

**Introduction:** Some of the most vulnerable psychiatry patients are children under 18, as they can't protect themselves and their rights from unethical behaviour of mental health professionals. There is a gap between theoretical knowledge and application of ethics at the workplace. Continuous education in ethics is necessary to address this gap.

**Objectives:** The objective of the study was to compare various forms of education in ethics and develop training for mental health practitioners.

**Methods:** The study had 2 groups (356 participants, aged 23 to 67, average age – 41.3) – staff of the main and oldest children's mental health clinic in Moscow, Russia. The control group (124 participants) of mental health professionals received written materials on ethics (such as ethical codes and ethical decision-making protocols). The test group (232 people) participated in a several trainings on ethics. The trainings included 3 parts – discussing the code of ethics, creating examples of potential ethical challenges and role-plays. Participants reported that the topics on the quality of care, common ethical dilemmas and relationships between the practitioners, young patients and legal guardians, were the most helpful for them.

**Results:** The survey was conducted to evaluate the results. 70.8% of staff members that participated in training shared that they feel confident about applying the Code and the decision-making protocols in unclear cases. Only 32.6% from the control group reported the same level of confidence.

**Conclusions:** Hands-on training in ethics for continuing education has shown to be more beneficial, as compared to theoretical instructions

**Keywords:** ethical dilemmas; training; application of ethics; ethics

### EPP1434

#### Do podcasts improve the learning experience of dyslexic medical students?

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**Introduction:** There has been a rapidly increasing rate of students disclosing specific learning difficulties in higher education- in 2016 dyslexic students accounted for up to 5% of the student population. (Ryder D, Norwich B.)

**Objectives:** It is important that provisions for alternative learners are developed in order to increase accessibility to medicine. Podcasts are an inexpensive, accessible and convenient method to both deliver education and interest pieces to a new generation of learners. This poster aims to explore the idea of harnessing the technology available to us to create an accessible, enjoyable platform to improve the experience of students with learning difficulties.

**Methods:** A literature search reviewing the past and present provisions for students with learning difficulties was conducted using a range of databases covering educational, scientific and medical backgrounds. 315 papers were found across the databases, each analysed for relevance and 25 were selected as appropriate.

**Results:** identified 5 key themes; the lack of awareness and importance of education, the power of audio learning, the practicalities of podcasts, adjustments to examinations specifically and finally additional provisions which accompany audio learning to create an all-inclusive educational experience. Altogether suggesting podcasts have an improved outcome for students with learning difficulties.

**Conclusions:** It has been evidenced understanding is key to maximising learning potential and highlighted need to increase awareness of dyslexic needs in higher education institutions, generate audio centred provisions in conjunction to traditional materials and be aware of alternative provisions to cater for the spectrum of dyslexic needs.

**Keywords:** podcast; learning difficulty; widening participation; Dyslexia

### EPP1435

#### Building interest in psychiatry: Could peer-to-peer learning be a way forward in improving engagement in psychiatric education amongst medical students?

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**Introduction:** Stigma, stereotypes, and preconceptions have meant psychiatry has been subject to poor engagement from medical students when compared to other specialties. Whilst efforts have been made to understand reasons for this and formulate strategies to build interest, the problem still exists.

**Objectives:** This piece explores whether giving those with a passion for psychiatry a platform to share this could gradually but positively influence their peers and thus, be a potential way to drive engagement in psychiatry as a career.

**Methods:** Advanced literature searches explored items such as engagement in psychiatry and benefits of peer-to-peer education. CASP checklists facilitated selection and appraisal of literature for use in this discussion. Key themes were identified and used to formulate suggestions for the use of peer-to-peer teaching in building interest in psychiatry.

**Results:** Thematic analysis of the data found 4 main themes relating to engagement in psychiatry. Current strategies to improve this have varying impact and include clinical exposure, using patients with lived experience in learning and enrichment activities, whilst the main negative influence is a long-standing stigma and stereotype around psychiatry. Three themes regarding the relevant benefits of peer-to-peer teaching were found, being peer-to-peer connection, peer influence and means to overcome stigma.

**Conclusions:** Three key strategies for the use of peer to peer learning are suggested. These are 'learning from students with lived experience', 'peer-teaching from passionate students prior to clinical exposure' and 'using peer learning to initially introduce topics in psychiatry in a relatable manner'.

**Keywords:** psychiatry; training; peer-to-peer; Medical Education

### EPP1436

#### Are uk higher psychiatry trainees using special interest sessions to develop their career pathways as intended? what might help achieve this goal?

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