

EECP010**Neurodevelopment disorders in adolescence and transition into adulthood**

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The transitional period from adolescence into adulthood is an important developmental stage, known to be a risk factor for mental health problems. Neuropsychiatric disorders are the main cause of disability for young people aged 10–24 years and they seem to precede mental health disorders in adults. Since persistence of an adolescent episode is a strong predictor of outcome, giving proper care during critical stages might prevent later life psychiatric morbidity arising from adolescent-onset disorders. Mental health services for adolescents have evolved from non-specific secondary treatment to more extensive treatment goals, where prevention and early diagnosis take place; at the same time, specific therapeutic tools for adolescents are increasing and put into practice. In Europe, both child and adolescent psychiatrists (CAP) and adult psychiatrists treat adolescents, and for a few countries, the specialty of adolescent psychiatry exists. In this symposium, we propose to address new strategies to treat adolescents with defying pathologies that often pose problems; we will do it through the scope of CAP and adult psychiatry.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

EECP symposium: Transcultural adaptation after migration: Challenges and advantages for a young psychiatrist**EECP011****Discrimination on immigrant trainees**S. Tomori^{1,*}, M. Pinto da Costa^{2,3}¹ *University Hospital Center “Mother Teresa”, Pediatric Service, Tirana, Albania*² *Hospital de Magalhaes Lemos, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal*³ *Unit for Social and Community Psychiatry Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom** *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Migration and its effects in the life of skilled health workforce immigrants are a concern. However, the perceived challenges and advantages of being an immigrant trainee and their views on having access to local opportunities have not been studied so far. This can potentially play an important role in trainees' future decisions to migrate.

Objectives This work has focused in exploring the perceptions of immigrant psychiatry trainees in several European countries about feeling discriminated, the circumstances they felt discriminated and how this perception affected their future migratory plans.

Methods A semi-structured questionnaire was circulated to psychiatry trainees in Europe between 2013 and 2014.

Results More than one in ten trainees across Europe were immigrants already. Top host countries were UK, Switzerland and Sweden. Approximately one in twenty trainees across Europe had the perception of feeling discriminated or not having the same opportunities as the native trainees, especially concerning the work and academic conditions and the social and financial conditions. On the other hand, nearly one in ten trainees felt they had the same opportunities. The country with the highest level of satisfaction was the UK and with the lowest was Ireland. Almost half of the psychi-

atry trainees who felt discriminated in their previous migratory experience want to migrate again.

Conclusions A high number of immigrant psychiatry trainees feels that they do not have the same opportunities as local trainees and they are considering migrating again. Further research on feeling discriminated by immigrant workforce is necessary to clarify this differences.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EECP012**What makes UK, Switzerland and Sweden attractive to trainees?**T. Mogren^{1,*}, K. Holmes², E. Biskup³, M. Pinto da Costa^{4,5}¹ *Allmänpsykiatriska Kliniken Falun/Säter, Psychiatry, Säter, Sweden*² *Locum UK, Psychiatry, Bristol, United Kingdom*³ *University Hospital of Basel, Department of Internal Medicine, Basel, Switzerland*⁴ *Hospital de Magalhaes Lemos, Department of Psychiatry of Porto, Porto, Portugal*⁵ *Queen Mary University of London, Unit for Social and Community Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom** *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Migration of medical professionals has a global impact on healthcare and services, including on mental health. Exploring the reasons for migration and why psychiatric trainees consider to migrate to certain countries is therefore crucial to understand the decision-making process related to migration of psychiatric trainees as well as of future specialists.

Objectives The aims of this Brain Drain Survey, was to research which countries most trainees in Europe migrate to (host countries) and for which reasons trainees choose to migrate to these countries (“pull factors”).

Methods In a multicenter, cross-sectional study, data was collected in 33 countries. As part of the survey, all participants responded to a questionnaire exploring trainees' experiences and attitudes towards migration.

Results Our results showed that Sweden, Switzerland and the UK were all significant net hosts. The percentage of immigrants varied between these countries. One of the main contributors as a “pull” factor was unsurprisingly, salary. It is notable that all three-host countries were within the highest wage brackets within our survey.

Conclusions Psychiatric trainees tend to migrate to countries with higher income.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

EECP013**Does Europe need foreign psychiatrists? Recruitment trend in Europe**H. Ryland^{1,*}, T. Gomez Alemany², Z. Azvee³, F. Baessler⁴, M. Casanova Dias⁵, A. Kanellopoulos⁶, M. Pinto da Costa⁷, E. Sonmez⁸¹ *South West London and St. George's Mental Health NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom*² *Complex Assistencial Salut Mental, Germanes Hospitalaries Benito Menni, Sant Boi de Llobregat/Granollers, Barcelona, Spain*³ *Neuropsychiatry Registrar, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Republic of Ireland*