

people. This study aims to develop a youth version of the instrument abbreviated as HANAA-Y.

Methods: A Working Group comprised of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal psychiatrists and mental health professionals with expertise of SEWB in Aboriginal youth was established and a draft version of the HANAA-Y has been produced. Evaluation of cultural applicability, reliability and validity of HANAA-Y is underway in metropolitan, rural and remote locations across Australia.

Results: The original HANAA structure, yarning style, and rating has been retained. However, new domains and probe words relevant to young people have been selected. The new domains are as follows: somatic complaints; emotional issues; suicide risk and self-harm; alcohol and drug use; cognition and activity; behavioural and legal issues; strange thoughts and unusual experiences; functioning; stressful life events; and resilience and healing. The HANAA-Y administration guidelines have also been amended to be of relevance to Aboriginal youth.

Conclusions: It is expected that HANAA-Y will be a culturally appropriate and useful instrument which can be used by a range of service providers with differing levels of mental health training to screen for SEWB among young Aboriginal people.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0036

José Saramago's "Blindness" and a Vision for Mental Healthcare: perspectives in the fields of Literature, Architecture, Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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Introduction: The Portuguese writer and Nobel prize winner José Saramago, is well-known for his sharp depiction and reflection of human condition. The recent events of the COVID pandemic juxtapose with his novel "Blindness" (1995) – original title: "Ensaio sobre a Cegueira" –, where the expression of fear of dehumanization in a globalized world where any contemporary society may lead to the obligation to follow what power structures define and establish. In his epidemic of blindness, an abandoned psychiatric asylum was chosen by the author as a quarantine ward and the centre of the plot. A question imposes: why an asylum? What is the focus of such a place in a cultural postmodernism message?

Objectives: An historic background revision is proposed, glancing at the evolution of the architectural concept of asylum evolved until modern times, while setting a reflection towards today's mental health services and European models.

Methods: A narrative review was performed, gathering points of view in the fields of Literature, Architecture, Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

Results: Bertolt Brecht claims that "all art is political and the question is simply whether art attacks existing structures of power or refuses such attacks and thereby contributes to the continuation of those structures". Regarding evolution of Asylum Architecture, and the principles which ought to control Modern Construction, In "Blindness", the thematic of space appears above all through the reference of Marc Augé's Non-Place. Initially extended to the city, gives way to the funneling of the space that leads to the "asylum" - a

space that centralizes all the action. Through Saramago's description, the floor plans were designed by Portuguese architect José Cardoso. As the first waves of blind people are imprisoned, it is characterized as a heterotopia, the embodiment of Foucauldian panopticism, as it is constituted as a prison whose role is to isolate, even if this attitude is motivated by despair of the government. A mental healthcare system assumes a multidisciplinary approach to psychiatric disorders. Evidence points to a balance between community-based and modern hospital-based care, with frontline services based in the community and hospitals playing a more specialized role. For most European countries, mental healthcare is financed in the same way as other healthcare services, using either national, regional or local budgets and four ways to purchase mental health services are looked at in depth. Therefore, general decisions about such financing may not be in line with mental health policy-maker or planner.

Conclusions: Where culture meets anthropology, social policies, legal boundaries and ethic reflections, a time for a joint dialogue arises. How to surpass the differences and heterogeneity between countries? Is there a place for a common system in mental health care?

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EPP0037

Investigating the Impact of Perceived Discrimination on the Integration and Life Satisfaction of New Wave Turkish Immigrants Living in Germany

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Introduction: Approximately 21.2 million people with im- migrant backgrounds live in Germany, which constituted 26% of its total population in 2020. Approximately 67% of immigrants are from European countries, including Turkey. Turks account for 13.2% of immigrants and constitute one of the largest immigrant groups (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020). The integration processes and life satisfaction of new wave Turkish immigrants are differ from the first and second generation Turkish immigrants.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of perceived discrimination on their integration process and life satisfaction of new wave Turkish immigrants living in Germany.

Methods: The Community Integration Measure (CIM), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), The Perceived Discrimination Scale (PDS) were used. Pearson correlation and Regression tests were used in our analyses to observe the differences in scale scores according to the variables. The relationship between the scale scores was analysed with the Pearson correlation test. The effect between the scale scores was analysed with the regression test.

Results: The findings demonstrated that there was a significant negative relationship between perceived discrimination and social integration ($p=0,05$) as well as life satisfaction ($p=0,05$). In addition, there was a significant and positive relationship between social integration and life satisfaction of new wave Turkish immigrant participants.

Conclusions: The integration process and life satisfaction of new wave Turkish immigrants decreased when they perceive discrimination