

30.4% feared the lack of equipment and 39.1% considered themselves trained enough to manage COVID patients. As for the protective measures, 95.7% reduced contact with family members, 30.4% stopped visiting their parents, 8.7% left the family house and 4.3% didn't take any particular measure. The mean HADS depression score was 9.61, and 60.86% had a Depression score equal or greater than 8, indicating depression. As for the HADS Anxiety score, its mean was 10.61 and 69.56% had a score equal or greater than 8, indicating anxiety.

Conclusions: The pandemic had a big impact on healthcare professionals working in COVID departments, as shows the relatively high depression and anxiety rate.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Healthcare professionals; Covid-19; Depression

EPV0559

Prevalence of vaccination against the Covid19 within mentally ill population and acceptance and hesitancy factors

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Introduction: Vaccines are effective interventions that can reduce the high burden of COVID19 globally. However, public vaccine hesitancy is a pressing problem for public health authorities.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of vaccination within mentally ill population and to point out the factors of acceptance and reticence.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. It was carried out on a clinical population who consult in the psychiatry department in Sfax's university hospital Hedi Chaker. Patients included in our study were aged between 21 and 69 years and were not in a decompensation phase of their psychiatric illness

Results: Forty five patients were included. The mean age was 45±13 years old. Our population was made up of 3 women (6.7%) and 42 men (93.3%). A rate of 42.2% of the patients was of urban origin, 15.6% lived with a partner, 77.8% were unemployed and 46.7% were schizophrenic. In our study population, five patients had COVID 19 (11.1%), fourteen patients (31.1%) were vaccinated and eight patients (17.8%) asked their psychiatrist to vaccinate. The main reasons of vaccination were their belief that vaccination decreases the chance of contracting COVID 19 and its complications (0.00), that COVID is lethal (0.002), and the fact that they trust it (0.001). Thirtyone patients (68.9%) refused vaccination, mainly due to reading or hearing negative information about vaccination (0.025). Vaccination wasn't correlated neither to the fact that it could be a conspiracy nor to the diagnostic.

Conclusions: Our study reveals that one third of mentally ill patients are vaccinated. The reasons of acceptance of vaccination are multiple in opposite of the hesitancy factors

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0561

Promoting physical activity among university students with a co-constructed program during Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, sanitary context and e-learning has greatly modified students' lifestyles. An increase of sedentary behaviors, a reduction in physical activity (PA) and a stronger tendency to move towards unhealthy diet have been demonstrated. Most of the research is largely descriptive and to date, no interventional studies have been conducted to prevent the deterioration of students' health.

Objectives: The objective of the present research aims to evaluate the effects of an intervention program on the lifestyle and psychological state of student. Its primary objective is to promote PA among students, to improve both physical condition and motivation to engage in physical activity for one's health by promoting motivational levers. Its second objective is to reduce and/or prevent the deterioration of the health of university students.

Methods: Students from University of Nimes were recruited and randomly assigned to one of the two following conditions: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group participated to an 8-weeks program of PA (co-constructed by users during design-based innovative workshops) whereas the control group did not. For each group, measures of PA, sedentary time, anthropometric data, sleep, physical condition and psychological variables (anxiety, depression, motivation, body appreciation, perceived control, well-being, ...) were carried out before (T1: october 2021) and after (T2: December 2021) these 8-weeks in order to evaluate the benefits from the PA program.

Results: These assessments were performed in October 2021 (T1) and December 2021 (T2).

Conclusions: Data are still being collected and will be presented in April 2022.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: physical activity; co-construction; University student; interventional study

EPV0562

Vaccination day and perceived stress among university teachers

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