisis, preventive measures are essential. However, to make them effective, all citizens must be engaged.
Objectives: To analyse the differential role of individual and contextual variables in the adherence to public health recommendations.
Methods: 1376 adults (70.5% female; mean age=35.55±14.27) completed a survey between September/2020 and May/2021 with: Adherence Scale to the Recommendations during COVID-19 (ASR-COVID19; evaluates three dimensions of adherence), Fear of Covid-19 Scale (FC19S) and Toronto and Coimbra Prosocial Behaviour Questionnaire (ProBeQ; assesses empathy and altruism).
Results: Adherence did not differ between individuals with or without personal or family history of COVID-19 infection. ASR-COVID19 and all dimensions were positively correlated to ProBeQ's altruism and empathy (from r=.32 to r=.54); FCV19S correlated positively to total adherence score and house sanitation (from r=.18 to r=.26; all p<.01). Linear regressions revealed that altruism and empathy (first model), as well as fear of Covid-19 (second model), were significant predictors of adherence; however, while the first model explained ≅28% of its variance, the second (FCV19S as independent variable) only explained ≅3%. Regression models performed in a subsample of participants with personal or family history of COVID-19 revealed that only empathy, but not altruism, was a significant predictor of adherence; in this subsample, fear was no longer a significant predictor of adherence, except for lockdown and use of teleservices.
Conclusions: Based on our results, we suggest health care providers and public health campaigns should take into consideration social solidarity and altruism, as well as previous experiences, when appealing to public's engagement in health behaviour.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: altruism; Covid-19; fear; Empathy

EPP0584

Depressive symptoms and health-related quality of life in critical COVID-19 survivors: Preliminary results of 1-year follow-up

S. Martins[1]*, L. Fontes[2], A.R. Ferreira[1], J. Fernandes[2], T. Vieira[2], N. Reis[2], A. Braga[2], I. Coimbra[2], J.A. Paiva[2,3] and L. Fernandes[1,4]

[1]Faculty of Medicine - University Porto, Department Of Clinical Neuroscience And Mental Health And Center for health technology and services research (cintesis), Porto, Portugal; [2]Centro Hospitalar Universitário São João (CHUSJ), Intensive Care Medicine Department, Porto, Portugal; [3]Faculty of Medicine - University Porto, Department Of Medicine, Porto, Portugal and [4]Psychiatry Service, Centro Hospitalar Universitário De São João, Porto, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.793

Introduction: A higher risk of mental health consequences in critical COVID-19 patients is expected due to several reasons,