demographic and other variables, and Denial Attitude Questionnaire towards COVID-19 pandemic (DAQ-COVID-19).
Results: High denial attitude was prevalent among 728 (40.1 %) of the participants. It was associated with old age, being married, having low educational level, working in a non-medical professions, do not have a past history of infectious diseases, spending less than one hour following COVID-19 news, satisfied with the government procedures for COVID-19, and highly depressed and anxious respondents, where p-values were 0.001, 0.019, <0.001, 0.027, <0.001, <0.001, 0.004, 0.008, and 0.026; respectively.
Conclusions: About two out of five participants had high denial attitude. To our knowledge, the current study is the first study that tries to evaluate a high denial attitude during the initial COVID 19 outbreaks, especially in Saudi Arabia. However, further exploration in this field is needed. We suggest conducting such a study at the end of the current pandemic or in the second wave of the outbreak

Keywords: COVID-19; Denial attitude; public health; Saudi Arabia

EPP0424

Sharing own story telling during COVID-19's italian lockdown: An experience with schizophrenic outpatients

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Introduction: Affective flattening is one of the main symptoms in Schizophrenia, several studies highlighted the importance of social skills training in improving negative symptoms. However, Covid-19 pandemic is changing our life with limitations in social contacts and in psychosocial rehabilitation; pre COVID-19 strategies should be implemented with new ones.
Objectives: To evaluate the practicability of a narrative method in improving affective flattening, general social skills in stable outpatients with a diagnosis for schizophrenia during Italian lockdown in March – April 2020
Methods: Outpatients with a stable psychopathology have been involved in a narrative project during lockdown. We asked to patients to write daily a story telling about their experience and emotions and send us their diary. Every week the diary has been used to discuss their story telling in group in a web conference. At end of the experience we administered a survey about the enjoyment and the subjective benefits.
Results: From ten people with a known psychopathology we recruited six patients. All participants completed the project and all of them referred for a subjective benefit as to feel more reassured by the contact with their psychiatrist. Four patients explicated initial discomfort about share their experiences in group. One patient started to share his own thoughts about mental disease on social media.
Conclusions: Narrative Psychiatry might be a pragmatic opportunity to implement conventional strategies to contrast affective flattening and negative symptoms in Schizophrenia. Sharing digital story telling is a useful method in lockdown and general social restriction condition.

Keywords: COVID-19; Narrative Psychiatry

EPP0425

"Covid madness"

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Introduction: We present the case of a man who, after receiving treatment for Covid-19 pneumonia, suffers a manic episode induced by medication.
Objectives: This case is chosen to present as an example of a psychiatric illness derived from Covid-19, in this case secondary to its treatment.
Methods: We present a manic episode induced by covid medication.
Results: Complementary examinations are carried out in which organic pathology is ruled out, being diagnosed of a manifest episode in probable relation to the treatments used and hospital admission is decided due to the impossibility of home management. Neuroleptic and anxiolytic treatment was started at low doses with a good response, and he was discharged with complete recovery and critiqued of the episode.
Conclusions: It is estimated that between 20-40% of patients with COVID infection have presented neuropsychiatric symptoms. Mania secondary to treatment was reported in 13 (0 · 7%) of 1744 patients with coranavirus included in a study (1). The Spanish Pharmacivigilance System of Medicines for Human Use (SEFV-H) closely monitors the suspected adverse reactions reported with drugs considered potential therapeutic strategies for SARS-CoV-2 infection. 327 cases of adverse reactions have been reported, of which 18 cases include 28 thermal cases of suspected psychiatric adverse reactions. The interest of this case lies in the fact that it illustrates a psychiatric disorder derived from Covid-19, in this case secondary to the treatment used, which causes a manifest episode with a typical evolution in this type of case with rapid improvement at low doses of antipsychotics.

Keywords: covid 19; SECONDARY EFFECT; Induced Mania

EPP0427

How are the portuguese coping with the mandatory confinement by COVID-19? Association between mental health and coping strategies

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Introduction: The global COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented effect on human behaviour and wellbeing. However,

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