Conclusions: More than 13,600 people participated in the pro-
culture, a national reach was possible, which served as a source
for those who were in a vulnerable emotional state at the time. As for
"Anxiety and procrastination in distance learning"

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Introduction: In the context of distance learning students have an
increase in the level of stress, anxiety (Husky, Kovess-Masfety,
Swensden, 2020). There is also a problem with time management
and, as a result, procrastination. The reported study was funded by
RFBR according to the research project №20-04-60174.

Methods: A total of 290 students took part in the study. In the first
study (before distance), 168 people took part, the average age was
19.8. In the second study (during distance) – 120 students, the
average age was 19.2. The questionnaires: General Procrastination
Scale, C.Lay; State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Ch.Spielberger.

Results: In the course of descriptive statistics, it was revealed that
the level of procrastination and state anxiety have a middle score.
However, the level of trait anxiety in conditions of distance learning
is high, especially among 1st-year students. In a comparative anal-
ysis of the two studies, it turned out that the level of state anxiety is
significantly higher (t=1,975; p=0.049) in conditions of distance
learning. The correlation analysis revealed the relationship between
procrastination and trait anxiety (r=0,414;p=0.0001).

Conclusions: These results can be used to create programs to
optimize the stress manifestation in students, especially when
taking online exams. The high anxiety of 1st-year students may
be associated with their accumulated stress factors, such as uncer-
ainty about the future and etc. It should be noted that the level of
procrastination does not differ, which may indicate procrastination
as a personality trait.

Keywords: Anxiety; Procrastination; Distance learning; students

EPP0443

Care pathways and healthcare management in a
COVID-19 triage psychiatric inpatient ward at south
london and maudsley nhs foundation trust.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has enforced the restruc-
turing of inpatient psychiatric services. In the UK, the South
London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust has introduced a
triage ward system to ensure all patients have a COVID test prior to
admission to the general ward with the aim to reduce COVID
transmission amongst psychiatric inpatients.

Objectives: To characterise the flow of patients through a COVID-
19 psychiatric triage ward and the protocol of assessment and
management used.

Methods: Descriptive analysis of patients admitted to a COVID-19
triage ward since its creation.

Results: The caseload of patients admitted to the COVID-19 triage
ward since its inception will be presented. This will include the
profile of patients admitted, their status (formal/informal) and their
acceptance of COVID-19 tests. The protocol followed at this
COVID-19 triage ward will be presented, and the challenges faced
and suggestions to overcome them will be discussed.

Conclusions: This presentation aims to share the workflow and
protocols adopted at a COVID-19 triage ward in the UK, discussing
challenges experienced as well as good practices.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.
EPP0444

Results of a factor analysis of items regarding COVID-19 pandemic-specific workload among medical staff in Germany

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Introduction: Epidemics lead to an increase in occupational stress and psychological strain among medical staff (cf. Mullinger et al. 2020). However, there are no validated questionnaires to measure stress caused by an epidemic such as Covid-19, instead self-constructed questions are used frequently.

Objectives: The aim was to develop items for the assessment of specific workload in epidemics which can be used to obtain longitudinal data.

Methods: A sample of N=8078 persons working in the health care sector in Germany participated in the VOICE, EvIPan online survey addressing the burden of Covid-19 pandemic during the 2nd quarter of 2020. We used 15 self-constructed items to examine whether these items can represent Covid-19 specific topics. A total of N=7549 (24% males) had complete data to run a confirmatory factor analysis using SEM procedure in Stata 14.2.

Results: Five factors were identified a priori: Factor (F) 1: Workload due to Covid-19 pandemic (4 items; Chronbach’s alpha (α) =0.740); F 2: Fear, uncertainty of SarsCoV-2infection (self and others) (3 items; α=0.741); F 3: Patient safety (3 items; α=0.533; F 4: Perception of protection concepts (2 items; α=0.590); F 5: Dysfunctional coping strategies (3 items; α=0.447). Fit-Indices: χ²(73)= 1373.849, p<.001, CFI=.946, TLI=.923, RMSEA=.0449, SRMR=.037

Conclusions: We identified 5 factors associated with problems occurring during the Covid-19 pandemic with acceptable to good internal consistency. Most of the constructed items could therefore be used in further surveys to monitor stress, as a basis for recommendations in the area of stress prevention and interventions for medical staff during epidemics.

Keywords: Medical staff; factor analysis; workload; COVID-19

EPP0445

Acceptability of COVID-19 vaccine by paramedics

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Introduction: The year 2020 was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic that killed more than one million people. Scientists around the world are looking for an effective vaccine against this virus.

Objectives: The objective of our study was to assess the acceptability of the COVID-19 vaccine by paramedics.

Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional study including paramedics (nurses, orderlies) from the military hospital of Tunis. Data collection was carried out by a clinical psychologist. We studied the associations between the different characteristics of our population and the decision to accept or refuse vaccination against COVID-19.

Results: A total of 161 paramedics agreed to answer our questionnaire. The average age was 37.73 years. The average number of years worked was 14.95 years. There were 85 women (52.8%) and 76 men (47.2%). The rapid discovery of the vaccine was hoped for by 94.4%. Vaccination was considered a means of collective protection by 84.5%. However, only 52.8% agreed to be vaccinated by the COVID-19 vaccine. The main factors significantly associated with refusal of the COVID-19 vaccine were previous refusal of influenza vaccination (p = 0.006).

Conclusions: Apprehension about vaccination does not appear to be sparing the future COVID-19 vaccine. To achieve vaccination coverage that would protect health care workers, several awareness and communication activities must be carried out.

Keywords: Vaccination; Vaccination Refusal; Immunization; coronavirus