

important strategy against infection, disease, transmission and reinfection.

Objectives: The aim of our research was to compare the attitudes of different subcategories of people with mental disorders towards vaccination and to discover potential factors that could participate in the decision-making process.

Methods: The research was conducted in the outpatients population, from January to March 2022, in Special Hospital for Psychiatric Disease Kovin, Serbia. All patients included in the research signed a voluntary consent to participate in the research. The data was collected from a self-assessment questionnaire, consisted of 4 segments: sociodemographic characteristics, a set of questions related to the COVID pandemic, history of influenza vaccination and attitudes towards vaccination.

Results: The questionnaire included 147 people, 50 of whom were the control group of health professionals employed in SBPB "Kovin", while in the subgroup of 97 respondents there were 49 people with a diagnosis of one of the non-psychotic disorders and 48 people with a diagnosis of one of the psychotic disorders. In the total population examined, the percentage of vaccinated was 53.97. In the population of persons with mental disorders, this percentage was lower compared to the control group. The results indicated that there is no statistically significant difference in attitudes towards vaccination in relation to the level of education. People who have been vaccinated are also people who would accept vaccination if another pandemic were to occur. In the unvaccinated subgroup, the greatest concern is vaccine safety. This group of respondents did not significantly differ from the vaccinated when it comes to fear of COVID 19 infection and concern about possible illness of family members.

Conclusions: The research showed that slightly more than half of the examined population of persons with mental disorders who use the services of the psychiatric dispensary SBPB "Kovin" were vaccinated.

There is no statistically significant difference in the vaccination status against COVID 19 infection in the subcategories of persons with non-psychotic and psychotic symptoms. In the unvaccinated category, concerns about vaccine safety are a significant cause of vaccine refusal. Such preliminary results indicate the need to raise awareness and provide contoured, timely information and education regarding the pandemic of persons with mental disorders. Promotion of mental health and finding appropriate strategies in the provision of services to persons with mental disorders is one of the key tasks of the psychiatric service.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0975

Prospective Study of Prolonged Grief Disorder in Relatives of COVID-19 Deceased

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1252

Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic along with its social restrictions changed our burial practices and the way we bury our dead. In

consequence, it affected people's experiences and traditions which could lead to severe, persistent, or disabling grief.

Thereby, it is relevant to understand how someone may be more susceptible to developing pathological grief and what can we do to prevent it.

Objectives: To assess the risk of Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD) in family members of patients who died from COVID-19 infection and identify possible risk factors.

Methods: Prospectively, we performed follow-up interviews conducted with family members of all patients who died from COVID-19 infection in 2020 at our hospital. The sample was characterized, and clinical follow-up was performed for at least 6 months after the date of death. By that time, the PG-13 scale was applied.

Results: A total of 269 individuals who had some type of relationship with patients who died from COVID-19 were included, with 68% being female with a mean age of 53.7 years.

After clinical follow-up, 10.8% of the patients met the diagnostic criteria for PGD.

Regarding the degree of kinship, the only predictor of PGD was "spouse" (OR 11,236, [4,762; 26,316]; $p < 0,001$). A closer and more regular interaction with the deceased was also associated with an increase in PDG (OR 5.682, [1.314; 24.390] $p = 0.009$).

Feelings of denial and guilt by the time of death notification were also risk predictors for PGD (OR 2,412, [1,091; 5,332] $p = 0,026$) and OR 2,888, [1,244; 6,703] $p = 0,011$, respectively).

The impossibility of being present at the funeral was associated with a risk of about 3 times higher of developing PGD (OR 3,817 [1,727; 8,403] $p < 0,001$).

Older age ($p < 0,001$) and lower educational qualification ($p = 0,003$) were also presented as risk factors.

Other characteristics including gender, marital status, previous suicide attempts, psychiatric or consumption history, previous significant bereavement or the social and family support of the person contacted were not predictors of PGD.

Conclusions: The present prospective study made it possible to reinforce and support the way in which the COVID-19 pandemic, associated with significant social modifications, changed the way people experience grief.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0976

Biomarker Variability, Severity of CORADS and Impact of Psychotropic Medications on Course and Outcome of Neuropsychiatric Sequelae of COVID-19 ICU Patients: A Preliminary Observation from South India

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1253

Introduction: There is growing evidence of neuropsychiatric presentations in patients of COVID-19, but literature is scarce on