Conclusions: Students of both genders lacked mainly social life and companionship. The need to return to a new daily routine with protection measures that limit both exposure to the new virus and the spontaneity, is obvious.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: UNIVERSITY; Covid-19; students; quarantine

EPV0504

Vaccination and COVID-19: beliefs and perceptions

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on societies, with hopes of a return to normalcy pinned on the availability of a COVID-19 vaccine. The success of a vaccination programme will depend on the participation rate among the population which is influenced by perceptions and attitudes that are partly determined by contextual factors
Objectives: to study the associations between vaccination intention and theoretical background, contextual and socio-demographic factors in a demographic representation
Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted from 3 December 2020 to 10 March 2021, using a questionnaire exploring demographics, psychiatric impact of the pandemic, general opinion of the pandemic and the vaccine, main reasons for being for or against the vaccine, and people's affinity for the different vaccine currently on the market worldwide.
Results: 182 responses were collected, of which 83.5% were female, 50.5% were between 18 and 30 years of age, gender, contextual factors on vaccination uptake and type of vaccine showed a statistically significant difference with a P<0.005, between the 2 groups who agreed or disagreed with the vaccine uptake Univariate logistic regression analysis showed that female gender (OR = 0.193; 95% CI: 0.0437 -0.851) was independently associated with vaccine acceptance.
Conclusions: The exploration of perceptions and beliefs concluded that there is an undeniable impact of contextual factors on the practice and acceptance of covid 19 vaccination among the general population in Morocco, and that awareness and psycho-education of the population is therefore desirable.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: belief; Perception; vaccine covid-19; Morocco

EPV0505

Dissociation and emotional dysregulation in pathological personalities related to the fear of SARS-COV-2: a case report.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic represented a serious strain on the mental health resilience worldwide. Implementation of restrictive rules implied the disruption of social networks, eliciting emotional exhaustion and intense response to fear. This was amplified by media spread of panic and fake news, representing risk factors for post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Fear can be dangerous, especially accounting premorbid psychopathological vulnerability, such as pathological personality traits. Emotional dysregulation increases fear levels, mediated by the relationship between emotional dysregulation and lack of tolerance.
Objectives: Clinical case presentation of patient who developed dissociative and behavioral symptoms following COVID-19 infection. Bibliographic research.
Methods: Bibliographic research using Pubmed®. Clinical file consultation and patient interviews.
Results: Heightened psychophysiological reactivity can result from the persistent fear experienced during a traumatic event and repeated memories related to it, leading to a sensitization of the response to fear. We present 57 year-old female patient, admitted to the COVID ward after trying to escape from home isolation due to positivity to COVID-19. In the hospital setting she developed dissociative symptoms, trying to escape from the ward and infect other people.
Conclusions: Intense fear responses to COVID-19 are likely explained by poor emotion regulation capacities as well as dissociative mechanisms. Studies have shown that this pandemic was experienced as a real traumatic event and some studies have found that it may lead to the development of PTSD. Pathological personality is positively related to PTSD symptoms, attributable to higher levels of mood instability, cognitive/perceptual disorders, interpersonal dysfunctions and negative affection.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: personality; fear; PTSD; covid

EPV0507

First episode psychosis related to COVID-19 infection

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Introduction: During the course of COVID-19 pandemic, The respiratory system is the most commonly affected while many neuropsychiatric manifestations of the disease have been observed.
Objectives: Emphasize the importance of eliminating the diagnosis of covid 19 infection in a pandemic context face to first episode psychosis.
Methods: Presentation of case report
Results: A 29-year-old woman unemployed married with no personal medical history and with psychiatric family history. She wasn't exposed to subject with covid 19 in her family circle. She was admitted in psychiatric care for acute behavioural disorders during five days. On physical examination: she was afebrile, eupneic and tachycardiac. Oxygen saturation was 96% and blood pressure was 100/50 mmHg. Specialized neurological examination was normal and cerebral CT scan was without abnormalities. At the psychiatric interview she was extremely agitated. She was distressed her speech was incoherent. She had auditory and visual hallucinations

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