Conclusions: The prioritization of some services by the regulatory agency causes many supply difficulties for the others. It would be important to reassess the priority of ECT in such crisis because most of the time other caregivers and regulatory agencies are not aware how they are vital for patients.

Keywords: ECT; Pharmacy; COVID-19; supply

EPP0307

Symptoms of depression and anxiety among health care workers during COVID-19 pandemia in latvia: A cohort study.

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Introduction: Studies from the beginning of 2020 show that symptoms of depression and anxiety are increasing among health care workers. It is important to assess the dynamics of health care workers mental health.
Objectives: To assess the dynamic of symptoms of depression and anxiety among health care workers over a 3-month period during the COVID-19 pandemia in Latvia.
Methods: A longitudinal cohort study of symptoms of depression and anxiety in the population of physicians, physician assistants and nurses in Latvia during the COVID-19 pandemia. Symptoms of depression were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) scale, symptoms of anxiety were assessed using the General Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) scale, cut-off score for both scales was 10. Initial data was collected on April-May 2020 with a 3 month follow-up.. Data was analyzed using SPSS- Related-Samples McNemar test.
Results: 348 physicians were initially included (women 83,9%, mean age 45,17±14,02) and 376 physicians assistants and nurses (women 88,2%, mean age 39,99±12,97). After the 3-month follow up 189 physicians (women 88,40%, mean age 45,01±13,57) and 141 physicians assistants and nurses were left (women 88,00%, mean age 39,96 ±12,59). During the 3 months symptoms of depression among physicians rose from 26,80% (n=94) to 27,5% (n=52), symptoms of anxiety from 17,70% (n=62) to 20,6% (n=39). Depression symptoms among physician assistants and nurses dropped from 25,50% (n=96) to 23,9% (n=34), symptoms of anxiety stayed almost the same 18,20% (n=68) to 18,30% (n=26). Symptoms of depression among physicians changed from 26,80% (n=94) to 27,5% (n=52), symptoms of anxiety from 17,70% (n=62) to 20,6% (n=39), changes were not statistically significant (p=0,281; p=0,725). Symptoms of depression among physician assistants and nurses changed from 25,50% (n=96) to 23,9% (n=34), symptoms of anxiety from 18,20% (n=68) to 18,30% (n=26), changes were not statistically significant (p=0,405; p=0,664).
Conclusions: No change in the dynamics of symptoms of depression and anxiety among health care workers over a 3-month period during the COVID-19 pandemia in Latvia was observed.

Keywords: physicians mental health; health care workers; Depression; Anxiety

EPP0310

The psychological burden of long-term care facilities personnel during the SARS-COV-2 pandemic – a national survey in poland.

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Introduction: The high COVID-19 morbidity and mortality are observed among residents in long-term care facilities (LTCF) worldwide. Employees of LTCF, who are facing a critical epidemiological situation endangering the vulnerable residents, are exposed to pandemic's psychological consequences daily.
Objectives: The main aim of this study was to assess psychological consequences (somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction, and depression) among LTCF employees exposed to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic crisis. Moreover, we investigated if factors such as: personal protective equipment (PPE) availability, safety guidelines or access to psychiatric and psychological support at the workplace, correlated with the level of psychological distress experienced by personnel.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among personnel of LTCF in Poland. The survey consisted of the sociodemographic section, the authors' questionnaire with questions related to COVID-19 exposure, working conditions, access to PPE and mental health services, GHQ Questionnaire-28.
Results: show that access to PPE (P= .018), to workplace safety guidelines (P= .031), psychological support at workplace (P<0.01), fixed shift schedule (P= .05) and feeling that the right number of staff are employed in the workplace (P= .009), were related to the lower severity of psychopathological symptoms evaluated with the GHQ-28.
Conclusions: The study indicates an evidence that LTCF personnel are susceptible to the development of anxiety, depression, insomnia and social dysfunction during the pandemic crisis. However, these can be modified by: access to PPE, safety guidelines and psychological support. Findings from this study lay a basis for effective interventions aiming to support psychological health within this group.

Keywords: COVID-19; long term care facilities; Psychological Distress

EPP0311

Smart care facilities space for employees

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Introduction: Smart care in offices and industrials approach has the best way for the results of staying healthy in the transmission chain and this issue is not only a moral necessity but also it can be a successful plan where personal care centers start keeping the patients, employees, and experts of healthcare ward healthy by digital industries. In this project, the environment along with the individual`s body scan and accessing his /her biomarkers, the environment mechanism will be approached to the welfare level to disappear the disease, then change the air by antiseptic materials for air conditioning desirably.
Objectives: Designing the self-care environment by accessing the smart elements decreases the pathogenic factors in the environment, by scanning the individual`s case and inquiring from health base, the features of the environmental elements will be optimized to normal situation.
Methods: Content analysis of environmental components of space and categorizing of sensors. Determining the basic model for programming Designing the architectural environment in accordance with the standards set in the previous section, preparation of the model with thermal, biological, biochemical,.sensors.
Results: Designing the self-care environment by accessing the smart elements decreases the pathogenic factors in the environment, by scanning the individual`s case and inquiring from health base, the features of the environmental elements will be optimized to normal situation.
Conclusions: By a positive design in architectural changes in care units in the field of public spaces, offices and industrial parts, we can easily control individual behaviors in the face of pandemic diseases and decline their psychic side effects.
Conflict of interest: Our work experience requires investment to run on a real scale

Keywords: biophilia; mental health; work place and environment behavioral stress

EPP0313

Undergraduate students' attitudes to COVID-19 during the lockdown period: Hierarchy of psychological factors

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Introduction: The effect of COVID-19 on different age groups is not the same. It is of great interest to see how specifically students, who are regarded as a less susceptible group, relate to COVID-19 during the period of government imposed lockdown.
Objectives: To determine the factorial structure of the revealed university students' attitudes to COVID-19 during the period of lockdown and distance learning.
Methods: We questioned online 127 male and 200 female Russian universities students during their distance learning. We used a 17-point Attitude towards COVID-19 Questionnaire based on the results of the half-structured interview with the students. We subjected the received data to a factor analysis.
Results: With the principal components method, we obtained a five-factor structure of the questionnaire under study with the total variance of 65.2%. According to the content of the questions, we defined these factors in the following way: factor of COVID-19 danger to the society (with variance – 20.2%); factor of ruined personal life plans (14.0%); factor of COVID-19 threat to personal health and life (13.9%); factor of disbelief in COVID-19 dangers (9.1%) and factor of expecting new pandemics (8.0%). Here is the hierarchy of the mean numbers of students who had maximal points in each of the factors mentioned: 66.6%; 59.3%; 24.4%; 23.9% and 23.2%.
Conclusions: The students' attitudes to COVID-19 depended on different tendencies during the lockdown period. The prevailing perception of COVID-19 as a real threat to health and life went together with the undervaluation of its significance and a shift to everyday life issues.

Keywords: psychological factors; undergraduate students; attitudes; COVID-19

EPP0314

Binge eating disorders in the age of coronavirus outbreak

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Introduction: Lockdown imposed by the Tunisian government had a psychological impact such as depression, stress and anxiety, which triggered the development of eating disorders especially binge eating disorder.
Objectives: To screen the binge eating disorder among general population in Gabes (south of Tunisia) and to identify factors associated with it.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical web-based survey, from April 19, 2020, to May 5, 2020 on Facebook on citizens living in south of Tunisia. During this period, the total confirmed cases of COVID-19 exceeded 900 in Tunisia. We used a self-administered anonymous questionnaire containing citizen's sociodemographic and clinical data. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) criteria were used to assess Binge-Eating Disorder.
Results: A total of 331 persons were included. They were females (65%) and singles (43,2%). 71% of our population were aged between 20 and 40 years old. Among citizens of southern Tunisia, 6,9% suffered from binge eating disorder during this period of the lockdown. Binge eating disorders were associated to past psychiatric history (2,1% vs 4,53%, $p<10^{-3}$), history of eating disorder (4,5% vs 2,4%, $p<10^{-3}$), social isolation (5,1% vs 1,8%, p=0,015) and lack of physical activity (3,3% vs 3,9%, p=0,025).
Conclusions: Our study showed that lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the eating behavior of citizens of southern Tunisia. It is therefore important to screen them in order to manage them before complications emerge.

Keywords: coronavirus outbreak; mental health; General population; Binge eating