Department Of Psychiatry, Aabenraa, Denmark; [2]The Region of Southern Denmark, The Department Of Psychiatry, Aabenraa, Denmark; [3]South Jutland Hospital, The Department Of Cardiology, Aabenraa, Denmark and [4]Odense University Hospital, The Department Of Cardiology B, Odense, Denmark
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: In 2019 there were 1,760 patients in Denmark's hospitals who experienced cardiac arrest (IHCA patients = In Hospital Cardiac Arrest patients). Of these patients about 70% survived. There is only limited knowledge about the mental and cognitive state of cardiac arrest survivors. However, it seems, that cardiac arrest survivors, perform mentally and cognitively worse compared to the background population. The mental and cognitive difficulties can lead to reduced quality of life for both those affected and their relatives.
Objectives: Because the above-mentioned area has limited knowledge, further studies are needed to shed more light into the problem.
Methods: To find out if the patients can be included in the study, the patient journals will be studied. After that there will be performed an interview-survey-based study, in which IHCA patients' possible symptoms of depression, anxiety, PTSD and suicide risk, the patients' quality of life and any cognitive disorder, shortly after and three months after cardiac arrest, will be examined. The study will also, if possible, focus on the patients' relatives and on the eventual difficulties they may experience in the aftermath of a relative surviving a cardiac arrest. The above-mentioned will be done using already existing relevant psychiatric and neuropsychological examination tools. In relation to the patients' relatives, however, a separate survey tool, that has been developed, will be used.
Results: It is an ongoing study. Results are expected in 2023.
Conclusions: In the long run the study hopefully can contribute to establishing relevant help, counseling and rehabilitation for the patients and relatives affected.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Cardiac arrest survivors; cognitive impairment; Psychiatric comorbidity

EPV0844

Almost 30 years of effort to bind clinical practice and science in the field of psychiatry in Europe

M.B. Demirtas[1]* and E.C. Esen[2]

[1]University of Health Sciences, Gulhane Training and Research Hospital, Psychiatry Department, Ankara, Turkey and [2]Balikesir Universitesi Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi 1.Kat Psikiyatri AD., Altieylul/ Balikesir, Balikesir, Turkey
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT) is a platform for psychiatric trainees from not only Europe but also various other countries. EFPT exclusively works on binding clinical practice and science for better mental health care. Research Working Group (RWG) of EFPT works on sharing knowledge with peers by brainstorming, collaborating and coordinating projects, organizing journal clubs and workshops.

Objectives: We will focus on tele-psychiatry also known as e-mental health, a subdivision of telemedicine, provides diagnostic interview, evaluation, therapies, psycho-education and treatment. We plan The Brain-Drain follow-up study, investigates immigration of psychiatric trainees. Also educational activities have planned.
Methods: With a questionnaire on the topic of psychiatry residents' acceptance of tele-psychiatry using The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), we will hold the first multinational survey among psychiatry residents. The Brain-Drain study was conducted by the EFPT-RWG in the past had a promising outcome. We are currently working on the follow-up of the study. We are starting to hold events. For instance we will commence the monthly journal club. Apart from giving a platform for scientific debate, journal club will also provide a chance have a elaborate discussion with author. We will organize a workshop on how to write a case-study with Neuro-Psycho-Pharmacology Working Group of EFPT.
Results: We assume diverse attitudes overlapping different telepsychiatry exposure and regualtions, comprehensive data on immigration of trainees and sharing knowledge on practice and research.
Conclusions: Hopefully, we will have clearer understanding of changes in working environment of trainees either with new technologies or in different countries.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: brain drain; utaut; e-mental health; telepsychiatry

EPV0845

Study of resilience in a population of tunisian residents and interns in medicine

A. Zouari*, F. Guermazi, F. Tabib, A. Guermazi, S. Hentati, I. Baati and J. Masmoudi

HEDI CHAKER HOSPITAL, Psychiatry A, sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Resilience is the ability to bounce back or cope successfully with stress. Fostering resilience is a promising way to mitigate the negative effects of stressors and prevent burnout.
Objectives: Study the level of resilience among Tunisian medical interns and residents.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive study between March 1 and April 15, 2021. Medical interns and residents were invited to complete an online self-questionnaire. We used the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS) to assess the level of resilience.
Results: The total number of participants was 56 of which 28.6% were male. The average age was 26.76 ± 2.52 years. Most of the students had studied at the Faculty of Medicine in Sfax, 58.9%. 64.3% of the participants were residents, 55.4% of them in a medical specialty. 75% of participants were working in a medical department. The average years of practice was 2.27 ± 1.23. The number of working hours per week exceeding 40 hours was found in 60.7% of participants. The number of shifts per month exceeding 4 shifts was found in 67.9%. 46.4% of the participants wanted to change their profession and 44.6% regretted choosing medicine. The mean score by BRS was 2.79 ± 0.48. The level of resilience was high in 42.9% of the participants and normal in the rest of the respondents.
Conclusions: The level of resilience was normal to high in Tunisian medical interns and residents. Assessing the presence of burnout

and the coping strategies used could provide insight into the quality of work life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: resident; medical; resilience; intern

EPV0846

Evaluation of treatment adherence in patients with mental illness

H. Jemli[1], R. Jomli[2*], H. Ghabi[1], U. Ouali[2], M. Ben Amor[1] and Y. Zgueb[2]

[1]university of tunis elmanar, Faculty Of Medicine Of Tunis, manouba, Tunisia and [2]Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, manouba, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1598

Introduction: Treatment adherence, is defined as "the extent to which a person's behavior — taking medication, following a diet, and/or executing lifestyle changes — corresponds with the agreed recommendations from a healthcare provider." The course of patients with mental health is habitually chronic and based on an indefinite continuation of treatment to sustain remission and prevent relapses. Treatment adherence issues are the main obstacles in the management of these patients

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to evaluate treatment adherence in patients with mental health and the demogrphic and clinical factors associated with it.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study conduced at the department of Psychiatry A at Razi Hospital.The validated arabic version of Morisky-Green test was used to assess medication adherence. The patients were considered as adherent if they answered 'No' to all questions

Results: 60 patients were included, with a sex ratio M / F of 0.47. Patients were treated for bipolar disorder type1 in 45% of cases, schizophrenia in 28.3% of cases, schizoaffective disorder in 10% of cases and depressive disorder in 6.7% of cases. 50% of included patients had Moderate level of adherence, 35% were considered as non- adherent and only 13.3% had high adherence. The reported reasons for treatment discontinuation were insight (50%), financial problems (26.9%), side effects (15.4%) and unavailability of drugs (7.7%). The Morisky-Green test score were not correlated neither to the nature of the psychiatric disorder nor to multiple medication.

Conclusions: We found a high proportion of nonadherence in patients with mental illness.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Adherence; patient; Treatment; mental disorder

EPV0849

Investigating the relationship between mental health, resilience and self-compassion among Greek unemployed people

T. Paralikas[1*], K. Vagiatis[2], M. Gouva[3], M. Malliarou[4], S. Kotrotsiou[5], D. Theofanidis[6] and E. Kotrotsiou[1]

[1]UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY, General Department-program Of Nursing Studies, LARISSA, Greece; [2]UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY, Postgraduate Studies In Mental Health, LARISSA, Greece; [3]UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA, Nursing, IOANNINA, Greece; [4]UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY, Nursing, LARISSA, Greece; [5]UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY, General Department Program Of Nursing Studies, LARISSA, Greece and [6]INTERNATIONAL HELLENIC UNIVERSITY, Nursing, SINDOS THESSALONIKI, Greece
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1599

Introduction: Unemployment is considered to be one of the most stressful life events that a person may experience. There are a plethora of studies that highlighted the negative effects of unemployment on people's overall mental health and well-being. Yet, psychological resilience and self-compassion contribute positively in coping with stressful situations and seem to be particularly supportive mechanisms when one is confronted with unemployment.

Objectives: This study intended to investigate the relationships between resilience, self-compassion and mental health in Greek unemployed people and the contribution of specific sociodemographic characteristics in this 'equation'.

Methods: The study followed a survey design where a sample of 345 Greek unemployed participants completed an online questionnaire, examining the variables under study.

Results: According to the findings, people who reported being unemployed for more than six months showed decreased levels of mental health. Also, the unemployed with higher levels of resilience and self-compassion reported statistically significant higher levels of mental health and vice versa. Finally, self-compassion and psychological resilience were found to be statistically positive related to each other and are predictive factors of mental health with which they are statistically negative related.

Conclusions: The results of this study may contribute to the implementation of interventions aiming at improving mental health and the overall well-being of people affected by long-term unemployment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: self-compassion; resilience; mental health; unemployment

EPV0850

The Relationship between Friendship and Social Life of Patients With Type 2 Diabetes with Depression

V. Kourkoumpas[1], K. Dimou[1*], E. Dragioti[1], S. Mantzoukas[2] and M. Gouva[1]

[1]University of Ioannina, Laboratory Of Psychology Of Patients, Families And Health Professionals)., Ioannina, Greece and [2]University of Ioannina, Nursing, Ioannina, Greece
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1600

Introduction: INTRODUCTION: Several studies have shown that the relationship between Diabetes and Depression is significant, but few have evaluated the relationship between this depression and patients' social life.

Objectives: OBJECTIVE: Exploring the friendships and social life of patients with type 2 diabetes with levels of depression.

Methods: METHODS: The sample consisted of 130 Greek patients with type 2 diabetes and a mean age of 63.28 (SD = 13.89), who