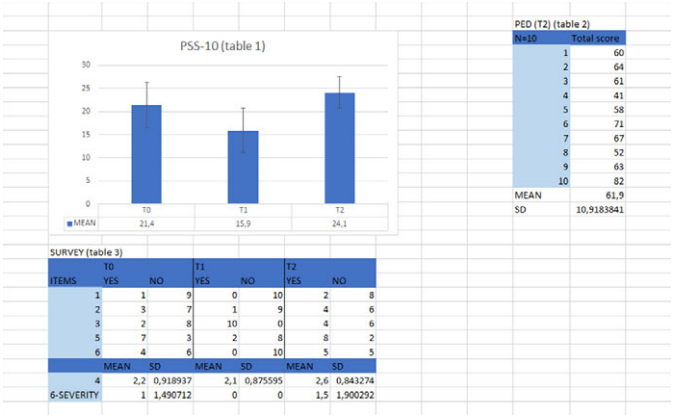
(6 items) in T0, T1 and T2 to evaluate exposure, perception, quality of life and burnout.
Results:



PED (T2) (table 2)

N=10	Total score
1	60
2	64
3	61
4	41
5	58
6	71
7	67
8	52
9	63
10	82
MEAN	61,9
SD	10,9183841

SURVEY (table 3)

	T0		T1		T2	
ITEMS	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
1	1	9	0	10	2	8
2	3	7	1	9	4	6
3	2	8	10	0	4	6
5	7	3	2	8	8	2
6	4	6	0	10	5	5
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
4	2,2	0,918937	2,1	0,875595	2,6	0,843274
6-SEVERITY	1	1,490712	0	0	1,5	1,900292

table 1,2,3. BIPQ: no one was exposed.
Conclusions: The increase of individual, who seeking help for mental health, impact on the perception of stress and on the emotional distress, even though psychiatrists have an adequate perception of COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19; distress; psychiatrists; burnout

EPP0458

Relationship between COVID-19 perceived risk and perfectionism – a preliminary study

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Introduction: Research following the Covid-19 pandemics has shown that psychological reactions to the pandemic and its constraints can vary significantly depending on personality. One of the traits that has not been studied yet, but can play a harmful role in the COVID-19 psychological impact is perfectionism. This trait, characterized by setting excessively high standards of performance and striving for flawlessness, has increased in recent years and is considered a transdiagnostic process involved in several (mental) health problems (Curran & Hill 2019).
Objectives: To analyze the role of Perfectionism in the levels of fear of COVID19 and of perception of infection risk by COVID-19.
Methods: 234 adults (75.6% women; mean age=29.53±12.51) completed an on-line survey with the Portuguese validated versions of Covid-19 Perceived Risk Scale (C19PRS; Pereira et al. 2020), Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FC19S; Cabaços et al. 2020) and Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS; Garrido et al. 2020). SPSS was used to perform correlation and regression analysis.
Results: Perceived Risk and Fear of COVID-19 were significantly correlated with perfectionism (.243, .228, respectively) (both, p<.01). Perfectionism explains 5.5% (Adjusted R2) of the FC19S variance (Beta=.243, p<.001) and 4.8% of the C19PRS variance (Beta=.228, p=.01).
Conclusions: This study provides preliminary, but completely innovative evidence that perfectionism contribute to the psychological impact of Covid-19 pandemics. In the near future we will test the hypothesis that the nature of unpredictability and the limitations imposed by the global crisis may be exacerbating the already high levels of psychological distress that affect negative perfectionists.

Keywords: COVID-19; Covid-19 Perceived Risk; Perfectionism; psychological impact

EPP0459

Inpatient psychiatry care during coronavirus 2019 pandemic lockdown: Results from a department of psychiatry in northern Portugal

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Introduction: COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent containment measures have a negative impact on mental health. Simultaneously, the fear of infection can discourage patients from seeking necessary care.
Objectives: We aim to compare sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of inpatients admitted during the COVID-19 confinement period in Portugal vs. inpatients admitted in the same period the previous year.
Methods: Retrospective observational study of inpatients admitted between March 19th 2020 and May 1st 2020 and the analog period of 2019 in a psychiatry inpatient unit of a tertiary hospital. Descriptive analysis of the results was performed using the SPSS software, version 26.0.
Results: During the lockdown period, there were 30 admissions to the psychiatry inpatient unit, 55.2% less than the same period last year (n=67). The proportion of compulsory admissions and the average length of stay did not differ between the two periods. Regarding sociodemographic characteristics, in the confinement period inpatients were similar to the ones in the same period of 2019. In both periods, the majority of patients had previous psychiatric history (lockdown vs. same period last year: 95.5% and 90.0%) and a similar proportion of readmissions rate (previous year) was similar in the two groups (49.9% vs 47.6%). At discharge, the most frequent diagnostic groups were mood disorders (33.3% (n=10) and 34.3% (n=23)) and schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (26,7% (n=8) and 31.3% (n=21)).
Conclusions: Although there was an expressive reduction of admissions to the psychiatry inpatient unit during lockdown, the clinical characteristics of these patients were analogous to the same period in the previous year.

Keywords: COVID-19; inpatient care