

low- from high-risk consumption among those who use frequently, which is critical for developing cannabis policy and public health messaging.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0049

Shared decision making in patients with severe mental disorders

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Abstract: Shared decision making (SDM) has found its way into mental health care to a limited extent only, and especially “challenging” patients do not benefit from this approach. In this lecture we will describe barriers to shared decision making among mental health professionals and among patients. Integrative approaches will be presented that meet the needs of patients and mental health staff when aiming at implementing SDM in acute mental health settings. Finally, best practice examples will illustrate that SDM actually can be implemented in the very acute settings/treatment phases and yields positive results.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0050

Eating Disorders across the life span: the role of biology and psychosocial factors

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Abstract: Eating Disorders are common. They onset in adolescence and affect individuals of all ages. Women are more affected than men. I will present evidence on the epidemiology of eating disorders across the lifespan. I will also review risk factors focusing in particular on biological risk factors that might explain onset of these disorders in critical periods of a woman’s life. I will also cover psychosocial risk factors across life stages. I will present results from a series of cohort studies. I will then summarise the evidence from our own and other existing studies.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0051

Working with migrants and refugees - Ethical principles and dilemmas in psychiatry

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Abstract: More than 100 million people are forcibly displaced including refugees, internally displaced persons and asylum seekers

who have fled their homes to escape violence, conflict, and persecution. The vulnerable group of refugees and forcibly displaced people have a high burden of mental disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, idioms of distress, and prolonged-grief disorder, which are highly related to the load of traumatic circumstances surrounding refugees associated with human rights abuses, lack of human needs, and separation from others and many refugees are severely traumatized and suffer a variety of symptoms, and not all seek help. Their mental health problems are of emergency nature place a huge burden upon services which are difficult to deliver. This implies that mental health professionals and patients are more likely than ever to come from different cultural backgrounds. To have access to mental health care is often a challenge for them and most of them do not seek help. Unfortunately, these vulnerable groups are not treated equally according to ethical principles of mental health professionals. This presentation will focus on these dilemmas and discuss them.

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S0052

Subgroups of patients with ECT related cognitive dysfunction

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Abstract: Cognitive (dys)function after ECT is often considered as a homogeneous phenomenon across patients. However, there are important inter-individual differences, with some patients experiencing residual invalidating cognitive deficits. We present the results of a study combining both group-level and individual-level analyses of cognitive function using an extensive cognitive test battery that was assessed in 73 patients at 5 time points during their ECT care pathway. Furthermore, we explored the presence of distinct subgroups of patients with a similar cognitive trajectory over time after treatment with ECT using Latent Class Growth Analysis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0053

Diagnostic Issues in Other Mental Disorders Co-Morbid With Intellectual Disability

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Abstract: The assumption by ICD-11 of Intellectual Disability (ID) as part of the Neurodevelopmental Disorders, named Intellectual Developmental Disorders (IDD), bring more attention of the psychiatric community to this population and the problems they face.

In the field of neurodevelopmental disorders, different diagnosis intersect, since they share symptoms, and some of those symptoms are difficult to define.

At the same time, the difficulty of people with ID to conceptualize and / or express is subjective experience creates another obstacle to clearly identify with symptoms are present.

We will try to discuss these questions, and offer some references, in order to help mental health professionals to recognize the most common diagnosis in people with ID, and differentiate between them, namely Autism Spectrum Disorder, Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Mood Disorders, and Impulse Control Disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0054

Changing Media Coverage of Mental Illness and Suicide: Results from a Multi-Year Canadian Action Research Study

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Abstract: Evidence suggests that the media plays an important role in shaping public beliefs and attitudes towards mental illness and people with mental illness. On the one hand, holistic and balanced portrayals that focus on treatments and recovery can help reduce stigma and prejudice by increasing knowledge and understanding. On the other hand, sensational and one-dimensional portrayals can create and perpetuate stigmas and stereotypes, which can contribute to prejudice, fear and social exclusion.

Related research indicates that the media can also influence suicidal behaviour. On the one hand, research indicates an increase in suicide mortality following romanticized, sensational and detailed media coverage of a suicide (the Werther effect). On the other hand, emerging research indicates a decrease in suicidal mortality following media coverage focused on suicide prevention, available resources and hopeful narratives (the Papageno effect).

This presentation will discuss an ongoing national action-research project that has been continuously funded since 2010, which aims to decrease inaccurate and stigmatizing coverage, while increasing hopeful and recovery-oriented coverage, in relation to mental illness and suicide. This will include discussion of (i) longitudinal results from a media monitoring project, examining coverage of mental illness from 2010 to the present; (ii) various educational initiatives targeted at journalists and journalism schools during the project; and (iii) an innovative citizen journalism programme aiming to produce alternative positive portrayals.

This presentation will be highly-relevant to people wanting to learn more about media coverage of mental health and suicide, and especially pertinent to people interested in conducting similar research elsewhere.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0055

Hormonal sensitivity of mood symptoms in women with ADHD across the lifespan

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Objective

In medicine, women are still understudied because they are considered less reliable research subjects than men, due to hormonal changes during the lifespan. Women with ADHD have been even more understudied, while exactly their hormonal mood changes and increased severity of ADHD urgently need our research attention.

Methods

In a selfreport questionnaire study (Dorani 2021) among 209 women with ADHD, hormonal mood changes during the menstrual cycle, after childbirth and during menopausal transition were investigated, and compared with available data from women of the general population, using the same instruments.

Results

The data showed that in every episode of hormonal changes, women with ADHD suffered from a 2-3 fold increase in frequency and severity of mood changes.

Conclusions

This first study points to increased severity of mood changes and probably also ADHD symptoms during episodes of hormonal changes in women with ADHD during the lifespan. During this talk, the findings and their etiological background will be clarified, such as interaction between the sex hormones estrogen and progesterone with dopamine and other neurotransmitters in the brain. Treatment options will be discussed as well.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0056

How to measure autobiographical amnesia: time to upgrade the CUAMI?

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Abstract: Autobiographical memory loss is a common complaint of patients treated with electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). However, reliable measurement of autobiographical memory loss after ECT is still a subject of debate. In the 1990s, the Colombia University Autobiographical Memory Interview (CUAMI) was developed specifically to monitor changes in autobiographical memory during a course of ECT. However, this instrument has been criticized due to the lack of psychometric data. In this talk, we will discuss the experiences of administrators and preliminary results of a study into the psychometric properties of the CUAMI. Is the CUAMI useful to test autobiographical memory after ECT or could it use an upgrade?

Disclosure of Interest: B. Isidoor Grant / Research support from: Isidoor Bergfeld works on a clinical trial of DBS for depression sponsored by Boston Scientific (in kind). He also received grants from ZonMw and Amsterdam Brain and Cognition for studies on DBS and ECT

S0057

Spanish media coverage of youth mental health issues during the COVID-19 pandemic

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