

therapy (CT), conceptualized as the set of guidelines, knowledge, strategies, exercises and learning carried out with the therapists intrasession and with the material provided intersessions

Methods: A total of 36 patients (mean age=51.04 (9.21)); 69.44% women (n=25); with main diagnoses (77.77%, n=28) of adaptive disorder, 6 patients of major depression (16.66%) and 2 unspecified anxiety disorders (5.55%) are included in GPT based on acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) of Hayes's (2012) for primary care patients, and on a treatment protocol developed in our clinical health psychology section (Segú et al. PaP 2023; 25 6-18) in long covid patients

Patients are recruited and cared for in the collaboration program with the primary care centers (CPPC), n=22(61.11%), and 12 patients (38.89%) diagnosed with long covid in the specialized post-covid unit of internal medicine, and treated in the clinical health psychology section on the Hospital Clínic of Barcelona (HCB)

Post-treatment evaluation is carried out using the GTF questionnaire, based on Yalom's Q-short(1985), validated with 11 items, adapted to Spanish (Ribé et al. RAEN 2018; 38(134) 473-89). Patients rate from 1 to 10 how much they consider each FTG has helped them in their improvement process

Results: The relevance of the GTF are: Altruism(8.16), catharsis (7.61), cohesiveness(7.94), corrective recapitulation(6.15); socialization techniques (6.41); self-awareness of reality(6.65); imitative behavior(6.43); participated information(6.69), instill hope(6.39); interpersonal learning (7.07), universality(8.27).

Regarding the other objective, 44.44%(n=16) consider the GTF more important than the content of the therapy in their improvement; 36.11%(n=13) equal importance; 13.88%(n=5) plus the CT and 2 consider that none of it has helped them (5.55%). Total importance CT(7.18/10) and GTF(7.44/10). The perceived help in their improvement process in the GPT(CT + GTF)=7.61/10.

Conclusions: In two structured group treatments, based on ACT, a greater percentage of patients value that the GTFs have helped them more in their improvement process than the CT. The GTFs considered most relevant were universality, altruism, cohesiveness and catharsis.

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Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

EPP0715

Sex as predictor of employment at 5 years follow-up in First Episode Psychosis

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Introduction: Despite considerable growth in the last years in treatments and research in first episode psychosis (FEP), little attention has been given to the priorities of these young people, in particular, gaining employment. For most people, work is a normal part of everyday life and can be considered one of the most important factors in promoting recovery and social inclusion. Nevertheless, these patients show low employment rates (varying from 23% to 65%) since the beginning of the psychotic symptoms

and even after their contact with mental health services. But, although completing education and access to employment is a critical part for the recovery of these patients, few studies have focused on this outcome.

Objectives: To determine the employment rate and its possible predictor factors in a FEP sample after 5 years follow – up.

Methods: 190 FEP treated between June 2010 and July 2013 at the ETEP Program at Hospital del Mar were included. Inclusion criteria were: 1) age 18-35 years; 2) fulfillment of DSM-IV-TR criteria for brief psychotic disorder, schizophreniform disorder, schizophrenia or unspecified psychosis; 3) no previous history of severe neurological medical conditions or severe traumatic brain injury; 4) IQ level < 80, and 5) no substance abuse or dependence disorders except for cannabis and/or nicotine use. All patients underwent an assessment at baseline including sociodemographic and clinical variables (substance use, DUP, PANSS and GAF). Moreover, employment status has recorded at 5 years follow – up as dichotomous variable (being employment defined as having either a full-/part-time job, being a student at school or university, or being involved in a study/training program). SPSS program was used for statistical analyzes.

Results: In our FEP sample, the employment rate was 34.2%. We observed significant differences in sex (p = 0.013), cannabis use (p = 0.022) and GAF scores (p = 0.016) between un/employed patients. Nevertheless, in the logistic regression model (ENTER METHOD) only female sex remained as predictor of higher employment rate (95% CI 1.13 to 4.85; p = 0.022) at 5 years follow – up.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that females with a FEP have a better outcome in terms of employment rates, consistent with some previous studies. Some authors suggest that it could be explained by the fact that female patients used to have shorter DUP or more affective symptomatology, which has been also related to a better outcome. Nevertheless, we did not find any differences in these other variables in our sample. Employment not only provides financial independence but also structure and purpose, opportunities for socializing and developing new relationships, a sense of identity, self-worth and meaning in life. Thus, given its importance in FEP functional recovery, more studies in this field are needed to improve patients vocational achievements and determine which specific approaches would each of them need.

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EPP0717

Reducing treatment delays of first episode psychosis through policy in Canada: a mixed methods analysis of service provider perspectives

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Introduction: Young people with a first episode of psychosis can achieve full remission with prompt treatment. Throughout Canada, early psychosis intervention programs are implementing policies to