

accessibility and availability as well as a reduction in both physical and psychological distance. The primary limits include the absence of all elements of the therapeutic alliance pertaining to face-to-face communication, possible poor ability to use technology, accessibility of the technology itself, concerns regarding privacy, and variables that divert attention connected to the household setting.

Even while telemedicine has proven to be feasible and beneficial thus far, it is doubtful that traditional techniques will be able to be replaced, at least not anytime soon. Telemedicine could, nonetheless, serve as a useful addition, integration, or short-term substitute. Future studies should provide light on the indications, contextual deployment, efficacy evaluation, and operational stability over time of certain TA and TR activities in addition to the use of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and interactive avatars.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP0009

DefiGame, a serious game to discover neurodevelopmental disorders

C. Bonnet*, C. Immesoete and Specialists and parents affiliated to the french rare disease network DéfiScience - Professeur Vincent des Portes, Mme Marie-Pierre Reymond, Mme Caroline Immesoete, Mme Fanny Forel, Mme ANTOINE Odile, Mme AUPETIT Laure, Mme BENOIT Céline, Docteur BROSSEA

Filière DéfiScience, LYON, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.56

Abstract: Défigame is a training tool designed in collaboration with parents and specialists from the French Rare Diseases Network DéfiScience.

In this serious game, you take on the role of a general practitioner treating four young patients whose developmental trajectories raise questions. Interactively and with the help of concrete tools, you'll learn about the recommendations for coordinating an appropriate course of prescription, care and support for a family, from the search for a diagnosis to early management of a Neurodevelopmental Disorder (NDD).

WHO IS DEFIGAME FOR?

- Any European doctor questioning the etiology of a neurodevelopmental disorder, prescribing genetic tests or wishing to update their knowledge in the field of NDD, particularly in relation to a rare disease.
- Any other healthcare professional concerned with etiological diagnosis or support for people with NDD and their families.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP0010

Patients' perceptions and preferences regarding telemedicine for addictive disorders

S. Achab

Psychiatry, Clinical and Sociological Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Geneva University, Geneva, Switzerland

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.57

Abstract: Telemedicine is an emerging treatment option having been heavily used during covid lockdowns, in order to maintain treatment access including for addictive disorders.

In the present talk, we first present data published on the challenges met at ReConnecte the treatment facility for Addictive behaviors during pandemic.

We second, present results of a survey we conducted on preferences of telemedicine use in patients and doctors in our Geneva University Hospitals.

We finally illustrate findings by clinical cases of patients suffering from addictive behaviors and their specific needs and preferences in terms of telemedicine (phone or Visioconsultation).

Preferences and ehealth tools elicited depended of their psychosocial profiles, their specific needs and expected benefits from online sessions of psychotherapy.

One of the ingredients of successful psychotherapy for addictive behaviors, is the purposeful use of telemedicine as an integrated treatment modality.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

SP0011

How digital technology can contribute to timely and effective recognition and response to opioid overdose events

A. M. Baldacchino*

DigitAS St Andrews

Medicine, St Andrews University, St Andrews, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.58

Abstract

Objectives: To discuss novel approaches in the development early detection, response and interventions of drug overdoses.

Rationale: There is an urgent need to research and develop novel strategies to rapidly and accurately detect, respond, and treat them with the ultimate goal of reducing drug deaths secondary to fatal drug overdose incidents. This should be additional to supporting communities and networks able to intervene utilizing novel public health approaches.

Methods: We will describe technologies and associated systems that are able to accelerate detection and result in a timely response to potential overdose with effective and timely intervention to these