

positive (OR=1.18, 95%CI=0.99, 1.42) but not statistically significant ( $p=.072$ ). An examination of the demographic variables indicated that academic performance was the strongest predictor of self-esteem (OR=2.76, 95% CI=2.18, 3.49). Additionally, males had larger odds of having higher self-esteem than females, students from rural communities had lower odds of having higher self-esteem than students from suburban communities, and students in the West had lower odds of having self-esteem than students in the Midwest.

**Conclusions:** These positive associations are crucial to understand, as music is a modifiable factor (unlike other demographic variables) that may support self-esteem and academic performance and impact adolescents' lives into adulthood. Expanding music resources to subgroups at risk for lower self-esteem, such as rural areas and in the West, may provide more opportunities for students' participation which in turn may positively influence academic performance and self-esteem.

**Author(s) Disclosures:** None.

**Keywords:** Music, Self-Esteem, Adolescents, Academics

#### Late Breaking Research Poster 1841556

##### Hallucinations in Hospitalized Rehabilitation Patients with COVID-19

**Mari Tobita (Rancho Los Amigos National Rehabilitation Center), Shan-Pin Fanchiang, Barry Jordan**

**Research Objectives:** To describe the characteristics of hallucinations in hospitalized rehabilitation patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

**Design:** An observation study of case series.

**Setting:** Acute inpatient rehabilitation public hospital.

**Participants:** Patients with COVID-19 who were admitted to the acute inpatient rehabilitation unit (ARU) during a four-month period.

**Interventions:** Not applicable.

**Main Outcome Measures:** To describe the characteristics of hallucinations in hospitalized rehabilitation patients with COVID-19.

**Results:** Eight (21.6%) of a cohort of 37 patients admitted to the ARU with COVID-19 exhibited visual hallucinations. Most of the visual hallucinations occurred during their ICU stay. The mean age of the eight patients was 56.5-year-old (range: 38 – 71). There were seven males and one female. Seven of the eight patients exhibited peduncular hallucinations, four were associated with auditory components, five with tactile components. One patient's hallucinations were characterized by a duplication of an extra finger, an enlargement of an upper extremity, a tactile hallucination of crawling bugs, and a somatic component of abnormal positioning of an extremity. The content of the hallucinations was related to the fearful and threatening situations in three patients and the experience of seeing deceased family members in two patients. Five of the patients had ICU delirium. Seven patients had COVID-19 pneumonia and one patient developed respiratory distress secondary to Guillain-Barre Syndrome. One patient experienced posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome which was associated with visual hallucinations. Four patients had anxiety, four had depression, and one had both anxiety and depression. None had a pre-existing history of psychiatric illness, but one had a pre-existing history of methamphetamine use. All eight patients had evidence of cognitive impairment. Hallucinations of six patients resolved spontaneously but those of two patients had persisted during their ARU stay. The negative experience of hallucinations warranted further multidisciplinary support during their recovery.

**Conclusions:** Visual hallucinations can be encountered among hospitalized patients with COVID-19. It is uncertain whether these hallucinations were directly or indirectly related to the SARS-CoV-2 infection.

**Author(s) Disclosures:** No conflict to declare in all authors.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Hallucination, ICU Delirium, Medical Rehabilitation

#### Late Breaking Research Poster 1841557

##### Investigating Concussion Symptom Epidemiology Among Quidditch Players in the United States

**Som Singh (University of Missouri Kansas City School of Medicine), Fahad Qureshi, Alexander Nadeau, Christopher Shaw**

**Research Objectives:** Quidditch is a growing club sport played in the United States but possesses a stronger prominence among other countries as well as a greater understanding of collision injuries in comparison. Given the growing prominence of this collision sport over the past decade, there is a higher urgency to understand patient awareness of concussion symptom epidemiology.

**Design:** Cross Sectional Study.

**Setting:** Online assessment given to current players.

**Participants:** A cohort of 237 US quidditch players nationwide.

**Interventions:** Assessment tool evaluating the understanding of 16 signs and symptoms that players believe someone may experience after a head trauma concerning a concussion.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Player awareness of concussion symptom epidemiology.

**Results:** Among the cohort of US quidditch players, headaches were believed to be the most common symptom after experiencing a head trauma at 86.9% ( $p < 0.05\%$ ), followed by dizziness at 85.7%. Players also reported panic attacks and reduced breathing rate are symptoms (20.6%). Among the lowest reported symptoms, players believed arthritis and weight changes were associated with concussion symptoms ( $<0.01\%$ ). Additionally, 36.2% ( $p < 0.05$ ) of players believed they knew what to do and who to contact if they experienced a concussion.

**Conclusions:** To our understanding, this is the first nationwide investigation among US quidditch players in the United States on concussion symptomatology and preparedness. Compared to other collision sports, player understanding of symptoms is similar, but these results also indicate that quidditch players have a sense of urgency in being prepared to manage a concussion.

**Author(s) Disclosures:** The authors of this study do not have any disclosures or conflicts to report.

**Keywords:** Concussion, Quidditch, Epidemiology, Treatment

#### Late Breaking Research Poster 1841558

##### Mental and Behavioral Health Needs of Transition Age Youth Experiencing Homelessness During the COVID-19 pandemic

**Heather Groves (University of South Florida),**

**Research Objectives:** For the agencies interviewed, what were the best practices utilized for the behavioral and mental health issues in TAYEH before the COVID-19 pandemic?

How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected TAYEH ability to access services and supports to address their behavioral and mental health needs?

What programs/processes/procedures are being utilized now to assist TAYEH in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic?

**Design:** Qualitative Method were utilized to conduct a content analysis of the data collected via recorded virtual interviews.

**Setting:** The study was conducted on a virtual platform focusing on multiple agencies across the United States.

**Participants:** Three organizations agreed to be interviewed, with four representatives being interviewed in total.

**Interventions:** There was no intervention. This was a qualitative content analysis.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Findings from the interviews indicated increased numbers of youth trying to access services during the pandemic.