

EPV0337

Variations in self-regulation of behaviour among different groups of the Russian population during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction: During a pandemic, the population is required to adapt effectively to drastically altered environmental conditions to avoid the development of psychiatric disorders or other maladaptive responses. This adaptation is closely linked to an individual's ability to regulate their behaviour effectively and to develop traits such as pliability and autonomy.

Objectives: The research aims to investigate individual self-regulation among students studying humanities disciplines and individuals living with HIV during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia.

Methods: Data collection took place from January to July 2021 using a custom-designed Google form. The study involved 35 university students in Russia specializing in humanities and 59 individuals living with HIV. To assess the development of individual self-regulation and determine its specific profile, we utilized the "Behavioural Self-Regulation Style" questionnaire developed by V. I. Morosanova.

Results: We found that 43% of students have an average level of self-regulation, 37% - high and 20% - low. Among people living with HIV the distribution is similar: 53 % have an average level of self-regulation, 37 % - high and 10 % - low. The analysis of average results of the scales did not reveal statistically significant differences among the groups of respondents. The average profiles have no pronounced peaks and look as follows: planning ($M = 5.77 \pm 2.16$ - students, $M = 6.24 \pm 1.90$ - patients, $p > 0.05$), modelling ($M = 5.26 \pm 1.80$ vs $M = 5.69 \pm 1.90$, $p > 0.05$), programming ($M = 6.00 \pm 1.50$ vs $M = 5.93 \pm 1.66$, $p > 0.05$), performance evaluation ($M = 6.26 \pm 1.42$ vs $M = 5.78 \pm 1.60$, $p > 0.05$), pliability ($M = 6.17 \pm 1.87$ vs $M = 6.58 \pm 1.90$, $p > 0.05$) and autonomy ($M = 5.00 \pm 2.33$ vs $M = 5.56 \pm 2.08$, $p > 0.05$) were almost at the same level in both the student and patient groups.

Conclusions: During the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in Russia, there were no significant distinctions observed in the self-regulation behaviour styles between students and individuals living with HIV. The majority of participants from these chosen groups demonstrated a similar average level of effectiveness in self-regulating their behaviour, as well as comparable degrees of pliability and autonomy development.

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EPV0338

The Parent Attitudes about Childhood Vaccination against COVID-19 in Tunisia

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Introduction: The vaccination of children and adolescents against covid 19 is an ongoing debate. While in some countries the program of vaccination of children under 12 years old is already implemented, in others the balance of risk and benefits is a dilemma. Parents' perception and decision about covid vaccination is an important parameter to consider.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the parents' attitude about childhood vaccination against Covid 19 in Tunisia.

Methods: The "vaccine hesitancy scale (VHS) adopted from WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Immunization" with 8 items translated in tunisian dialect and an additional ten survey item about the Characteristics of parents and their vaccination status against Covid 19. The survey is distributed on social media groups of parents of tunisian children and adolescents.

Results: Thirty parents have answered the survey. More than 80% of the participants were female with an average age of 38 years old. Among 30 participants 24 were vaccinated against covid 19 at least for once, but only one of them 10% decided to vaccinate their children against covid 19, while 3% are indecisive about the subject. Although 97 % of the children and adolescents have already been vaccinated completely according to the national vaccination program. The most common reasons for the refusal were. Parents consider that routine childhood vaccines are safe, necessary and useful more than covid vaccine. Some parents reported that their children have been infected by the virus so they have doubts about the usefulness of the vaccination.

Conclusions: A year after the pandemic, covid 19 contamination and vaccination against the virus are still an issue. With the emergence of new variants, the decline in protective measures, vaccination against covid is in the process of integrating routine programs. But the lack of information on the effectiveness of the vaccine and the adverse effects are a source of hesitation and refusal for parents. A large-scale national study is necessary before.

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EPV0339

Prevalence and predictive factors of depressive and anxious symptoms among healthcare professionals at Farhat Hached University Hospital in Sousse during COVID-19

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