

EPV1092

ProTransition – evaluation of an online-course for professionals to optimize the health care service for young people with mental illness in transition from adolescence to adulthood

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Introduction: Adolescent transitions to adulthood are a vulnerable phase for the development of mental illnesses. Additionally, there are often disruptions in psychiatric care delivery during the transition phase, potentially leading to a considerable treatment delay with a high risk of early chronification. Thus, the health care system and professionals in both child and adolescent psychiatry and adult psychiatry should give greater consideration to the transition phase.

Objectives: An online-course addressing health care professionals was developed to give in-depth knowledge of “transition psychiatry”, practical guidance and to sensitize for the special challenges and needs of young adults with mental illness. Evaluation focuses on the gain of competences, benefit for practical work and user satisfaction.

Methods: Participants’ estimations and opinions on quality of the online-course, on impact of course participation to their practical work and on their competences regarding transition psychiatry are assessed with an online-survey before starting (t1) and after finishing (t2) the online-course. T1-assessment is already completed with 1924 datasets, t2-assessment will take place 02/2022.

Results: Analyses of t1-assessment show a high heterogeneity of participants regarding their work background and setting. Special knowledge about mental illnesses during transition and about transition psychiatry, as well as feeling confident in accompanying transition processes is on a medium level. Results of t2-assessment and comparing analyses are expected in March 2022 and will be presented.

Conclusions: There was high interest of the target group in participating in the online-course. Evaluation will show if the online-course is a helpful measure in delivering the necessary education of professionals in transition psychiatry.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: transition psychiatry; e-learning

EPV1095

The Effectiveness of Motivational counseling in improving Psychological vitality of Teachers in Dhofar Region Schools - Sultanate of Oman

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Introduction: Psychological vitality has a significant relationship with self-realization, mental health, positive emotions and self-motivation, life satisfaction, and optimism. Additionally, it reduces

the possibility of exposure to anxiety, depression and stress. In the same line, work pressures drive teachers to suffer from some negative emotions such as anger and lack of motivation, which in turn influence their vitality, social relations with colleagues.

Objectives: The present study designed a motivational counseling-based program to improve psychological vitality among teachers in Dhofar region schools

Methods: Participants were 60 teachers obtained the lowest degrees on the psychological vitality questionnaire. They were divided randomly into two groups: experimental and control. Quasi-experimental method with two groups design was adopted. The given program consists of 18 counseling sessions at the rate of 3 sessions per week ranging from 60 to 75 minutes.

Results: indicated that statistically significant differences at 0.01 level were found between mean scores of both groups on the posttest of psychological vitality favoring the experimental group. Also, statistically significant differences at 0.01 level were detected between the pre-test and post-test (experimental group) mean scores favoring the post-test. Taken together those findings confirm the effectiveness of the counseling program in improving psychological vitality Posttest and follow up test did not significantly differ which prove the continuity of program effectiveness.

Conclusions: To conclude, motivational counseling plays an important role in enhancing psychological vitality of teachers. Further research might use the program in alleviating other psychological disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Counseling program; motivational counseling; psychological vitality; School teachers

EPV1096

Mindfulness-based interventions and employment: Descriptive analysis of the MER-ACT project

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Introduction: Evidence shows unemployment as a negative impact factor on a variety of health outcomes. Regarding mental health, unemployment is considered one of the most consolidated risk factors for morbidity. This relationship is considered bi-directional. Prevention and wellness promotion are essential guidelines for mental health providers.

Objectives: To describe the work status in a sample of patients with anxiety disorders after two types of group mindfulness-based interventions in the MER-ACT project.

Methods: A descriptive analysis was conducted on work status before and 6 months after two types of mindfulness-based interventions. The group treatments were Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and a Mindfulness-based Emotional Regulation intervention, during 8 weeks, guided by two Clinical Psychology residents. The employment change was calculated (percentage of change from unemployed or temporary incapacity to employed).

Results: The work status of participants of the sample (n = 40), before and 6 months after interventions, were employed: 55%

vs. 60%; temporary incapacity: 12.5% vs. 12.5%; unemployed: 25% vs. 20% and others: 7.5% vs. 7.5%. In the same period, the unemployment rate in the Spanish general population was from 13.8% to 14.5%. After 6 months the percentage of change on work status was 25% (15% improved their employment situation).

Conclusions: Preliminary results show worse work status of participants compared to the Spanish general population. It is recommendable to include well-established risk factor measurements to establish the effectiveness of interventions in mental health. More research is required to determine the impact of interventions on the employment status.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; Employment; group intervention; Mindfulness

EPV1098

The effects of Workplace violence on healthcare workers in Tunisia

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Introduction: Exposure to violence affects employees and has implications for the quality of care provided.

Objectives: This study aims to describe the effects of workplace violence on nurses in psychiatric and emergency departments.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional and descriptive study involving 60 nurses practising in the psychiatry and emergency services at the Hedi Chaker and Habib Borguiba University Hospital in Sfax. We collected the socio-demographic and professional data of the participants using a pre-established questionnaire.

Results: The average age was 35 years and 51 % of respondents were female. Ninety-three percent of the respondents were victims of an act of violence. The violence was verbal in 90%, physical in 70%, psychological in 62% and sexual in 11% of cases. The classification of acts of violence according to the scale of seriousness of the national observatory of violence in health care revealed a predominance of level 1 violence characterised by insults (66%) and level 2 violence with threats to physical integrity (65%). Level 3 violence (physical violence) was the most frequent (70%). Two cases of level 4 violence with knives were reported. These acts of violence generated wounds in 21%, fractures in 10%, haematomas in 10% and bruises in 8% of cases. Thirty-six nurses (60%) reported that the act of violence was responsible for a feeling of insecurity.

Conclusions: The results of this study indicate the need for hospital center managers to set up organizational policies against workplace violence and to apply them in a rigorous and transparent manner.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: healthcare workers; violence

EPV1099

Association Between Workplace Bullying Occurrence and post-traumatic stress disorder Among Healthcare Professionals in Tunisia.

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Introduction: Nurses may be particularly at risk of violence exposure at work which can cause psychological trauma and even develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which is a serious mental health disorder.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of PTSD among nurses in psychiatry and emergency departments and to identify the factors associated with it.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. It concerned 60 nurses working in the psychiatry (35 nurses) and emergency (25 nurses) departments of the Hedi Chaker and Habib Borguiba University Hospital in Sfax. The screening of PTSD was carried out by the « post-traumatic stress evaluation questionnaire » (PTSQ).

Results: Direct trauma exposure was reported by 93% of participants, of which 48.3% experienced the act of violence more than 4 times. According to the PTSQ, 48.3% of the nurses had PTSD with a mean score of 50.93. Hyper-arousal was the most frequently observed outcome in victims (85%), followed by re-experience (83%) and avoidance (80%) symptoms. The presence of PTSD was correlated with female gender ($p=0.002$), the young age of the nurse ($p=0.04$), and the absence of peri-traumatic reactions ($p=0.001$).

Conclusions: Our study shows that PTSD is a pathology frequently encountered in psychiatric and emergency nurses. Hence the need to put in place strategies against violence in hospitals and to apply them rigorously in order to better manage this phenomenon and manage its repercussions on health workers .

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Healthcare professionals; Post-traumatic stress disorder

EPV1100

Identification of violence in the hospital environment: perceptions of nurses

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Introduction: Violence is recognised by the WHO as a major and ubiquitous public health problem, that is constantly worsening.

Objectives: The aim of our work was to estimate the frequency of aggressions against nurses in psychiatric and emergency departments, and to identify the factors associated with it.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. It took place between January and March 2021, at both hospitals of Sfax (Tunisia). This study targeted 60 nurses in the psychiatry and emergency services.

Results: The sample comprises 35 nurses (58%) from psychiatric services and 25 nurses (42%) from emergency services, mainly females (51%) and with average age of 35 years. (+/-9). The nurses interviewed were exposed to violence quite often, in 93% of cases. Almost all nurses (90 %) experienced verbal violence, 70 % experienced physical violence and more than half (62 %) experienced psychological violence. Nearly 11% of nurses reported a sexual violence. Factors that explain or contribute to violence mentioned by the participants were as follows; The Verbal violence was