

Introduction: In this research work the sense of resilience was studied, which is an essential factor in reducing the stress of health care workers, it also helps to maintain the sustainability of the work of medical specialists and prevents the burnout syndrome. Aaron Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence scale was used in this study, which helps to determine how health care professionals are able to preserve their mental and physical health.

Objectives: This study is aimed to determine the differences in components of Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence scale for various health care specialists and to describe the factor structure of Coherence scale for health care specialists in Latvia, that forms the sense of resilience for health care specialists.

Methods: The questionnaire used in the study is Antonovsky's Sense of Coherence scale's (Antonovsky, 1987) Latvian version, that was translated into Latvian and adapted in the research work of A. Veylande, N. Bahmačova (2000). 202 respondents who are representatives of medical professions took part in this study. The obtained data were entered into the MS Excel computer program and were statistically processed using the SPSS 22 computer program.

Results: Looking at the obtained results of this study, it can be stated that Medical Doctors- Specialists have statistically significantly higher Comprehensibility scores than Medical Orderlies ($p = 0.01$, $r = 0.24$), while Medical Doctors- Specialists and Medical Doctors-Residents have statistically significantly higher Manageability scores than Medical Orderlies ($p = 0.04$, $r = 0.21$). Based on the analysis of the results, it has been determined that Doctors-Specialists ($p = 0.00$, $r = 0.32$) and Doctors-Residents ($p = 0.00$, $r = 0.34$) have statistically significantly higher Meaningfulness indicators than Medical Orderlies, as well as Doctors-Specialists ($p = 0.00$, $r = 0.29$) and Doctors-Residents ($p = 0.00$, $r = 0.31$) have statistically significantly higher Meaningfulness scores than Medical Nurses.

Conclusions: Higher scores of the three components of Antonovsky's scale for Medical Doctors-Specialists and Medical Doctors-Residents compared to Medical Orderlies and Medical Nurses could be explained by a lower overall time that Doctors spend in the department with patients. Higher education helps to overcome stress at work and to become aware of possible strategies for improving the joy of life, ways to reduce stress at work and to relax from work.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0502

Descriptive study of patients admitted to a Psychiatric Home Hospitalization Unit in Santa Coloma de Gramenet and Badalona

J. Marti Bonany*, D. Garcia Hernandez, D. Tolosa Merlos, R. Romar Navia, R. B. Sauras Quetcuti, M. J. Ambros Ghisilieri, G. A. Mateu Codina, D. Garcia Fuentes, A. M. Coratu, G. De Iturbe Catania, R. Sanchez Gonzalez, M. T. Campillo Sanz and A. Riera Soler

Salut Mental Institut, Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1190

Introduction: Hospital at home for psychiatric patients is a new emerging resource of delivering acute mental health care in the community. The main objective of this program is to provide intense care to patients with severe mental disorders at home as an alternative to acute admission.

Although home hospitalisation has begun to develop widely in recent years there is a notable lack of studies

The CAEM Psychiatric Home Hospitalization Unit (HAD-CAEM) has been operating since 2018 and takes place in Santa Coloma de Gramenet; and from March 2022 also in a part of Badalona. Both are sociodemographically depressed areas near Barcelona.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe the characteristics of patients attended at the Psychiatric Home Hospitalization Unit of our hospital and to study differences according to area and place of referral.

Methods: Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected retrospectively at admission and discharge of all patients treated at HAD-CAEM between March 2022 to february 2023.

Statistical analysis was performed by using SPSS program.

Results: 85 patients were included in the study. 45.9% were women. The mean age was 45.5 years (SD 15.58 years). The main diagnoses of the sample were psychosis and schizophrenia (38.8%), Bipolar disorder (23.53%), Depressive disorder (21.18%), schizoaffective disorder (8.24%) and others (8,24%).

54 (63.53%) patients were from Santa Coloma area and 35 (41.18%) from Badalona area.

The total mean duration of admission was 40.22 days (SD 26.18 days), with a mean follow-up of 10.09 visits (SD 5.39 visits) and 2.41 teleassistance (SD 2.62).

The mean duration of admission for Santa Coloma patients was 43.98 days (SD 28.59), and for Badalona patients 33.68 days (SD 20.13). Trend without significance is observed ($t = 1.77$, $p = 0.08$) We found differences in the mean duration of admission according to referral location. Acute psychiatric unit 33.25 days (SD 18.06), Mental health Center 51.93 days (SD 33.45), Emergencies 34.28 days (SD 19.69) ($F = 5.1$, $p = 0.008$).

Conclusions: Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics obtained in our study are consistent with those reported in previous studies. The duration of admission of patients referred from the mental health center is longer than those referred from the acute psychiatric or emergency unit. Home hospitalization teams have been increasing in recent years, being an alternative to traditional hospitalization.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0504

Sociodemographic and Clinical Determinants of Psychiatric Hospitalization in Northern Greece: A descriptive study

G. N. Porfyri^{1*}, P. Papadopoulou¹, M. V. Karakasi² and A. Vlachaki¹

¹Psychiatry Department, General Hospital of Papanikolaou, Thessaloniki and ²Psychiatry Department, University General Hospital of Alexandroupolis, Alexandroupolis, Greece

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1191

Introduction: According to data, psychiatric re-admissions rates vary from 10%-80%, while they negatively affect the patients' quality of life and life expectancy. The limitation of multiple psychiatric hospitalizations represents a clinical challenge for all mental health professionals.

Objectives: To investigate risk factors of hospitalization in a sample of psychiatric patients in Northern Greece.