

NIMHANS to orient trainees to the functioning of community mental health services.

Objectives: To capture the views and subjective experiences of the 32 residents posted in rural psychiatry services under District Mental Health Program (DMHP) using qualitative interviews.

Methods: In-depth qualitative interviews were conducted to understand the residents' experience in various aspects of the community psychiatry posting. The interviews were audiotaped and later, transcribed. Thematic analysis of transcripts was done.

Results: The analyzed data was converted into 41 codes and 12 themes. The themes related to positive experiences were good clinical exposure and skills to practice in low-resource settings, focus on preventive mental health care, enhanced communication, administration, leadership skills, and increased empathy. After training, the residents also reported gaining insights into the attitude of policy-makers and increased interest and confidence to practice in a rural setting. The themes highlighting the perceived challenges ranged from personal reasons, such as food or transportation, to professional ones like stigma, limited resources, a burdensome amount of paperwork, limited availability of psychotropics, and communication barriers. Residents who expressed interest in practicing rural psychiatry in the future cited a good wage, higher levels of self-satisfaction, confidence, and an emotional connection to their native place as motivating factors. Those who did not want to join DMHP had concerns such as not having adequate skills for working in a low resource setting, compromised basic needs, superiors not being sensitive to mental health issues, additional non-psychiatric work, job instability and lack of academic and research opportunities.

Conclusions: The posting to nearby DMHP centers was feasible and contributed positively to the training experience of the residents. Positive experiences, challenges, and other lessons learned by these residents could help them plan their career in rural psychiatry. It was found that both the residents and the DMHP team contributed to each other's growth. This posting was likely to boost residents' confidence to work in rural settings and could also aid in easing the crisis of lack of community-based mental health experts. The authors advocate for the national implementation of such rural psychiatry posting.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0604

A cross-sectional descriptive study to assess the impact of the "open door" policy on patient satisfaction

M. Campillo*, J. MARTI, L. RIUS, S. GARCIA FERNANDEZ, M. OLIVERO, G. SANCHEZ TOMICO, G. BRUSCO-PASSALAUQUA, E. PECHUAN, T. VATES and R. SANCHEZ

Psychiatry, Parc de Salut Mar, Santa Coloma Gramenet, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Since the beginning of the modern psychiatry the acute units have established a "locked door" policy. Some studies show that this condition may increase patient's discomfort and affect the perception of health quality of care (Boyer L, 2009, Eur Psychiatry Dec;24(8):540-9). Lately, several European countries such as Germany, Switzerland and Spain are starting to implement the "open-door" policy but its impact on patient's satisfaction is still

unknown (Hochstrasser, L, *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 9(57). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2018.00057>).

Objectives: To help characterize the advantages of the "open-door" policy implemented in an acute inpatient psychiatric unit in order to assess the patient's view of it.

Methods: This is a descriptive observational study carried out at an inpatient psychiatric unit. Data were collected after the implementation of the open door policy on June 2019, assessing the patient satisfaction of 31 subjects who completed the SATISPSY-22 scale at the time of discharge. Results are described using the average and its standard deviation.

Results: Results show scores in all items above 50 points, being the care team and the quality of care the most valued ones with 82 and 79 points respectively. The overall score is above 65 points (Fig. 1).

Image:

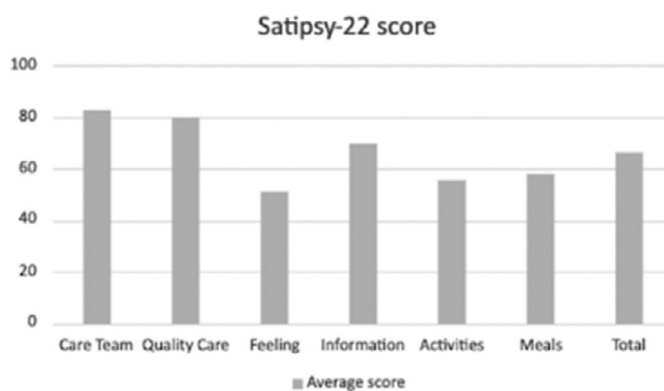


Fig. 1: Satispsy-22 results

Conclusions: In line with previous studies, our data suggests that the main impact of the "open-door" policy implementation is on patients' perception of the care, being Quality of care and satisfaction with the Staff the items with highest scores. This could be explained by patients trusting more in the Care team, which would help enhance the therapeutic relationship improving therapeutic adherence, treatment adequacy and the outcome. Nevertheless, the Feeling related to hospitalisation was found to be the item with the lowest score. This could mean strategies should focus on improving patient's insight regarding their clinical state and their need to be admitted. Our study supports the hypothesis that open-door policy in acute psychiatric units is seen positively by patients and that further research should be carried.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Migration and Mental health of Immigrants

EPV0605

Psychosis as a potential mental health consequence of racism

F. B. Lazaridou^{1,2,3*} and A. Heinz^{1,3,4}

¹Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité University of Medicine Berlin; ²National Discrimination and Racism Monitor,

German Institute for Integration and Migration Research;
³Department of Migration, Mental and Physical Health and Health Promotion, Berlin Institute of Integration and Migration Research and
⁴Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Alexianer St. Hedwig-Hospital, Berlin, Germany

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Evidence shows that racism can have a negative effect on mental health in the lived experiences of Black people and People of Colour. In critical theory discourse including post-colonial and decolonial approaches, racism is suggested to be an everyday phenomenon. Additionally, racism specifically targets the perceived cultural and phenotypic foreignness of Black migrants and migrants Of Colour, as well as the ascribed migrant status attributed to the perceived foreignness of racialized persons who do not actually have any direct migration experiences.

Objectives: The stigma associated with severe mental disorders such as psychosis has historically been applied to Black people and People of Colour who have been engaged in anti-racist activism as a form of punishment and social control. Higher incidence rates of psychosis in racialized communities have frequently been conceptualized as cultural differences in family composition and levels of expressed emotion in families. The objective of this study is to sensitively investigate psychosis as a potential mental health consequence of racism.

Methods: The incidence rates of psychosis - positive symptoms, negative symptoms, non-affective psychosis disorders and first episode psychosis - among migrants by country of migration were compiled in an umbrella review, which offers a summary of meta-analyses. Quantitative research has the limitation of enabling the observation of patterns but not allowing an understanding of the reasons behind them to be theorized through the data. Therefore, qualitative methods complement the quantitative data. Twenty people of diverse genders who self-identified as Black people or People of Colour in Berlin were interviewed about their experiences of racism and sexism and about how those experiences affected their mental health.

Results: The umbrella review found an association between migration and psychosis, with migration from the Caribbean and African countries showing the strongest correlation. A constant comparative analysis of the qualitative data suggests that racism contributes to the emergence of a subclinical psychosis symptomatology profile that consists of a sense of differentness, negative self-awareness, paranoid ideation regarding general persecution, and self-questioning with self-esteem instability.

Conclusions: The findings are interpreted as a situational diagnosis, as coined by the psychiatrist and political philosopher Frantz Fanon in the seminal book 'Black Skin, White Masks' (1975). The findings are also contextualized within a critique of institutional racism, both historically and currently, and within an intersectional discussion of the need for structural competency and the provision of safety for racialized groups in clinical settings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0607

Brief psychotic episode in an adult without medical antecedents after suffering the indirect consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war

R. G. Troyano*, M. Fariña Francia, E. Marimon Muñoz, I. Fernandez Marquez, E. Miranda Ruiz, M. Arroyo Ucar, J. Ramirez Gonzalez, S. Ferreiro Gonzalez, C. Hidalgo and A. Quispe

Psychiatry, Hospital Consorci Sanitari de Terrassa, Terrassa, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Almost nine months after the start of the war between Russia and Ukraine, millions of people have been affected physically, economically and mainly mentally. Those who have stayed in their homeland, and the ones that have chosen to emigrate to a safer place.

Objectives: The objective of this article is to assess the importance of social stressors in the onset of a brief psychotic episode, even in the absence of substance abuse or previous illnesses.

Methods: The case of a 45-year-old woman is described, known by the Pediatric Emergency Service, for being the tutor of a patient who suffered from anxiety attacks, having emigrated without her parents from Ukraine together with her 5 brothers. The psychotic episode begins when our patient gets notified that she must abandon the custody of the girl, because she will have to go to Turkey with her legal guardians. The family explains the behavioral changes that the patient made and how the clinical picture worsened.

Results: She was admitted at the Hospital's Psychiatry Service and antipsychotics treatment started. After 5 days, the episode had completely been solved.

Conclusions: In conclusion, we highlight the importance of social problems in the development of a psychiatric pathology and the necessary elements to prevent it: family support network, fast and efficient care services and availability of hospital and pharmaceutical resources.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0608

Clinical variants of affective manifestations in the structure of adjustment disorder at forcibly displaced persons as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

V. Kuzminov* and I. Linskiy

Urgent psychiatry and Narcology, SI Institute of Neurology Psychiatry and Narcology NAMS of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: As a result of Russia's large-scale military aggression against Ukraine, many civilians were forced to leave their homes. Emotional disorders associated with fear for one's life and relatives, loss of housing, work, and stable social ties are found in the majority of forcibly displaced persons.

Objectives: The purpose of our study was to study the characteristics and expressiveness of affective disorders in displaced persons