

participants did not consider that they knew their partner enough prior to marriage. The mean duration of marriage was 2 years and 10 months. Having children was reported in 77,1%. Before the general lockdown, 1,79% described their relationship as “bad” compared to 5,82% during; sharing house chores raised from 56,44% to 68,44%. And taking care of children by both parents during the lockdown raised also from 55% to 67,22%. Frequency of sexual intercourse was the same in 57,4% and lower in 23,8%. The lockdown was an opportunity to discover new things in their partner for 28,4% and 19,7% did not consider the lockdown as a chance to spend more time with their partner.

Conclusions: The lockdown gave us a chance to study the impact of the absence of social life on married couples.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV0141

Analyzing the psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic among turkish immigrants treated at the neuro-psychiatric center riem Munich

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Introduction: Infectious diseases have been humanity’s constant problem throughout history and they have shown how vulnerable we remain. COVID-19, commonly known as coronavirus pandemic, has already triggered a variety of psychological problems including fear, anxiety, and suicidal attempts. It has been hypothesized that immigrants who lost their job and have lower income or lower education level are more worried and fearful.

Objectives: This paper aims to investigate the psychological conditions and stress level of immigrants in the NPZR. Moreover, the parameters influencing stress levels of the immigrants were analyzed.

Methods: Demographics, level of stress and current psychological conditions of participants were gathered and analyzed through a structured survey. Besides, in-person interviews were conducted to explore the responses of the participants to receive more and deeper information.

Results: The sample consists of 110 responders (45.3 % males; 51.8 % females). The findings of the study illustrated that while there was no relationship between gender of the immigrants and the level of stress, participants with low income (27.5 %) and unemployed immigrants (24.2 %) felt more worried and anxious. As time passes, the anxiety level of the participants decreased by 49.1 % but 40.9 % of the participants still experience severe anxiety.

Conclusions: The findings demonstrate that having low income or being unemployed as well as the cancellation of travel plans, are positively related with the depression level of the participants. The result of this paper show that more attention has to be given towards immigrants with low income as they are more vulnerable during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

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Keywords: COVID-19; Turkish immigrants; corona pandemic; immigrants’ mental health

EPV0143

The role of national trainees associations in pandemic times

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Introduction: The challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic were many and daunting. Almost overnight, the lives of millions of people all over Europe was disrupted and people had to adapt to a completely new situation. Healthcare personal were amongst the ones most affected by it, whether by changes in their everyday work routine or by being the people directly in charge of responding to the demands of the pandemic. Trainees are an indispensable part of healthcare personal and, as a result, they were vastly affected by the pandemic.

Objectives: Discussing the role of National Trainees Associations (NTAs) in pandemic times, including how they dealt with the new challenges, their successes and hardships, and their steps going forward.

Methods: Gathering of institutional information about the work of the Portuguese, Irish and Turkish NTAs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Critical appraisal of each of their contributions and projects.

Results: There were impacts to trainees’ clinical work, formative activities and even personal lives. Amidst this turmoil, NTAs were precious institutions. Their objective is to represent the trainees of each country, looking for formative opportunities and linking trainees. During the pandemic, the work developed by the NTAs increase in importance, serving as a beacon of important information and as intermediaries in a number of discussions. They also aimed to minimize the impact on formative activities, whether by providing recommendations or by organizing some form of educational activity.

Conclusions: We provide some national examples – Portugal, Ireland and Turkey – and draw comparisons and lessons from each one.

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Keywords: COVID-19; leadership; trainees

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Role of media surveillance function during COVID-19 breakout

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