

care. In Vienna, the admission of SARS-CoV-2 positive psychiatric patients has been centralised in one department, the 1st Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapeutic Medicine, Klinik Hietzing.

Objectives: It will be investigated to what extent the admissions of SARS-CoV-2 positive and negative patients differ with regard to age, gender, diagnosis, need for involuntary admission, medication, duration of treatment, country of birth and the question of where the patients come from and where they are discharged to.

Methods: Between 15 March 2020 and 21 May 2022 (start and end of cohorting of all Vienna SARS-CoV-2 positive inpatient psychiatric patients in one department), 338 SARS-CoV-2 positive and 1312 SARS-CoV-2 negative patients were treated as inpatients at the 1st Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapeutic Medicine of the Klinik Hietzing.

Results: The results of the study will be shown.

Conclusions: The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has presented an outstanding challenge to inpatient psychiatry. An accurate portrayal of differences in the treatment of positive and negative patients is of importance for assessing the impact of the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0672

Touch hunger: trajectory and predictors of longing for physical contact during the COVID-19 pandemic in people with and without psychiatric disorders

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Introduction: Little is known about touch hunger (longing for physical contact) during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly for people with pre-existing mental health disorders.

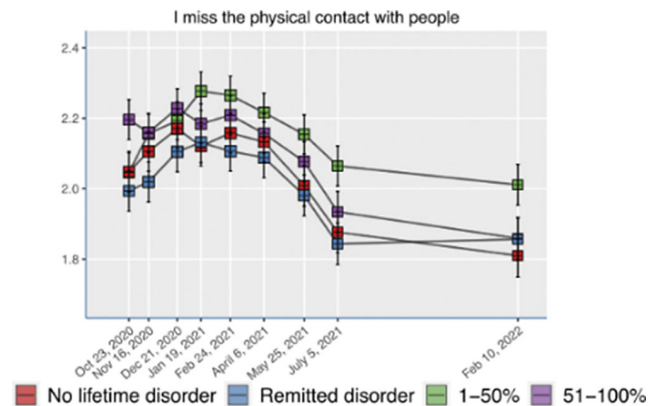
Objectives: We aim to investigate the dynamics of touch hunger in people with and without depressive, anxiety, or obsessive-compulsive disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the potential predictors for touch hunger during lockdown.

Methods: Data were aggregated from three Dutch ongoing prospective cohorts with similar methodology for data collection. We included participants with pre-pandemic data gathered during 2006–2016, and who completed up to 9 online questionnaires between October 2020 and February 2022. We compared trajectories between subgroups with different pre-pandemic chronicity of disorders and healthy controls using linear mixed models. Socio-demographic, clinical (number and type of mental health disorders, personality traits) and COVID-19-related variables were analysed as predictors of touch hunger using multivariate linear regression analyses.

Results: We included 1061 participants with ($n = 811$) and without ($n = 250$) mental health disorders. In all groups, touch hunger increased during lockdown (Fig. 1). Extraversion ($\beta = 0.256$, $P < 0.001$), social distancing due to COVID-19 anxiety ($\beta = 0.122$, $P = 0.001$) and death of a close contact from COVID-19 ($\beta = 0.073$,

$P = 0.02$) predicted higher touch hunger, while living with a partner ($\beta = -0.109$, $P = 0.004$) or with a partner and children ($\beta = -0.147$, $P < 0.001$) were protective factors for touch hunger. Remarkably, pre-pandemic mental disorders did not predict touch hunger during lockdown.

Image:



Conclusions: Social distancing measures have important psychological and emotional implications, as our study showed an increase in touch hunger during lockdown, which did not differ between people with and without mental health disorders. Extroverted individuals may benefit most from interventions aimed at addressing their need for physical contact during times of crisis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Pain, fatigability and cognitive impairment in long-COVID: a cohort study

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Introduction: Survivors of the pandemic of COVID-19 suffered from multiple sequelae long time after recovery, such as tiredness and memory dysfunction, affecting daily life activities.

Objectives: To assess fatigability, cognitive impairment and the severity of pain in long-COVID.

Methods: We conducted a prospective cohort study including 121 Tunisian COVID-19 inpatients who had been discharged alive from hospital. Each enrolled patient was asked about the period before the hospital stay, and the 6-9 month-period after hospital discharge, using the visual analog scale (VAS), self-completed uni-dimensional scale and yes/ no question about fatigability and cognitive impairments.

Results: The median age of participants was 59 years, with extreme values ranging from 18 to 80. Among them, 51.2% were females.