

Conclusions: Thus, frontline physicians must be aware of the psychosocial needs of the quarantined children. Hospital authorities need to make arrangements for children to communicate with parents via audiovisual devices. Government should invest in operational strategies to provide mental healthcare for the quarantined children.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0356

Burnout and its associated factors in healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic

N. Halouani, M. Koukane, O. Elleuch*, M. Turki, A. Samet, F. Jemil, S. Ellouze and J. Aloulou

Psychiatry B, Hedi Chaker University Hospital of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, our health system had to face new challenges such as Burnout (BO), particularly among healthcare workers (HCWs).

Objectives: Our study aimed to examine the prevalence of burnout among HCWs, as well as to identify the sociodemographic and professional factors associated to it.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical survey, conducted during the fifth wave of COVID-19 between December 2021 and February 2022, among the healthcare workers of 3 hospitals in Djerba city. We used an online questionnaire to collect their sociodemographic and professional data. Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was used to assess their burnout level.

Results: Our population consisted of 95 HCWs with a sex ratio of 0.46. Most of them (75%) had an age of less than 40 years. Among our participants, 56.8% were paramedics and 71.6% had a working experience of less than 10 years. A rate of 56.8% worked full-time with a minimum of 36 hours per week and more than 5 on-calls per month in 56.8%.

In our study, 76% of the HCWs were affected by BO. The mean emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and professional accomplishment scores were 35.74 ± 12.16 , 11.84 ± 8.08 and 27.32 ± 6.95 , respectively. A rate of 69% had a high level of emotional exhaustion, 42% had a high level of depersonalization and 41% had a low level of personal accomplishment.

The subgroup analysis showed that BO was associated with: an age of less than 30 years ($p=0.007$); having no children ($p=0.030$); a work experience of less than 10 years ($p=0.001$); a number of working hours greater than 36 hours ($p=0.030$) and a number of on-call duties greater than 5 per month ($p=0.007$).

Conclusions: Our study shows the burden of BO in the HCWs of Djerba, especially among the youngest ones, the least experienced and those with the highest workload. Thus, a special attention must be paid to this condition, and the implementation of a prevention strategy is essential.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0357

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COVID-19 ANXIETY AND WELLBEING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

P. Ünal Aydın*, S. Trtkovic, O. Aydın, I. S. Ulus, E. Ürek, K. S. Yağmur and B. Ç. Kilavuz

Psychology, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: As of September 2022, over 600 million COVID-19 cases have been reported worldwide. Implemented measures and novelty caused by the epidemic caused wellbeing complaints, including depression and anxiety. One particularly inflicted group are students, who were switched to online education. Many universities have decided to start with face-to-face lecturing again, but as the pandemic is still ongoing, the fear of potentially catching COVID and risking one's wellbeing are still high.

Objectives: The study's aim is to explore the influence of COVID-19 anxiety on wellbeing among university students.

Methods: A total of 844 university students participated in a 5-minute paper-pen survey, completing self-report scales including a sociodemographic form assessing relevant information regarding COVID-19, The Covid-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale (C-19ASS) and the Short Warwick-Edinburg Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS). Bivariate correlation and multiple linear regression analyses were performed to assess the associations between the variables.

Results: A negative moderate association was found between COVID-19 anxiety and wellbeing, indicating that presence of anxiety related to COVID-19 may predict a lack of wellbeing among university students.

Conclusions: As a negative association between COVID-19 anxiety and wellbeing was found, we can speculate that the existence of anxiety related to COVID-19 may predict student's wellbeing. Knowing this, different psychological/wellbeing interventions, trainings and techniques, may be utilized to improve the wellbeing of the student population during and after these trying times, to try and minimize the negative effects of the pandemic on the student population.

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EPV0358

The use of antidementia therapy in non-dementia cognitive disorders associated with COVID-19

P. Liubov^{1*} and I. Iashina²

¹Department of gerontopsychiatry and ²Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry - branch of the V. Serbsky National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology, Moscow, Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The new coronavirus infection causes severe damage to the human body. One of the most serious complication is cognitive impairment.