

Introduction: Covid-19 vaccination in adults become a common behaviour nowadays. It may induce stress in some of the vaccinated patients.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate perceived Stress among university teachers desiring to be vaccinated.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study on Tunisian university teachers who participated in a COVID-19 vaccination campaign organized in June 2021. A self-administered questionnaire was administered. The survey dealt with socio-professional data and the level of stress assessed with the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10).

Results: A total of 100 participants were included. The mean age was 51 years ± 7 . The Sex Ratio (M/F) was 1.7. The majority of participants were married and reported living with their families (96%). On a 0 to 10 scale, 71% of participants described an excellent health status and rated it greater than or equal to 8. The average job tenure was 15 years. The PSS-10 showed moderate and high perceived stress in 86% and 4% of participants, respectively. Only 10% of university teachers presented low-stress perception.

Conclusions: Getting vaccinated against Covid-19 is crucial in order to protect the population. This behaviour could be associated with a big amount of stress. Taking into account the psychiatric mental condition is crucial for the vaccinating health care providers in order to alleviate this experience.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Perceived stress; vaccination

EPV0563

The consequences of the pandemic among patients with psychiatric history

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Introduction: Throughout this period we were confronted with news and information about the Corona virus and its consequences. Which led to the development of a huge sense of fear among people. Although fear has helped to maintain restrictions, it has also had a significant impact on mental health, especially among patients with a psychiatric history.

Objectives: In this paper I will highlight the consequences of the nocebo effect of the pandemic among people with a psychiatric history.

Methods: To complete this work I used medical articles, studies, and specialized information on the subject.

Results: The pandemic's restrictions have made it difficult for psychiatric patients to be compliant treatment by avoiding regular psychiatric exams. Isolation and fear of infection has led to new decompensations in existing psychiatric pathologies.

Conclusions: The exacerbations of psychiatric pathology increased both in number and in their intensity, ultimately determined by the increase in the number of hospitalizations in psychiatric emergencies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; psychiatry; pandemic

EPV0565

Mental health of healthcare workers during the Covid-19 pandemic: Analysis of the psychological problems faced by the healthcare workers over a period of three months during Covid-19 pandemic

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Introduction: SARS-COV 2 virus and the disease caused by the virus is a challenge for the healthcare workers since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic. Working with huge number of patient who need hospital care at the same time but also having scare information about the virus resulted with physical exhaustion, increased workload and mostly fear among the healthcare workers.

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to expand our knowledge about the mental health of the healthcare workers and explore most common psychological problems they faced during the Covid-19 pandemic over a period of three month.

Methods: All participants in the study work in the same public hospital in Skopje, North Macedonia in one of the following job positions: physicians, nurses, paramedics, and hygienists. They anonymously filled out a google form answering questions about their mental health. Questions in the form were created based on Beck Depression Scale and the GAD-7 Scale for Anxiety along with questions about the gender, age, and job position.

Results: The results we gained from this study are showing that the participants experienced insomnia, reduced concentration, intense feelings of restlessness and fatigue, less energy and mostly lack of job satisfaction.

Conclusions: Those symptoms indicates that healthcare workers developed anxiety and depression while working with patient infected by the SARS-COV 2 virus.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Anxiety; covid; Insomnia

EPV0566

Influence of COVID-19 in the development of delusional ideas disorder. A case report.

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Introduction: Hypochondria is characterized by the presence, for 6 months or more, of a generalized and non-delusional concern with fear of having (or the idea that one has) a serious illness, based on the wrong interpretation of the symptoms. In somatic-type delusional disorder, the delusional idea is fixed, indisputable, and occurs intensely because the patient is fully convinced of the physical nature of the disorder.

Objectives: To describe a clinical case and make a differential diagnosis of hypochondriac disorder vs somatic-type delusional disorder.

Methods: Case report: 61-year-old woman, after suffering from COVID-19, develops a hypochondriacal disorder vs. somatic delusional disorder, presenting anxiety-depressive symptoms and digestive somatic complaints, with a loss of 15 kg of weight. She made frequent visits to doctors and multiple complementary tests discarding organicity. She required involuntary hospital admission for 48 days, and pharmacological treatment with Venlafaxine 150 mg, Olanzapine 5mg, Mirtazapine 30mg and Alprazolam 1mg. The patient presented slow evolution during admission, with ups and downs and stagnation, meriting enteral nutrition due to refusal to ingest, given abdominal kinesthetic hallucinations and digestive evaluation (EDS) with a result of antral gastritis and negative H. pylori. In subsequent follow-ups after partial remission of symptoms, obsessive personality traits are glimpsed, although with better personal functioning.

Results: The diagnosis at discharge was inconclusive, however the data points to a somatic-type delusional disorder.

Conclusions: The influence of COVID-19 as a triggering factor, social isolation and premorbid personality traits, influence the development of a Somatic Delusional Disorder vs Hypochondriac Disorder, regarding this case.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: social isolation; Covid-19; hypochondria; Delusional disorder

EPV0567

Fear of death and the pandemic

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Introduction: Looking at the vast majority of mental disorders in the last year, we noticed that most of them were closely related to this feeling of fear but also to the restrictive measures that appeared with the pandemic. Exposure for a period of more than a year to this mental stress has led to the appearance of a large number of psychiatric patients, especially those who have undergone SARS-CoV-2 infection or who have had close people infected, some of whom have even died.

Objectives: In this paper I will highlight the post traumatic consequences in patients who have gone through the disease.

Methods: To complete this work I used medical articles, studies, and specialized information on the subject.

Results: Patients who have gone through the disease developed sleeping problems, phobias, various anxiety and delusional disorders.

Conclusions: These conditions create the need for a multidisciplinary approach among this particular category of patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; Covid-19; fear

Cultural Psychiatry

EPV0569

Revision and Validation of the Hwa-Byung Scale

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Introduction: Hwa-Byung is a cultural-related mental syndrome that reflects the cultural characteristics of Korean in DSM-IV. This syndrome is caused by anger or resentment towards unreasonable social violence and trauma.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to revise and validate the 'Hwa-Byung scale', which can be used to diagnose Hwa-Byung and evaluate the severity of its symptoms.

Methods: To begin with, the factors of the Hwa-Byung scale were set based on the previous studies. Additionally, the respective subfactors were generated by the semi-structured interviews with these patients. Based on these factors and previous studies, a 142-item pool was developed and verified by six Oriental Neuropsychiatrists. A pilot study was conducted on 50 patients with Hwa-Byung and the main study for the validation was conducted on 200 Hwa-Byung patients. Item analysis, internal consistency, and exploratory/confirmatory factor analysis were performed. Lastly, this study analyzed the ROC curve to present the diagnostic cut-off score of the scale.

Results: As a result of analyzing the content validity of the item pool, we constructed a preliminary scale. We excluded the inadequate questions from the pilot study results. In the main study, The Hwa-Byung scale showed high internal consistency and its items were suitable for the factor structure. Finally, we suggest an optimal cut-off score of the symptoms sub-scale for screening Hwa-Byung. **Conclusions:** Overall, the results of this study indicated the reliability and validity of the Hwa-Byung Scale. Based on these results, we discussed several values and limitations of this study and provided suggestions for further research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Hwa-Byung; scale revision; Anger; cultural-related syndrome

EPV0571

Mental Health Refugees - Difficulties from the country of origin to the receiving country – A review

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Introduction: The most recent global refugee figures are staggering, with over 82.4 million people forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations. However, little is known about their long-term mental health.

Objectives: This review aimed to assess prevalence of mental disorders and to identify the main factors associated with the development of mental disorders among refugees.