

## EW223A

### A new psychiatric society is born: Spanish Society of Psychiatry Residents (SERP)

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**Introduction** The European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT) is an independent Federation of Psychiatric Trainees and represents the consensus of psychiatric trainee's organizations across European countries and advocates for what training should look like, regardless of the country. Spain was one of the last countries to be part of the Association. Finally, and after months of hard work and networking, on September 2015 the Spanish Society of Psychiatry Trainees (SERP), was founded and Spain became a observer member of the EFPT.

**Objectives** One of the main goals of the SERP, is creating a program of clerkships, in both directions, from other trainees to come to Spain, and for Spanish Trainees to go abroad.

**Methods** Our idea in this poster is to explain a first look of which Hospitals/Units would be appropriate to make a rotation, and to explain the first steps in order to create a database with information about the nightshifts, possible accommodation and other aspects related to the organization. We want to use this poster to present to Europe our new Association.

**Results** On September 25 at the National Congress of Psychiatry in Santiago de Compostela, a Group of Spanish trainees founded the SERP, organized the first Board and signed the Founding Amendments.

**Conclusions** After two previous failed attempts, finally on 25th September 2015; the Spanish Society of Psychiatry Residents (SERP) was founded, an important part of the activity of this company is promoting exchanges between residents of member countries in Spain.

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

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## EW226

### The European trainees' perspective on psychiatric postgraduate education: An EFPT survey

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**Introduction** Despite efforts to unify psychiatric education among European member countries, there are still considerable variations between national training programmes. To ensure equivalence of training standards the current tendency of recommended guidelines and reports is steering psychiatric training towards becoming more competency focused.

**Objectives** The research group of the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT) conducted a multi-national study on postgraduate psychiatry training. The aims are to assess the psychiatric trainees' experiences and opinions on their national training and assessment methods in respect to the Union européenne des médecins spécialistes (UEMS) 2009 competencies framework.

**Methods** This study surveyed 745 psychiatric trainees from 10 EFPT member countries using a questionnaire designed specifically for assessing this issue.

**Results** In this sample, the majority are aware of having a competency based training programme but 86.5% are poorly acquainted with the UEMS competencies framework. All key competencies were rated as being important but not all as being relevant in the assessment process. One's level of preparedness and the degree of education one's receives during their training differs from one competency to another. Trainees who aren't satisfied with their national training would be in favour of taking an end of training Pan-European exam which differs from the one's that are satisfied and wouldn't be interested in undergoing this assessment method.

**Conclusions** This sample isn't fully acquainted with the competency-based concept for postgraduate training. The ones satisfied with their postgraduate psychiatric education seem to be less inclined to take an end of training Pan European exam.

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

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## EW227

### Developing simulated training in old age psychiatry to recognise and assess medical problems in a psychiatric setting (RAMPPS)

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**Introduction** Older people with mental ill health are more likely to receive lower quality of health care, inappropriate prescriptions and reduced access to services, leading to increased rates of mortality [1–3]. There is increase focus on supporting people with multiple long-term physical and mental health conditions, particularly by embracing opportunities created by technology [4] (references are not available for this abstract).

**Objectives** To identify the common medical comorbidities on the Old Age Psychiatry Wards.

**Aims** To develop simulation training from the medical scenarios.