

## EPV0329

**The association between the well-being and workability among university staff during the COVID-19 pandemic**

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**Introduction:** The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on educational systems and the well-being of the university staff. The mental health of university staff can affect their ability to work.

**Objectives:** Our study aimed to assess the association between the well-being of university staff and their workability during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study among university staff in Sfax, Tunisia. We collected data between September and October 2021 using a self-administered questionnaire including socio-professional characteristics, the Work Ability Score (WAS) and the Arabic version of the Mental Health Continuum-Short form.

**Results:** Our sample was composed of 62 university staff. The respondents' mean age was 51.4±6.7 years and 67.7% were female. The average job tenure was 17.9 ± 8 years. The mean score of WAS was 7.5±1.8. The mean scores of emotional well-being, social well-being and psychological well-being were 8.5±4.2, 12.6±6.1, and 19.9±7.3, respectively. Sixty-one per cent of participants reported languishing to moderate mental health, and 39% % were flourishing. The workability of participants was significantly associated with their well-being (p = 0.04).

**Conclusions:** Having good mental health improves the worker's ability to work. Taking care of mental health is crucial to guarantee better efficacy at work.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0330

**The dermatology life quality index among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic**

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**Introduction:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a peak of occupational dermatoses associated with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) among healthcare workers (HCWs). The resulting dermatological damage might have an impact on the quality of life.

**Objectives:** We aimed to evaluate the dermatological life quality of the HCWs due to PPE use.

**Methods:** The study was conducted in a group of HCWs from Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax, Tunisia. Data were gathered between march and may 2021 using a self-administered questionnaire including socio-professional characteristics, evaluation of skin lesions, evaluation of the infection-prevention practices and the Arabic version of the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI).

**Results:** Our sample was composed of 190 HCWs. The respondents' mean age was 32.5 ± 6.5 years and 54.7% were female. The average job tenure was 6.6 ± 5.8 years. Doctors represented 22.1 %, nurses 13.6% and cleaning staff 64.3 % of participants. The prevalence of skin lesions due to PPE among HCWs was 51.6%. The mean time of mask use was 15.4 ± 9.1 hours. The daily hand washing frequency was >10 times/day in 85.3 % of participants. The mean DLQI score was 3.3 ± 4.3. According to this index, it was found that these skin lesions had no effect, small effects, moderate effects and very large effects on the lives of 43.9%, 34.7%, 12.2%, and 9.2% of participants, respectively. The DLQI was correlated with hand washing frequency (p = 0.014, r = 0.204) and the time of mask use ( p = 0.038, r = 0.172).

**Conclusions:** Skin lesions among HCWs are frequent during the covid-19 pandemic. These lesions influence the quality of life of the HCWs. This risk gets higher with excessive preventive measures. It is critical to provide training on the prevention of skin lesions associated with PPE wearing and hand hygiene before and during the period of use of preventive measures.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0331

**Psychological Response to COVID-19 in Turkish Dialysis Healthcare Providers**

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**Introduction:** COVID-19 has been a stressful experience for healthcare providers (HCP), and created an additional distress on dialysis HCP since patients have greater risk of infection, symptom severity and death.

**Objectives:** We aimed to investigate the level of psychological difficulties in Turkish dialysis HCP during the early outbreak period.

**Methods:** Participants filled an online survey including a screening questionnaire, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21) and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Chi-Square, Fisher's exact, Mann- Whitney- U, Kruskal Wallis, Spearman correlation and linear regression analyses were conducted.

**Results:** Getting infected with COVID-19 and transmitting the disease to their beloveds were the major concerns of HCP. DASS-21 scores were higher in participants who were single and without children, having trouble in finding equipment or worrying about finding equipment in the future, being in contact with COVID-19 (+) people; who increased tobacco and alcohol use, and who declared sleep, appetite, somatic problems. Worries about getting

COVID-19 [(94.6%) vs. (90.6%) vs. (84.7%);  $p < 0.001$ ] and shortage of equipment [(52.9%) vs. (29.4%) vs. (26.3%);  $p < 0.001$ ]; sleep [(62.2%) vs. (43.5%) vs. (34%);  $p < 0.001$ ] and somatic problems [(58.4%) vs. (50%) vs. (28.2%);  $p < 0.001$ ] and DASS-21 scores [(5-21) vs. (3-15) vs. (0-12);  $p < 0.001$ ] were higher in nurses.

**Conclusions:** Worries and lifestyle changes associated with the outbreak are related to psychological difficulties. Adequate level of knowledge, self-protection and social support are important issues for HCP. While we recommend the HCP to express and share their worries; institutions should focus on the psychological status of the staff and provide immediate interventions.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0332

#### Stress and anxiety among Medical residents working during the covid-19 pandemic

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**Introduction:** Covid-19 is believed to be one of the most impactful events of the 21's century,

Pressure related to this pandemic was put on every of the health system especially residents.

Medical residents whose hierarchical position is particular, in the framework of their training they are subjected to an increased level of stress due to the constant pressure of training and the current challenges of being in the front line of the pandemic.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study is to evaluate the presence of stress in medical residents.

**Methods:** Using a self-evaluation questionnaire with two parts, the first exploring age, sexe, history of medical, surgical and psychiatric disorders the second part exploring stress with the French version of PSS-10 (preveived stress scale).

**Results:** Concerning our descriptive statistics: among our 140 residents, percentage of male and female residents were almost equal with 2,85% of them already had a record of an anxiety disorder's follow-up, 71,4% had a moderate stress level and 8,6% had high stress level.

**Conclusions:** Our study led us to the following conclusion, stress is a component that affects the quality and the work performed by the vast majority of health care workers.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0333

#### Do nurses suffer from insomnia during the Covid-19 pandemic? a cross-sectional study led in Morocco

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**Introduction:** Nurses are one of the pillars of the health system, their constant presence with the patients requires a sequence of shifts and nights in the hospital, this aspect has been accentuated during the new pandemic, and undoubtedly impacts their sleep.

**Objectives:** We propose to study in this paper the effect of on-call duty on the quality of sleep of nurses.

**Methods:** We used a questionnaire made of two parts, we managed to explore in the first par sociodemographic status of our nurses, the second part was the French version of ISI (Insomnia Severity Index) exploring insomnia, satisfaction of sleep and their functioning.

**Results:** Regarding descriptive statistiques, from our 90 results, the mean age was 30,9 +/- 6.63, women were equal to men in this study 5% had depressive disorder and 2% anxious disorder, in this study: 68,9% had insomnia 2,5% of them has severe insomnia.

**Conclusions:** Indeed, insomnia, the satisfaction regarding sleep amongst nurses and there day to day functioning was altered due to recent pandemic.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0334

#### Vaccination against SARSCoV-19 among psychiatric patients at the central Greek hospital

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**Introduction:** Vaccination against SARSCov-19 all over Europe reached over 80% of adult population confronting the pandemic burden on National Health Systems. On the contrary large parts of population remained unvaccinated. These groups are mainly individuals with poor socioeconomic status and psychiatric patients

**Objectives:** to determine the ratio of fully vaccinated patients among the hospitalized and outpatient of Psychiatric Hospital of Attika. The reason of vaccination avoidance recorded by the clinician

**Methods:** The study has done retrospectively and included 2583 psychiatric patients who are hospitalized or are visiting the Out-patient clinic. A concise questionnaire was formed to record the main reason of avoidance (Denial/Medical Issues/ Loss of follow up/ other)

**Results:** 520 out of 2583 (21%) remained not fully vaccinated throughout the pandemic and denial by the patient was the main reason (55%). The reasons recorded at the patient's file by the physician are shown at table 1.

**Table 1** main reasons of vaccine avoidance.

Denial	55%
Medical contraindications	15%
Loss of follow up	26%
other	4%

**Conclusions:** Psychiatric patients belong to a high probability group for vaccine avoidance. In our study the frequency of