

S2) protein was used for antibody responses detection. **Results:** During vaccination program no side effect grade ≥ 3 (including allergy, thrombosis, heart dysfunction or laboratory abnormalities) was reported. The commonest complains were fatigue (20%), bony pain (10%) and fever < 38.5 oC (10%). Satisfactory antibody responses were observed in 66% and 95% of pts after the 1st and 2nd dose respectively. Importantly, active GvHD and intensive immunosuppression, did not negatively affect the antibody responses. None of the vaccinated pts developed COVID infection **Conclusion:** Our retrospective study although with small number of patients and with short term follow-up, in agreement with others, confirms that the current commercially available vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 are safe and highly effective in producing effective humoral responses in allografted patients. Prospective studies with longer follow-up are needed to elucidate the proper timing and the number of necessary doses for a safe and effective approach in preventing severe COVID-19 infection

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2022.09.1216>

OTHER DISEASES

OP 10

THE MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF INPATIENTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED HEMATOLOGICAL CANCER DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Objective: There is limited data in the literature on the mental health of newly diagnosed hematological cancer (HC) patients in COVID-19 pandemic. This study evaluates the mental health statuses of HC inpatients diagnosed during the COVID-19 pandemic in comparison to the statuses of patients diagnosed with HC before the pandemic. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional survey collected the mental health measurements of 77 inpatients with HC between March and May 2021. The levels of depression, generalized anxiety, distress, sleep disorder, health anxiety, trait anxiety, coronaphobia, and resilience in HC patients newly diagnosed during the pandemic (NDHC) (n=38) and HC patients diagnosed before the pandemic (BPHC) (n=39) were compared. The relationships between predictive factors and cancer patients' mental health statuses were evaluated. **Results:** Depression (63.2% vs. 35.9%, $p=0.017$) and sleep disorder (67.8% vs. 38.5, $p=0.016$) were significantly higher, while generalized anxiety (57.9% vs. 38.5%, $p=0.088$) and distress (52.6% vs. 33.3%, $p=0.087$) were higher in NDHC. Health anxiety was more common in BPHC (53.8% vs. 31.6%, $p=0.048$). Among NDHC, women had more anxiety

symptoms than men (76.5% vs. 42.9%, $p=0.037$). Diagnosing newly increased the risk of severity of depression and sleep disorders, but decreased the risk of health anxiety. **Conclusion:** Our data indicate that patients with HC are vulnerable to mental health problems in the COVID-19 pandemic. This vulnerability is higher in newly diagnosed HC patients than in patients diagnosed before the pandemic. These findings may help develop interventions that reduce the vulnerability to adverse psychological effects by identifying risk factors for HC patients under pandemic conditions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2022.09.1217>

OP 11

CORONAVIRUS ANXIETY LEVEL AND COVID 19 VACCINE ATTITUDE AMONG HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY PATIENTS

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Objective: The COVID-19 vaccine is the most essential tool for altering the pandemic's trajectory. The pandemic's control is complicated by society's unwillingness to vaccination. The aim of this study was to evaluate the attitudes of patients with hematological malignancies towards vaccination and to determine the relationships between vaccination hesitancy and patient characteristics. The secondary aim was to identify the pandemic-related anxiety level of this patient group and to investigate whether anxiety influences vaccination propensity. **Methodology:** This cross-sectional study was conducted with hematological malignancy patients at Hematology Clinic of the Erciyes University Hospital from Kayseri, Turkey, from 1 May 2021 to 1 December 2021. Patients who ⁽¹⁾ were 18 years old or older, ⁽²⁾ voluntarily agreed to take part survey, and ⁽³⁾ could understand and perform the questionnaire met the inclusion criteria. 165 patients with hematological malignancies were included. The questionnaire consisted of three parts. The patients' sociodemographic characteristics, such as age, gender, diagnosis, disease and HSCT status, education level, marital status, location of residence were all asked about in the first section of the study. COVID-19 anxiety situation was evaluated with the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS). COVID-19 vaccine attitude was evaluated with the Vaccine Attitudes Review (VAX) Scale. **Results:** The median age was 48 (18 - 86) years, 61 (37%) of whom were female. Most of the participants (37%) had been diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia and were undergoing chemotherapy. In addition, 21% of patients reported having comorbidities. At the time of the survey, 70% of patients had not been infected with COVID-19, whereas 44% had been vaccinated. The mean CAS score was 2.42 (0 - 17). There were 22 (13%) participants with a mean CAS score of ≥ 9 . Half of the participants had a CAS