

Results: In table 1 the recommendations on legal capacity in two regions are presented.

Conclusions: Differences in quantity of residents, for whom rehabilitation of full or diminished capacity was recommended, depend on characteristics of the systems of institutional care in the regions. In the first region a complex system of rehabilitation and deinstitutionalization has been organised. In the second region such system is just organising. Among legally capable and those, for whom rehabilitation of capacity was recommended, there were residents, able to live independently or under community-based services.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: severe mental disorders; National Survey; institutional care; capacity

EPV0310

Peer worker involvement in N. Macedonia: Reflections and lessons learned

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1883

Introduction: For the first time in N. Macedonia we had the experience to include peer workers as an equal members in the newly formed community mental health teams. For the purpose of the RECOVER-e project we engaged 2 patients to be the new peer workers.

Objectives: To evaluate the initial period of peer worker involvement in the community mental health teams and to identify the next steps for them.

Methods: Conducting interviews with the peer workers.

Results: One important aspect that is worth mentioning is their motivation to continue their work in the community mental health teams and continue to improve. Another finding is their will to establish a user led organisation. A user led organisation in the field of mental health in our country is rare to be find, with only a couple of them functioning in N. Macedonia. So if our peer workers can make it, it would be a great step in the right direction.

Conclusions: Overall, taking into consideration all that the peer workers have achieved in the last period, including the ups and downs of being the first official peer workers in N. Macedonia, they are looking forward to improve their knowledge and continue building their practical experience. A great plus of it all is that they have a financial stability for this troubled pandemic period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: peer worker; N. Macedonia; community mental health; RECOVER-e project

EPV0311

A study of road rage in India

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1884

Introduction: Road rage is a term used to describe driving usually extreme in nature. There seems to be a multifactorial relationship between the situational characteristics of an anger provoking road situation and the feelings of anger and road behaviour.

Objectives: To examine driver anger with regards to various socio-demographic parameter.

Methods: 282 participants completed an internet-based survey including sociodemographic profile, anger assessment while driving using the Deffenbacher Driver Anger Scale, details of the driving. Participants were recruited through networks of authors, institution. The survey was disseminated through social media applications and email by snowball sampling method.

Results: Mean age of the sample was 26.1 years with age group 24-29 years making half of the population. Majority sample were males (62.1%), graduates (53.2%), professionals (45.7%), urban locality based, nuclear family type. People experienced greater anger on Defenbacher likert scale for the following situations, when Someone is driving very close to your rear bumper (mean= 3.09), Someone cuts in right in front of you on the motorway(mean= 3.44), Someone cuts in and takes the parking spot(mean= 3.19), Someone coming towards you does not dim headlights at night(mean= 3.26), driving behind a vehicle smoking badly or giving off fumes(mean= 3.38).

Conclusions: The results revealed a prevalence of high anger scores amongst Indian drivers. The rage didn't vary significantly within gender, locality, type of vehicle, however the anger scores were significantly higher in younger population. Strategies targeting at driving safety and reducing road rage should be implemented by authorities with sensitization of the drivers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: road rage; Driver anger; Indian Drivers; Aggression

EPV0312

Evidence of substantial heterogeneity in the preventive effect of stricter alcohol policy environments in young Swiss men

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1885

Introduction: The alcohol policy environment was shown to exert a preventive effect on alcohol consumption. However, little is known about the heterogeneity of this effect.

Objectives: To capture the extent of heterogeneity in the relationship between the strictness of alcohol policy environments and heavy drinking and to identify potential effect modifiers.

Methods: Method: Cross-sectional data from 5986 young Swiss men participating in the cohort study on substance use risk factors (C-SURF) in Switzerland was analysed. Self-reported risky single-occasion drinking (RSOD, drinking 6 standard drinks or more on a single occasion at least monthly) in the past 12 months was the outcome of interest. A previously-used index of alcohol policy environment strictness across Swiss cantons was analysed in

conjunction with 21 potential effect modifiers. Random forest machine learning and individual conditional expectations captured high-dimensional interaction effects and the heterogeneity induced by the interaction effects and identified potential effect modifiers.

Results: Subject-specific absolute risk reductions ranged from 16.8% to -4.2%, with the latter implying a risk increase. Four prototypical subgroups were evident: “preventive” (alcohol policy environment decreased RSOD risk), “causative” (alcohol policy environment increased RSOD risk), “immune” (no effect due to low RSOD baseline risk), and “doomed” (no effect due to high RSOD baseline risk). Antisocial personality disorder and sensation seeking were major effect modifiers that reduced the preventive effect of stricter alcohol policy environments.

Conclusions: Conclusion: Whereas stricter alcohol policy environments were associated with a reduced RSOD risk, adding selective prevention measures that target high-risk subpopulations is necessary.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol drinking; alcohol policy; Young adults; machine learning

EPV0313

Prevalence of physical abuse of children in their homes in Ilorin Nigeria

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1886

Introduction: Child abuse has deleterious consequences on its victims. Its occurrence is poorly documented in Nigeria.

Objectives: To determine prevalence and pattern of physical abuse at home among children in Ilorin Nigeria.

Methods: Cross sectional survey of secondary school students aged 11-18 years in Ilorin Nigeria using multistage random sampling technique with proportional allocation was done. Respondents completed the ICAST-CH questionnaire which covers child abuse in its several forms. Prevalence of child abuse was computed.

Results: Table1: Pattern of physical abuse at home in the last 12 months

| Form of abuse | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Physical Abuse* (n=1554) Hold heavy load as punishment/positional fixity) | 1492 | 96.0 |
| Hit with object | 1473 | 94.8 |
| Hit, beat, spanked with hand | 1203 | 77.4 |
| Pushed, grabbed, kicked | 850 | 54.7 |
| Pulled hair, pinched, twisted ear | 631 | 40.6 |
| Locked in small place | 182 | 11.7 |
| Burned or scalded | 85 | 5.5 |
| Tried to choke, smother, or drown | 81 | 5.2 |
| Threatened with knife or gun | 30 | 1.9 |

Conclusions: Conclusion Physical abuse of children is extremely common in Ilorin Nigeria. There are no specific demographic determinants of occurrence; hence every growing child is at risk. The prevailing cultural norms and state laws appear to be chief drivers of this phenomenon. The current findings expand the available pool of knowledge about CPA in Nigeria and calls for more research. It also supports existing calls for the abolition of corporal punishment of children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: child; physical abuse; home

EPV0314

Systematic review of racial and ethnic disparities pertaining treatment in mental healthcare amongst incarcerated patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1887

Introduction: Research has shown that ethnic/racial minorities have a higher risk of homelessness, involvement with the criminal system, psychiatric misdiagnosis, treatment delay, and being prescribed first (versus second) generation antipsychotics.

Objectives: To investigate if the disparities found in the community are replicated in incarcerated patients.

Methods: Systematic review on PubMed for articles that fulfilled criteria for 4 domains: prison, psychosis, race/ethnic, and treatment.

Results: Forty-one articles matched the search criteria. Of those, 24 were irrelevant; 2 were inaccessible. Fifteen articles were considered; most highlighted the interplay between the criminal system, homelessness, mental disorders, and ethnic/racial minorities. Five articles highlighted differences in treatment. One stated that African-Americans and Asians were less likely than Whites to have access to mental health services. Concerning treatment for substance use disorders, one study found Hispanic inmates were more often engaged in treatment, followed by Caucasians and lastly, African-Americans; a different study reported the percentage of Whites and Blacks receiving treatment was similar, while Latinos were under-represented. Whites were most likely to have mental health counseling/substance use treatment as part of their sentence. A study from New-Zealand stated that treatment for mental disorders was less common for Maoris, in whom suicidal thoughts were often unrecognized. The last study reported a higher risk of self-harm for foreign patients, coupled with non-recognition/misinterpretation of symptoms.

Conclusions: Racial/ethnic inequalities show that disparities in healthcare are pervasive in all settings. More studies are needed to better understand the complex nature of this problem.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ethnic; disparities; racial; incarcerated