

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