Results: No significant differences emerged between the two groups of caregivers in terms of well-being, sleep quality, family distress, and level of resilience. The risk of individual distress during the pandemic was higher in people caring for younger autistic people. Lower levels of resilience predicted higher levels of individual distress among caregivers of autistic people.
Conclusions: Our study confirmed that caregivers' mental health is worthy of attention and that people with disabilities may benefit for well-organized healthcare support networks (e.g. in-home services). The non-significant differences found between caregivers of ASD and non-ASD individuals may be related to the severe distress that Covid pandemic caused on the entire population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; psychological distress; caregivers; autism spectum disorder

EPP0223

Treatment outcomes of COVID-19 infection in PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

V. Borkovic*, K. Župan and D. Šuša

Psychiatryc Hospital Ugljan, Geriatrics, Ugljan, Croatia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has made a serious public threat worldwide. The first case in the Republic Croatia was reported on 25th February 2020 and the first case in Psychiatric hospital Ugljan was diagnosed on 3rd December 2020. To maximize protection and prevent spreading to other patients, COVID-infected-individuals were isolated. This poster will describe treatment outcomes of COVID 19 in Psychiatric hospital Ugljan.
Objectives: This rapid review summarizes outcomes of COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients with mild disease severity to provide synthesized evidence to support policy decision making.
Methods: PubMed, Medline, PsychINFO were systematically searched from January 2021 for COVID-19, with studies describing epidemiology, treatment and outcomes in various long-term care facilities. Studies were excluded if they did not report clinical evidence.
Results: In the time of COVID-19 breakthrough in psychiatric hospital, in December 2020 328 patients were hospitalized of whom 44 tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 infection: of 307 hospitalized patients in January 2021 36 tested positive for SARS CoV-2. By that time, there were no treatment options available, so we focused on repurposing efficacy of the currently used drugs. Five patients needed admission to ICU, we reported one death from coronavirus disease 2019 in that period.
Conclusions: The COViD-19 pandemic has highlighted extreme vulnerability of psychiatric patients who reside in long-term care psychiatric hospitals and there is an urgent need for evidence-based policy that can protect adequately psychiatric patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; psychiatry patients

EPP0224

Long-term Psychological Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Patients with Alcohol Use Disorder

I. Fuchs-Leitner*, J. Rosenleitner, N. Gerstgrasser and K. Yazdi

Kepler University Hospital Linz, Department Of Psychiatry - Specialization Addiction Medicine, Linz, Austria
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Vulnerable groups like patients suffering from alcohol use disorders (AUD) are expected to be particularly affected by the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. In a prior study (N=127), we found that psychosocial COVID-19 factors and living alone elevated the probability for relapse during the initial stage of the pandemic, whereas long-term effects on mental health have yet to be investigated.
Objectives: Here we aimed to investigate the risk of PTSD, as well as levels and developments in depression, anxiety and stress symptomatology as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic among patients with AUD.
Methods: Data was collected from a clinical sample of patients with AUD (N=136) in late 2020 and early 2021. PTSD symptoms due to the pandemic were assessed using an adapted version of the impact of event scale (IES-R). Levels in clinical symptoms were collected on the depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS-21), and changes since the onset of the pandemic were assessed additionally.
Results: The high-risk PTSD-group showed higher levels of depression, anxiety and stress, and reported more severe deteriorations in these symptoms, when compared to the low-risk group. A binary logistic regression model revealed psychological and social aspects of the pandemic to increase the probability for PTSD, whereas sociodemographic and other COVID-19 related factors showed no significant effects.
Conclusions: About 30% of patients with AUD indicated an elevated risk of PTSD due to the pandemic, as well as deteriorations in levels of depression, anxiety and stress. These concerning findings should be especially considered in current and future treatment settings.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: alcohol use disorder (AUD); Covid-19; PTSD; DASS-21

EPP0226

COVID-19 induced psychosis. Should we be concerned?

P. Costa[1]*, I. Pinto[2] and P. Branco[1]

[1]Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Clínica 2 - Psicogeriatria, Lisboa, Portugal and [2]Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Clínica 1 - Unidade Partilhada, Lisboa, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Coronaviruses traditionally are considered to cause pulmonary diseases, often accompanied by gastrointestinal symptoms. Since the COVID-19 pandemic start in early 2020, there have been reports of a high prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms. Recent data show significant rates of neuropsychiatric diagnosis over the subsequent 6 months post-infection. Some of the data suggest the COVID-19 as a cause of new-onset psychotic symptoms

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in patients with no psychiatric history. Delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thoughts, and confusion were the most frequently reported psychotic features which low doses of antipsychotics seem to be helpful.
Objectives: Brief literature review about the relationship between COVID-19 and new-onset psychotic symptomatology.
Methods: Non-systematic review through PubMed research using the terms "COVID-19", "SARS-CoV-2", "pandemics", "psychotic symptoms" and "psychosis".
Results: The severity of the infection, especially in those with the need for hospitalization/intensive care, seems to have a clear effect on the gravity of subsequent neuropsychiatric symptoms, namely psychosis. Viral invasion of the central neural system, hypercoagulable states, and neuroinflammation are potential associated mechanisms. It's important to consider the effect of therapies that may have the potential to cause psychosis (eg steroids). According to recent literature, around 0.9-4% of people exposed to the COVID-19 virus develop psychotic episodes, which is much higher than the incidence in the general population.
Conclusions: Post-COVID-19 related psychosis has been reported in different nations. The pathophysiology is yet not clear, although the hyperinflammatory response has been suggested as the main mechanism for the neuropsychiatric manifestations. Given the high number of case reports with similar presentations, it's important to proceed with more investigations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: "COVID-19"; "SARS-CoV-2"; "pandemics"; "psychotic symptoms"; "psychosis"

EPP0228

Inpatient psychiatric care of COVID-19 infected patients in a Hungarian general hospital

G. Gazdag*, Z. Grenda and R. Takács

Jahn Ferenc South-pest Hospital, Centre Of Psychiatry, Budapest, Hungary
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: during the study period (08/02/2021 – 11/05/2021) the Centre of Psychiatry in the Jahn Ferenc South-pest Hospital (CP-JFSH) was one of the two psychiatric wards in Budapest, specialized for the treatment of COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients.
Objectives: the aim of the study was to survey the characteristics and evaluate the outcome of the COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients treated in the CP-JFSH.
Methods: retrospective analysis of the files of COVID-19 infected psychiatric patients admitted to the CP-JFSH in a 3 month period. In addition to demographic data, diagnostic distribution, co-morbidities, date of infection, method of detection of the virus, presence of pneumonia, severity of infection, outcome, treatment, vaccination data were evaluated.
Results: in the study period 124 COVID-19 infected psychiaric patients were admitted to the CP-JFSH. The gender distribution was aproximately equal, the mean age of the patients was 62.8+/-15.7 years. Majority of the patients suffered from major neurocognitive disorder followed by schizophrenia spectrum disorder. Most common co-morbidities were cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Pneumonia was present in 41% of the patients. Majority of the patients were already infected at the time of admission, detected with the first PCR examination and haven't been vaccinated yet. Thirty-one percent of the patients suffered from moderate to severe COVID-19 illness. COVID-19 specific therapy (favipiravir, remdesivir, fluvoxamin) was introduced in 57%. Mortality was 12% while the relaps rate 4%.
Conclusions: comparing with inpatient mortality rate published in the literature, mortality rate was higher among psychiatric patients, underlining the need for special attention of this population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Covid-19; inpatient psychiatric care; outcome

EPP0229

Dissociation, cognitive reflection and health literacy have modest effect on belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19

V. Pisl[1]* and J. Vevera[2]

[1]Faculty of Medicine and University Hospital in Pilsen, Charles University, Department Of Psychiatry, Plzen, Czech Republic and [2]Faculty of Medicine in Pilsen, Charles University, Department Of Psychiatry, Plzen, Czech Republic
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Understanding the predictors of belief in covid-related conspiracy theories and willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 may aid the resolution of current and future pandemics.
Objectives: We aim to investigate how psychological and cognitive characteristics influence general conspiracy mentality and covid-related conspiracy theories.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted based on data from an online survey of a sample of Czech university students (n=866) collected in January 2021, using multivariate linear regression and mediation analysis.
Results: Sixteen percent of respondents believed that COVID-19 is a hoax; 17% believed that COVID-19 was intentionally created by humans. Seven percent of the variance of the hoax theory and 10% of the variance of the creation theory was explained by (in descending order of relevance) low cognitive reflection, low digital health literacy, high experience with dissociation and, to some extent, high bullshit receptivity. Belief in covid-related conspiracy theories depended less on psychological and cognitive variables compared to conspiracy mentality (16% of the variance explained). The effect of digital health literacy on belief in covid-related theories was moderated by cognitive reflection.
Conclusions: Belief in conspiracy theories related to COVID-19 was influenced by experience with dissociation, cognitive reflection, digital health literacy and bullshit receptivity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: conspiracy theories; conspiracy mentality; Covid-19; health literacy

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