who trusted the public health system reported greater adherence to confinement guidelines.
Conclusions: The results of this study will be discussed considering their implications to public health policymaking to promote adherence to public health policies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: adherence; confinement; Risk perception; COVID-19

EPV0211

Neutropenia in patients under treatment with clozapine and COVID-19 infection

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Introduction: Clozapine is among the most effective antipsychotics used for treatment resistant schizophrenia. Adverse reactions to clozapine include neutropenia. Case series report that clozapine-treated patients with COVID-19 have no documented neutropenia.
Objectives: We sought to investigate the potential adverse effect of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in patients taking clozapine.
Methods: We retrospectively inspected data of 13 consecutive patients on clozapine, admitted to Highgate Mental Health Centre -Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust between March and June 2020. Selection was based on their COVID-19 symptoms presentation and/or COVID-19 positive test. We used a linear regression model with COVID status as independent variable and absolute neutrophil count (ANC) as dependent variable to inform about a correlation between COVID-19 status and neutrophil count. STATA was used for statistics.
Results: We collected data on thirteen patients of which nine were male. The median age was of 41.97 years; six subjects were Black, three were Asian and four were White Caucasian. Ten subjects tested positive to COVID-19 and 3 were suspected cases -these latter were excluded from stastical analysis. During COVID-19 infection, neutrophils count (ANC) dropped significantly to 4.215 from a baseline value of 5.337. The beta values of 0.83 shows that ANC declined significantly during COVID-19 infection ($p =<.0001$, $R^2 = 95\%$). In three of thirteen patients, ANC drop was significant and changed the patients' monitoring status from green to amber and required frequent blood tests.
Conclusions: Clinicians should bear in mind that a significant drop in neutrophils count may occur in COVID-19 -infected patients taking clozapine.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: clozapine; COVID-19; neutropenia; schizophrénia

EPV0212

Psychotic relapse from COVID-19 pandemic: Clinical features

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic affected today more than 76,000,000 worldwide, and more than half of humanity has been placed in quarantine. This pandemic affects mental health problems and influences the onset of symptoms.
Objectives: The aim of this review is to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on psychotic disorders and its interaction with the various risk factors.
Methods: We undertook a review of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on psychosis. We carried out a systematic review of electronic databases using the keywords "COVID-19", "pandemics", "psychotic disorders", and "delusions". Relevant literature was limited to articles conducted around the world and published between January and December 2020.
Results: We identified ten papers addressing incident cases of psychosis relapse linked to coronavirus pandemic. In multiple cases, psychotic symptoms were characterized by delusional thoughts about being infected by the coronavirus. The limited access to regular medications and psychosocial interventions was the main factor to psychotic relapse. This review included one cross-sectional clinical study comparing the impact of this pandemic on patients suffering from severe mental illness compared with healthy controls and they found that patients with mental disorders reacted to the pandemic and the lockdown restrictions with higher anxiety levels than the general public. Our study also revealed that elderly people suffering from psychosis and other chronic illness were the most vulnerable to relapse.
Conclusions: Psychotic disorders can relapse during stressful events like COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, specific attention to these vulnerable subjects is crucial to prevent relapses in times of worldwide pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: COVID-19; pandemic; psychosis; delusions

EPV0213

COVID-19 turned upside down: A psychological perspective

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Introduction: Only little is known about COVID-19 which is now playing its engulfing function in terms of devouring global health, resulting in a crisis that is as novel as the novel Coronavirus strain itself. Both, the structure and function of COVID-19 have been documented and further research is in progress to fill the lacuna. With significant levels of globalization, COVID-19 spreads rapidly around the globe.
Objectives: Masses are hoping for a vaccine as their ultimate object of liberation. People are talking about crashing economy, but what

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about the crash of humans from their being? Here, a biological, psychological, and psychoanalytic understanding of COVID-19 is investigated. The impact of physical isolation has been documented, but mental isolation remains an uncharted space. The psychological trace—the paleontological psychic trauma of experiencing a pandemic as a witnessing subject is not much talked about. This effort is to open the paths to understanding COVID-19 which may seem pathless at first.
Methods: Primary sources are used along with an intradisciplinary and interdisciplinary unison of psychiatry, psychology, psychoanalysis, yoga, and meditation.
Results: Yoga and meditation for strengthening both physical and psychological immunity along with facilitating the acceptance of psychological impact which is unregistered in the minds of a large population is elucidated.
Conclusions: It is in the interdisciplinary and intradisciplinary unison that preparedness for future pandemics could be curated.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: COVID-19; psychiatry; Psychology; Psychoanalysis

EPV0214

Telework during COVID-19 outbreak: Impact on mental health among Italian workers

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Introduction: Since February 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 has spread to several countries worldwide, including Italy, leading to an uptake of telework.
Objectives: We aim to evaluate the psychopathological impact of teleworking during the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy, identifying mental health determinants among home-based workers.
Methods: 804 participants completed an online survey, including the psychometric scales "Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale – 21 items" (DASS-21) and the "Insomnia Severity Index" (ISI). Teleworkers were also asked to provide information about their current work routine, home environment and clinical history.
Results: At the DASS-21, 30% of the participants presented pathological levels of depression, 20.8% of anxiety and 30.7% of stress. At the ISI, 5% appeared to suffer from insomnia. Respondents with psychological and physical frailties, greater social isolation or inadequate working spaces manifested higher levels of psychiatric symptoms. Moreover, we also find a correlation of these symptoms with occupations in education. Telework was broadly appreciated and 87% of respondents expressed a willingness to maintain access to this arrangement.
Conclusions: Our results document that about a third of our sample manifested psychopathological symptoms while teleworking during the COVID-19 outbreak in Italy. However, telework itself does not seem to be directly associated with increased psychiatric symptoms, which were instead exacerbated by COVID-19-related stressful circumstances, as well as by constitutional and social determinants of health. Going forward, authorities should promote adequate measures in order to guarantee a healthy approach to teleworking.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: stress; Teleworking; Anxiety; Depression

EPV0215

On the continuity of rehabilitation and meeting the patients' needs: Online psychosocial treatment during the COVID-19 outbreak

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged our model of face-to-face psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation format. To adapt to the current situation, as professionals, we have decided to transform the format into a virtual one that will offer the continuity of rehabilitation and therapy. Two clinical psychologists held online sessions and a special chat created in the IM messenger where patients could safely interact with each other.
Objectives: This pilot study aimed to evaluate the effect of online sessions in a sample of outpatients engaged in rehabilitation programs.
Methods: Data from 50 patients (F20-F25, aged from 25 to 45) treated with a new online psychosocial program, including i. psychoeducation, ii. learning skills of the behavior under the circumstances of isolation, iii. training skills of effective communication and emotional regulation, and assessed for depression, anxiety, hopelessness, hostility (BDI, STAI, BHS, BDHI), and self-esteem, were analyzed for this study. Motivational enhancement techniques were also used to engage the patients in this new treatment format.
Results: According to the preliminary data, we point out a statistically meaningful reduction in depression (p=0,003), anxiety (p=0,001), and hostility (p=0,001); self-esteem, evaluated with the Dembo-Rubinstein method, was improved (p=0,002); the T Wilcoxon criterion used for rating the magnitude.
Conclusions: Our results indicate that establishing a new online psychosocial program over the last few months positions us to respond effectively to such a new challenge and suggest that rehabilitative programs targeting patients' needs may continue in this time of uncertainty.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: COVID-19; Rehabilitation programs; Patients' needs; Online psychosocial treatment

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