Results: Mean z-score on WMT was -.64 (S.D. = .60) from the total sample, with 5.9% of cases with significant impairment (mean = -1.53).
Conclusions: These preliminary results show low probable presence of impairment on verbal working memory among PICS patients after COVID-19 infection. Longitudinal studies, with larger samples, are needed where the premorbid cognitive level is considered.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Verbal working memory; COVID-19; Post-Intensive Care Syndrome; Clinical Neuropsychology

EPV0177

On general cognitive functioning. Descriptive study in post-intensive care syndrome patients after COVID-19 infection in a functional rehabilitation unit in Spain. A pilot study

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Introduction: Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) is a physical, cognitive, emotional and functional condition resulting from prolonged stays in ICU (Intensive Care Unit). In pathologies with clinical characteristics similar to SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia, most patients showed cognitive deficits after discharge from ICU. Further studies are needed to explore global cognitive impairment among PICS patients after COVID-19 infection.
Objectives: To analyse the global cognitive functioning in patients with PICS after COVID-19 infection in a Functional Rehabilitation Unit in Madrid (Spain) using the Spanish version of the Screen for Cognitive Impairment in Psychiatry (SCIP-S).
Methods: This study was conducted in the Hospital Central de la Cruz Roja, in Madrid (Spain). A sample of 17 PICS adult patients was included, with age ranging from 56 to 74 years old (mean = 68.35 years; 13 males). Patients were assessed around three weeks after referral from their reference hospital. The total score of the SCIP-S was used as outcome. Descriptive analyses were conducted (mean and standard deviation) on standardized scores (z) based on age-adjusted general population norms. Significant impairment was set at $z < -1.5$.
Results: Mean total z-score on SCIP-S was -1.08 (S.D. = .82) from the total sample, with 52.9% of cases with significant impairment (mean = -1.74; S.D. = .21).
Conclusions: These preliminary results show the probable presence of mild-moderate global cognitive impairment in a relevant proportion of patients after COVID-19 infection. Longitudinal studies, with larger samples, are needed where the premorbid cognitive level is considered.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Post-Intensive Care Syndrome; Clinical Neuropsychology; COVID-19; Global cognitive functioning

EPV0178

A study on the effects of stress and hopelessness in isolated COVID-19 patients in relation to severity of infection

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Introduction: In India, Coronavirus pandemic started in the month of march 2020 and is growing day by day. In view of India being one of the most populous countries, it is hard to follow social distancing and abide by the lockdown rules. Therefore, as of December 2020, total number of covid-19 cases has crossed the 10 million. But the recovery rate in India is high, so the fear due to Covid-19 has decreased in intensity.
Objectives: To assess level of perceived stress in isolated covid-19 patients To assess level of hopelessness in isolated covid-19 patients
Methods: 30 Patients of diagnosed Covid-19 positive,who were isolated in covid care setting in Uttar Pradesh(India),above 18yrs of age,of both sexes and willing to participate in the study were included, their socio-demographic data collected. Beck's hopelessness scale and Perceived stress scale were administered. Infection severity upto moderate was selected and ICU patients were excluded. Results were analysed using SPSS software.
Results: It was observed that level of hopelessness increased with increasing age and increasing severity of covid-19.Level of perceived stress also increased with increasing age and increasing covid severity. There was no relation seen between hopelessness level and perceived stress level and no difference was seen in the levels of hopelessness and perceived stress between the two sexes.
Conclusions: Levels of hopelessness and stress increased with increasing age and increasing severity of covid-19.No relation seen between hopelessness level and perceived stress level and no difference was seen in the levels of hopelessness and perceived stress between the two sexes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19 severity; stress; coronavirus; Hopelessness

EPV0180

COVID-19 pandemic and physical health screening in an assertive community treatment service

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Introduction: Patients with severe mental illness experience physical health inequities. They are less likely to receive preventative care and adequate treatment for physical illnesses. Physical health screening of patients receiving antipsychotics is usually carried out

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