

were conducted at pre- and post-intervention stage with each type of stakeholder (students, teachers, parents and health professionals) by trained qualitative researchers using the semi-structured topic guides. Each FGDs involved a detailed presentation on intervention, sharing videos and educational posters.

Results. As a result of pre-intervention FGDs, adaptations were made in the content of the interventions and were further refined through consultations with Patient and Public Involvement and Engagement group. All stakeholders who participated in post-intervention FGDs marked this suicide prevention program as feasible, acceptable and helpful in both identifying the risk of and preventing self-harm and suicide among young individuals, while also enhancing treatment pathways. Stakeholders perceived the interventions as valuable in augmenting knowledge about mental health, understanding the impact of mental health challenges on functioning, reducing stigma, and providing stakeholders with the necessary skills to identify and guide at-risk individuals. Teachers and parents endorsed the importance of discussing issues with children. Improvement in clinical practice of clinicians and teaching practice of teachers as well as understanding others' behaviors were also reported.

Conclusion. This study highlights potential role of culturally adapted school-based youth suicide prevention program for settings where rates of suicide are high and there are limited mental healthcare resources in addition to limited access to healthcare. School-based suicide prevention program is perceived as helpful in improving knowledge, attitudes, and help-seeking behaviours in adolescents.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

Culturally Adapted Manual Assisted Problem-Solving Intervention for Older Adults With Suicidal Ideation (E-CMAP): A Study Protocol From Pakistan

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Aims. Suicide poses a significant public health issue, and the presence of suicidal thoughts stands out as a prominent risk factor, highlighting the importance of addressing this aspect for early intervention and prevention efforts. While older adults face an elevated risk of attempted suicide, research in this domain is currently constrained. This study aims to enhance and evaluate the efficacy of an E-CMAP (Culturally Manual Assisted psychological intervention for Elderly) in mitigating suicidal ideation among individuals aged 55 years and older in Pakistan.

Methods. The study will be carried out in 2 phases. Phase 1 is cultural adaptation and refinement of the intervention and phase 2 is exploratory randomised control trial. In Phase 1, focus groups were conducted (N = 2) with Health professionals and service users and carers for adaptation of CMAP manual for suicidal ideation. In Phase 2 randomized exploratory trial will be conducted with 192 older adults with suicidal ideation randomized

either to 1) E-CMAP added to Treatment As Usual (TAU) or TAU arm. E-CMAP is a problem solving intervention comprising 6 sessions delivered one to one over 3 months by trained therapists. All participants will be assessed at baseline and after intervention (i.e. 3 months) for suicidal ideation, hopelessness, depression, health-related quality of life, coping resources, satisfaction with intervention, and episodes of self-harm.

Results. Thematic Analysis of focus group discussions indicates that participants expressed a preference for incorporating a religious element into distraction techniques, delivering information about the significance of medical treatment, showcasing recorded sessions illustrating problem-solving techniques, and involving family throughout the intervention period.

Conclusion. A culturally tailored psychosocial intervention that incorporates problem-solving and cognitive components has the potential to decrease the risk of suicide among older adults.

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Adherence to a Mediterranean Diet and Impact on Mental Health Outcomes in Adolescents and Adults With Severe Mental Illness: A Systematic Review

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Aims. The Mediterranean diet has shown to improve mental health outcomes in people with depressive disorder. However, little is known of the impact of the Mediterranean diet on severe mental illness. The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the impact of a Mediterranean diet on mental health and quality of life outcomes in adolescents and adults with severe mental illness (as defined by schizophrenia spectrum disorders, at risk mental states for psychosis, bipolar affective disorder and severe depression with psychosis).

Methods. The following databases were systematically searched: MEDLINE and EMBASE via Ovid, CINAHL via EBSCO, PsychInfo via ProQuest, PubMed and Clinicaltrials.gov, using relevant subject headings and free text search terms to encompass severe mental illness and the Mediterranean diet. Screening, data extraction and quality assessment were completed by two independent reviewers. Eligible study designs included randomised controlled trials, other non-controlled or controlled interventional or experimental studies, cohort studies, case-control studies and cross-sectional studies that included adults and adolescents. The search was not limited to a specific time frame or language. The Mediterranean diet and mental health and quality of life outcomes were defined by primary paper author definitions.

Results. Thirteen eligible studies were identified: 4 interventional, 2 cohort, 2 case-control and 4 cross-sectional studies and 1 mixed