Results: Research studies indicate that SARS-COV2 infection in patients treated with clozapine does not significantly reduce the level of neutrophils, despite commonly observed leucopenia with lymphopenia. Due to pandemic, existing WBC scheme has been modified with a trend towards less frequent measurements. To minimize the side effects of clozapine during infection, it is recommended to reduce the dose of clozapine by half and continue lower dose until 3 days after fever has subsided. Additionally, there have been reports of psychosis recurrence after discontinuation of clozapine causing difficulties in treatment COVID-19 as also comorbid mental disease.
Conclusions: Treatment of clozapine is associated with higher risk of COVID-19 complications and at the same time COVID-19 infection may increase clozapine toxicity. Therefore, the risks of COVID-19 infection present a challenge for safe clozapine use. Further research will be needed to assess these dependencies and strategies.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: COVID-19; treatment-resistent schizophrenia; clozapine; coronavirus

EPV0193

Experiences and perceptions from non-internal medicine clinicians deployed to COVID-19 units

J. Tauber[1]*, J. Tingley[1], S. Rabbanifar[2], A. Bitners[3], A. Shrivastava[1] and C. Skae[4]

[1]Ophthalmology, Montefiore Medical Center/Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, United States of America; [2]Psychiatry, Montefiore Medical Center/Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, United States of America; [3]Medical School, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, United States of America and [4]Graduate Medical Education, Montefiore Medical Center/Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, United States of America

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1778

Introduction: When New York City became an epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare workers from an array of specialties were deployed to work on general medicine units with limited time for clinical retraining.
Objectives: This study assesses the subjective experience and perceived preparedness of a cohort of non-internal medicine clinicians who were deployed to assist with inpatient management of patients with COVID-19 in the Spring of 2020.
Methods: An online survey was distributed to clinicians (residents, fellows, attendings, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants) who cared for patients in roles outside their usual specialties during the pandemic at the Montefiore Health System in the Bronx, NY.
Results: 85/169 (50.3%) clinicians responded. 16.5% reported strong feelings of preparedness prior to deployment (≥7/10 Likert scale). 'Access to appropriate and efficient review materials prior to deployment' was ranked as 6/10, overall level of stress as 8/10 and concern for contracting COVID-19 while deployed as 8/10. Responses regarding 'general feelings of preparedness' had a weak negative association with 'feelings of frustration about one's circumstance' ($r= -0.39$, $p<0.001$). Weak negative associations were found between feelings of 'access to adequate review materials' and 'overall stress levels' ($r= -0.31$, $p<0.001$). A moderate positive association was found between 'feelings of access to adequate review materials' and 'feeling on top of one's work responsibilities' ($r= 0.40$, $p< 0.001$).
Conclusions: The majority of respondents did not feel adequately prepared to care for patients with COVID-19 prior to deployment and had both high stress levels and fear of contracting COVID-19 in the first wave of the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: deployment; preparedness; COVID-19; stress

EPV0194

Online counseling experience of Turkish counselor candidates throughout COVID-19 pandemic

H. Korkmaz[1]* and B. Güloğlu[2]

[1]Psychological Counseling And Guidance, Bahçeşehir University, Beşiktaş/İstanbul, Turkey and [2]Psychological Counseling, Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey

*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1779

Introduction: As in many areas of life, the covid-19 epidemic has had a great impact on psychological counselor training. Although studies and practices on online counseling are increasing every day in the world, there has not been a psychological counseling method preferred by experts in Turkey, which comes from community culture and, where physical contact is important, until the pandemic.
Objectives: The examination of the opinions of the students studying in the last year of the psychological counseling and guidance undergraduate program during the pandemic regarding online counseling, where they perform their first psychological counseling experience.
Methods: The study was conducted with 10 counseling students, 9 women and 1 Man. The age range of the students is 22-24 and the average age is 20.6. The students' opinions are taken with open-ended questions such as "Can you share your views on online counseling before online counseling?" The reflection letter that the students responded to was subjected to content analysis.
Results: The findings of the study show that there are four themes: Emotions before the counseling process, Thoughts before the counseling process, Therapeutic relationship, Online counseling in professional life. For example; in online counseling, negative emotions such as anxiety, excitement, fear, anxiety, stress, anxiety, as well as feeling comfortable and safe are among the positive feelings they experience in their therapeutic relationships.
Conclusions: As a result, although students have a positive view of online counseling, they mainly prefer to do it face-to-face. The findings were discussed taking into account Turkish culture.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: online counseling; COVID-19; Turkish Counselor Candidates; Therapeutic relationship

EPV0195

Depression and anxiety in hospitalized children with epilepsy during COVID-19 pandemic: Preliminary findings of a cross-sectional study

C. Correale[1]*, I. Tondo[1], C. Falamesca[1], T. Grimaldi Capitello[1], F. Vigevano[2], N. Specchio[2] and S. Cappelletti[1]