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Introduction: Psychiatry training programs vary in the degree to which they offer trainees with an opportunity to get involved in research. Exposure to research during the training period is critical, as this is usually when trainees start their own scientific research projects and gain their first experiences in academic publishing.

Objectives: We present the European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees (EJPT) (ejpt.scholasticahq.com), the official journal of the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT), including its scope, mission and vision and practical considerations.

Methods: Reflecting on the foundation and operation of the European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees.

Results: The European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees is an Open Access, double blind peer-reviewed journal which aims to publish original and innovative research as well as clinical, theory, perspective and policy articles, and reviews in the field of psychiatric training, psychiatry and mental health. Its mission is to encourage research on psychiatric training and inspire scientific engagement by psychiatric trainees. Work conducted by psychiatric trainees and studies of training in psychiatry are prioritized. The journal is open to submissions, and while articles from psychiatric trainees are prioritized, submissions within scope from others are also encouraged. The article processing fee is very low and waivable. It is planned to publish two issues yearly.

The first article was published in July 2022, titled “Fluoxetine misuse by snorting in a teenager: a case report” and it received 218 views as of 17 October 2022, which confirms the journal’s potential for visibility.

Conclusions: The European Journal of Psychiatric Trainees is a non-profit initiative designed to offer psychiatric trainees a platform to publish and gain experience in publishing. Thanks to its robust double blind peer reviewing system, it has the potential to contribute to scientific excellence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1091

Is Personality Disorder Madness? A Qualitative Study of the perceptions of Medical Students in Somaliland

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Introduction: Patients with borderline personality disorder are often a challenge to the mental health system. Psychiatrists see people with BPD as manipulative, difficult to manage, annoying,

unlikely to arouse sympathy, clinicians hold negative attitude towards personality disorder.

As the next generation of doctors, medical students’ perception of patients with personality disorder (PD) is critical.

Yet a systematic review of the literature shows this has not been studied.

Objectives: The study aims to identify :

1) the understanding and perception of medical students about PD
2) factors that may relate to this knowledge and perception.

Methods: A focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted with eight medical students in their sixth year at Amoud University, Somaliland.

A case vignette of a patient with typical Borderline PD symptoms was presented to stimulate discussion. Barts Explanatory Model Inventory (BEMI) was used to explore the issue.

The FGD was conducted via MS teams, recorded, transcribed, translated and thematically analysed

Results: The Medical students showed reasonably accurate knowledge regarding Borderline PD, recognising features of unstable mood, impulsiveness, and emptiness. Of note half the participants believed religious intervention would be helpful “*I believe in Islam. So, basically so to some degree it could be managed in certain religious centers*”. Importantly, medical students, when asked to divest of their professional identity, and to describe their personal views associated PD with madness.

Conclusions: The views of PD as ‘madness’ and that religious intervention has a role have important implications for training and service development.

The importance of a culturally sensitive training to Medical students regarding PD to match local cultural and religious views, and consideration of development of health services which are sensitive to religious practice is highlighted.

We recommend including social and cultural implications in the training of medical students to better prepare them for the complexity of managing PD.

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EPV1092

Psychiatry residents’ perceptions of competence acquisition, training programme compliance and clinical supervision in the Spanish psychiatry training system

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Introduction: There are differences in the training curricula of medical specialists in different countries. The opinion of the doctors in training on how they acquire competencies and carry them out is of great importance. In our case, we asked ourselves what were the perceived shortcomings in psychiatric training.

Objectives: The main objective of the study is to describe the opinion of psychiatry residents in Spain on the acquisition of competencies, compliance with the training programme and quality of clinical supervision.