

Objectives: What, where and how vaccinology is taught during medical studies in Heidelberg and development of an interdisciplinary revised syllabus and practice-oriented teaching methods.

Methods: Curricular mapping of courses on the topic of “vaccination”, defining new learning objectives for designing innovative teaching units in consultation with teachers and students, redevelopment and updating of teaching materials.

Results: In preliminary work, an OSCE has been created by students. Initial findings on the status of teaching on vaccinations and related communication skills in medical schools of Germany with respect to student needs and the national guidelines on learning goals for future physicians are submitted in journal ‘Vaccine’. In collaboration with the elective track Digital Medicine, two tele-OSCEs, an online knowledge quiz on vaccination education and a corresponding evaluation tool will be developed in WS 2021/22. Students will learn how to create modern teaching methods and evaluate them scientifically, using a concrete and relevant topic as an example, and will gain an insight into teaching.

Conclusions: The findings will be integrated into the Heidelberg medical school curriculum (HeiCuMed) on a long-term basis by developing a comprehensive interdisciplinary module ‘Vaccination and Vaccines’, which can either be integrated into various existing courses (e.g. virology, medical Communication, global health, etc) or as a separate elective interprofessional course.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary teaching; medical education; vaccination; Covid-19

EPV0523

Psychiatric Admissions, Referrals, and Suicidal Behavior Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Denmark: A Time-Trend Study

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has affected mental health globally, but the impact on referrals and admissions to mental health services remains understudied.

Objectives: To assess patterns in psychiatric admissions, referrals, and suicidal behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Denmark.

Methods: Utilizing hospital and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) health records covering 46% of the Danish population, we compared psychiatric in-patients, referrals to mental health services and suicidal behavior in years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic to levels during the first lockdown (March 11 – May 17, 2020), inter-lockdown period (May 18 – December 15, 2020), and second lockdown (December 16, 2020 – February 28, 2021) using negative binomial models.

Results: The rate of psychiatric in-patients declined compared to pre-pandemic levels (RR = 0.95, 95% CI = 0.94 – 0.96, p < 0.01). Referrals were not significantly different (RR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.92 – 1.10, p = 0.91) during the pandemic; neither was suicidal behavior among hospital contacts (RR = 1.04, 95% CI = 0.94 – 1.14, p = 0.48)

nor EMS contacts (RR = 1.08, 95% CI = 1.00 – 1.18, p = 0.06). In the age group <18, an increase in the rate of psychiatric in-patients (RR = 1.11, 95% CI = 1.07 – 1.15, p < 0.01) was observed during the pandemic; however, this did not exceed the pre-pandemic, upwards trend in psychiatric hospitalizations in the age group <18 (p = 0.78).

Conclusions: The pandemic was associated with a decrease in psychiatric hospitalizations. No significant change was observed in referrals and suicidal behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Admissions; Referrals; Suicide; Covid-19

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Impact of the covid-19 pandemic on Moroccan health workers who were not on the frontline

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Introduction: Since March 2019, successive waves of the COVID-19 pandemic have challenged the mental health of frontline healthcare workers, who have been shown in numerous studies to be at increased risk for characterized psychiatric disorders. However, healthcare professionals who were not directly involved in the care of patients with COVID-19 were often not investigated. In Morocco, the literature dealing with the psychological impact of the pandemic on backline health professionals is still scarce.

Objectives: The purpose of our survey is to assess the stress, anxiety, and depression of health workers who were not on the front lines of care for COVID-19 patients.

Methods: It is a survey developed on googleforms and disseminated via social networks targeting groups of health professionals in Morocco, during June 2020. We used the DASS21 scale (depression, anxiety and stress scale with 21 items). The results were analyzed using the JAMOVI application.

Results: out of 80 participants: 54% are men, 56% are aged between 31 and 40 years old, 38% have been in practice for less than 5 years of exercise, 66% are married, 41% are specialists, 36% are residents and 21% are nurses, 44% work in psychiatric ward. Psychiatric symptoms: 64% have worries, 64% tired, 63% irritability, 59% sadness, 53% insomnia and 51% somatic complaints. 6.3% report substance use. DASS-21: 50% of participants have depression (7.5% mild, 26.25% moderate, 11.25% severe, 5% extremely severe), 48.75% have Anxiety (7.5% mild, 25% moderate, 8.25% severe, 7.5% extremely severe) and 30% report Stress (8.75% mild, 15% moderate, 6.25% severe, 0% extremely severe).

Conclusions: The high level of job stress during the early months of the pandemic exposed health workers who were not on the front line of care for COVID-19 patients to an increased risk of psychological decompensation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Impact of COVID19; Health worker; Quality of Life; DAS Scale-21