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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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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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

COVID-19 and Related Topics 09

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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