

## EPV0500

**Anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress symptoms among COVID-19 survivors in Tunis**S. Ajmi<sup>1\*</sup>, R. Masmoudi<sup>2</sup>, R. Sallemi<sup>3</sup>, I. Feki<sup>1</sup> and J. Masmoudi<sup>1,3</sup><sup>1</sup>CHU Hedi Chaker, Psychiatry, Sfax, Tunisia; <sup>2</sup>Hospital Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia and <sup>3</sup>Hospital university of HEDI CHAKER, Psychiatry A Department, Sfax, Tunisia

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**Introduction:** In addition to physical problems, patients with COVID-19 suffer from considerable stress throughout the disease crisis and could present psychiatric consequences even after their remission.

**Objectives:** To assess anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress symptoms among patients who had recovered from the acute COVID-19 infection in Tunisia.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional design included 50 Tunisian adults who survived COVID-19 virus infection. Participants have been screened with a telephone interview 1 to 3 months after a diagnosis of COVID-19. We used a questionnaire including socio-psychological variables, presence of close relatives being infected, bereavement due to COVID-19 and post infection physical discomforts. The Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R) was used to investigate post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Depression and anxiety were measured using The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scales (HADS).

**Results:** The age of the participants ranged from 19 to 86 years. 38% were female. Twelve percent (12%) of patients required hospitalization during COVID-19 infection. After a mean of 86.60 days (SD = 23) following the diagnosis, 28 % of patients reported clinically significant PTSD. The rates of depression and anxiety disorders in our population are 20% and 30%, respectively. Seventy percent of patients (70%) reported one or more post infection physical discomforts that the most common symptoms included Difficulty breathing and anosmia. Patients with PTSD, depression or anxiety had a more frequent history of a relative diagnosed positive for corona virus, a longer duration of infection, and more frequently post-infection physical discomfort

**Conclusions:** Long-term psychological impact of COVID-19 should not be ignored and mental health care could play an important role in rehabilitation.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Depression; post traumatic stress; Anxiety; covid 19

## EPV0501

**“Second victims” in Covid-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study among medical doctors of the Catanzaro Hospital**

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**Introduction:** Medical errors are a serious public health problem. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused further stress to doctors with the increase in patient mortality, the lack of definite guideline and

growing work demands. In this scenario, the patient is not the only victim of the medical error. The “second victim” (SV) is defined as a health worker who was involved in an unforeseen and negative event for the patient, who suffers physically and psychologically, because he was traumatized by his own mistake and/or by the injuries caused to the patient. The SV phenomenon prevalence varies from 10.4% up to 43.3%.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the second victim phenomenon during the COVID-19 pandemic among medical doctors of the Catanzaro University Hospital (Italy).

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study will be conducted by administering an anonymous questionnaire to the Catanzaro University Hospital medical doctors using SurveyMonkey software. Descriptive analysis will be performed.

**Results:** The data collection is ongoing. Currently, 300 subjects are included in the sample.

**Conclusions:** The second victim phenomenon has a negative impact on doctors, colleagues and patients. It is important to aid health workers involved in an adverse event by activating support networks and adopting appropriate strategies in order that the event is a source of learning and not of demotivation.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** medical malpractice; medical errors; second victim; defensive medicine

## EPV0502

**All that was missing from the students of the University of Patras and the return to a new daily life after quarantine**

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**Introduction:** The pandemic that broke out by the new coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 and the imposition of restrictive measures to reduce the dispersion, affects both the physical and mental health of all population groups.

**Objectives:** The main objective of the study was to investigate how these measures have impacted the students during the first quarantine period (Spring 2020). Also we wanted to know what they lacked most after the six-weeks-lockdown.

**Methods:** More than 2,000 students from all Schools of the University of Patras participated in the research, completing an online questionnaire. Emphasis was placed on the question “What is the FIRST thing you will do immediately after lifting the measures”. The open last option ‘Other’ was qualitatively investigated with thematic analysis by gender.

**Results:** The answer options of the evaluated question were to ‘Go out for coffee/food/drink/fun with friends’ (58%) or ‘with family’ (5%), to ‘Visit beauty and hair salons’ (16%), to ‘Travel’ (6%), or to ‘Go shopping’ (2%). The option ‘Other’ was answered by 246 (13%) students. The thematic analysis revealed 13 categories, with first place ‘Restoring immediately social life without restrictions’, followed by ‘Seeing and being together with boyfriend/girlfriend’, but at the same time ‘Continue to be careful and take self-restraining measures after the end of the quarantine’.