

EPV0384

Levels of anxiety, depression and stress among health care workers during the COVID19 pandemic: Study conducted at the University Hospital Farhat Hached of Sousse-Tunisia

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Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, health care workers found themselves threatened by developing psychological effects.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of exposure to COVID-19 on the mental health of medical and paramedical staff at Farhat Hached Hospital in Sousse and to identify potential risk factors.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study that included 166 health care workers of Farhat Hached Hospital of Sousse throughout 3 months. The patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9), the generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7), and the revised event impact scale (IES- R) were used to assess depression, anxiety, and stress respectively.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 37.06 ± 11.07 years with a female predominance (80.1%). The median professional seniority was 7.5 years with extremes ranging from 1 to 39 years. Nurses were the most represented (34.3%) followed by medical residents (24.7%). PHQ-9, GAD-7, and IES- R scores revealed that 51.8%, 40.4%, and 28.3% of participants had moderate or severe levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, respectively. Personal history of psychiatric disorders was significantly associated with depression ($p < 0.003$) and anxiety ($p = 0.004$). On the other hand, paramedical staff had a significantly higher risk of experiencing symptoms of depression (OR = 2.40 ; 95% CI [1.28-4.48] ; $p = 0.006$) and stress (OR = 2.03 ; 95% CI [1.01-4.11] ; $p = 0.04$) than medical personnel.

Conclusions: This study reported a high prevalence of symptoms of anxiety, depression and stress among health care workers. Improving mental well-being and providing psychological support to health care workers is recommended.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Cultural Psychiatry

EPV0385

REPATRIATION OF A PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT FROM BRAZIL TO CHINA

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Introduction: Developing or presenting with a serious mental illness whilst working offshore may result in substantial barriers to treatment, rehabilitation and repatriation to one's home country, especially amid changes in border control practices over the COVID-19 pandemic. Further difficulties arise in relation to language and cultural barriers.

Objectives: Our aim was to explore the experience of providing safe and effective treatment for a psychiatric patient from another country, culture and language using a non-medical interpreter.

Methods: In this report, we describe the case of a 26-year-old Chinese citizen, a cargo ship crew member, who docked at the Port of Santos-Brazil in June 2021 with severe psychiatric disturbance.

Results: Following the hospital assessment, the patient was admitted in the psychiatric ward and started the diagnostic research and treatment. After stabilization of the psychopathological condition, he was repatriated to his country of origin uneventfully. This case shows that treating and communicating with people who do not share the same language is challenging, in particular in a psychiatric context. The use of an interpreter is essential in the assessment process, but there are challenges in accessing and using these services.

Conclusions: With a detailed multi-disciplinary rehabilitation plan a patient with serious mental illness can be rehabilitated in order to facilitate the repatriation in humanized ways and respecting all health protocols of COVID-19 pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Community-based participatory research initiative to assess the scope of alcohol use within the community of refugees from Burma in the greater Denver area

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Introduction: For over fifty years, minorities in Burma have faced severe persecution and violence, forcing them to flee their homeland. In the past ten years there has been an influx in the number of refugees resettled in Denver, Colorado. Refugees often struggle to navigate the complexities of the American health care system and adapt to life in a foreign culture. The development of programs and partnerships to assist refugees in their pursuit of health and integration is essential to building stronger communities.

Objectives: This community based participatory research (CBPR) project was developed in collaboration with the refugee community from Burma living in the Denver area. After regular meetings with a group of motivated teenagers and young adults from this community to form our Youth Advisory Board (YAB), they identified alcohol use and misuse as a health concern within their community. With this identified issue, the project aimed to gather data from