and fatigue), lifestyle behaviours (sleep and eating habits, use of alcohol and tobacco) during COVID-19 home confinement. A descriptive statistical analysis, a Pearson correlation analyses and the t Student test, for independent samples, were performed.
Results: The results showed significant correlations between stress and perceived health (r=-.404; p<.0001), arms pain (r=.212; p=.002), legs pain (r=.201; p=.003), back pain (r=.219; p=.001), headache (r=.289; p<.0001) and fatigue (r=.295; p<.0001). Concerning lifestyle behaviours, the results showed significant correlations between stress and sleep (r=-.552; p<.0001) and stress is significantly higher (p<.0001) in individuals who have changed their eating habits.
Conclusions: During the COVID-19 home confinement, higher stress levels are associated with a worse perception of health, more pain symptoms (legs, arms, back, headache), worse sleep quality and more fatigue. Moreover, the individuals with higher levels of stress have changed their eating habits. Lastly, health promotion interventions are needed in order to minimize the impact of home confinement in health.

Keywords: stress; health; lifestyle; COVID-19

EPP0463

Mental health in pandemic times - a review

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Introduction: Any outbreak of pandemic dimension will most likely produce a serious amount of distress and prejudice to anyone, in particular when it comes to mental health. The pandemic impact in primary care and in the psychiatric emergency department are some of the topics discussed in this review.
Objectives: It aims to review, evaluate and reflect over the impact of a deadly coronavirus pandemic on mental health, as well as presenting possible long-term challenges and potential ways to approach it.
Methods: A non-systematic literary review was performed on the Pubmed, PsycInfo and Cochrane databases using the key words "covid-19", "psychiatry", "self-isolation" and "telepsychiatry".
Results: Globally and, as expected, there has been a general increase in need for psychiatric assessment and treatment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Conclusions: The role of psychiatry has faced quite some challenges in such a short period of time: the rise of telepsychiatry; the management of patients with both a psychiatric disorder and an infection with the new coronavirus and the need to provide an adequate psychiatric assistance in the emergency room has become the new normal.

Keywords: COVID-19; psychiatry; self-isolation; telepsychiatry

EPP0464

Facial mask masking tardive dyskinesia

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Introduction: Facial covering and mask use is generally considered a preventive measure in reducing spread of infectious respiratory illnesses. With the COVID-19 pandemic, covering of the face, except the eyes, has become the norm for the first time for most people. Social interactions and clinical observation rely heavily on non-verbal communication of which facial expression is of utmost importance. While clinicians, especially in mental health settings, are acutely aware of the loss of information transmitted through the lower half of the face, signs of tardive dyskinesia may be forgotten in the list of potentially missed information.
Objectives: To reflect on possible failure to detect orobuccolingual movements of tardive dyskinesia due to use of facial masks.
Methods: Reflection on a clinical case of a patient with a treatment refractory psychosis who presents to an outpatient appointment with a facial mask. After the appointment, a family member transmitted having observed what appeared to be involuntary masticatory movements in the patient.
Results: Facial masks and coverings occult signs that may be visible on the lower half of the face.
Conclusions: Facial masks and coverings are essential in preventing COVID-19 contagion. Clinicians must keep in mind loss of information when part of the face is not visible. Tardive dyskinesia with orobuccolingual movements may be missed behind a mask. Family or other people who cohabit with the patient are essential information providers.

Keywords: facial masks; COVID-19; tardive dyskinesia

EPP0466

Steroid-induced psychosis in context a SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. about a case.

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Introduction: SARS-CoV-2 is having an important direct impact, and also due to treatments used such as corticosteroids. Among its effects, we have focused on psychosis.
Objectives: The objective of this paper is to study, from following case, incidence of steroid-induced psychosis in context of COVID-19.
Methods: A bibliographic search was performed from different database (Pubmed, TripDatabase) about psychiatric symptoms associated with use of corticosteroids during pandemic. 64-year-old woman with no psychiatric history, who is hospitalized for pneumonia secondary to SARS-Cov2 and treated with antibiotics, bronchodilators, and corticosteroids. At 4 days she began with injury and nihilistic delusions. The corticosteroids were progressively reduced, adding 2.5 mg Risperidone, resolving after ten days.
Results: Corticosteroids are currently being used to treat the systemic inflammatory response associated with COVID-19, but they can produce other effects such as psychiatric symptoms (3-6%): 75% affective (mainly hypomanic symptoms); and 25% psychotic. Steroid-induced psychosis are characterized by confusion, delusions, and hallucinations, and they usually begin 3-4 days after onset, and resolve within a week. They are associated especially with oral systemic steroids and high doses: 1.3% with 40mg of prednisone, and 18% with 80mg; increased this incidence due to the

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