is expected to foster a supportive environment in schools, helping to reduce mental health stigma and encouraging students to engage with available services. Additionally, the community-based events are predicted to engage over 300 young people and their families, further reducing stigma and promoting open conversations about mental health.

Conclusion: This intervention has the potential to significantly improve mental health outcomes for low-income, urban youth by addressing both systemic and individual barriers. The predicted results suggest that the model is feasible, scalable, and adaptable to similar socio-economic contexts. The next steps involve expanding the intervention to additional regions, enhancing collaboration with key stakeholders, and refining the digital components of the intervention based on user feedback. Acceptance of this study at this conference would offer an opportunity to share insights into community-driven approaches to tackling mental health inequalities and enhancing access to mental health resources.

Prevalence of Neurodivergence in Neuropsychiatric Conditions

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Aims: The increasing recognition of neurodivergent conditions within healthcare frameworks highlights the necessity for better understanding and management in neuropsychiatric settings. These conditions often overlap with complex neuropsychiatric diagnoses, complicating both diagnosis and treatment. This study aims to investigate the prevalence and co-occurrence of neurodivergent conditions and traits among patients with neuropsychiatric conditions.

Methods: A descriptive, quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted at a tertiary regional neuropsychiatric outpatient clinic in London. Participants included 166 consecutive patients, assessed using the Comprehensive Autistic Trait Inventory (CATI) and the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1), with demographic characteristics considered.

Results: The study identified significantly higher rates of ASD and ADHD traits among patients with various neuropsychiatric conditions, particularly in those diagnosed with Functional Neurological Disorder (FND). Statistical analyses reinforced the heightened prevalence of these traits compared with general population estimates.

Conclusion: The findings indicate a higher-than-expected prevalence of neurodivergent conditions in patients with Functional Neurological Disorder. Enhanced early identification and tailored treatment approaches are crucial for improving clinical outcomes and patient experiences in neuropsychiatric settings.

Co-Producing a Survey on Prospective Acceptability of Neuromodulation for Mental Health Conditions with Lived Experience Experts

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Aims: Non-invasive brain stimulation ("neuromodulation") techniques, including transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) and transcranial electrical stimulation (TES), are used to modulate brain excitability and connectivity. TMS is approved for treating depression in the United Kingdom and preliminary evidence suggests that combining TMS and TES may enhance therapeutic effects. While neuromodulation is generally well-tolerated in research settings, its acceptability among the broader patient population remains unclear due to limited exposure, awareness, and information accessibility. Understanding prospective acceptability, defined as the perceived appropriateness of an intervention before its application, is crucial for improving treatment uptake and addressing concerns about safety and feasibility. We aimed to co-produce a survey with lived experience experts to assess the acceptability of individual and combined neuromodulation techniques among potential service users.

Methods: The study was co-developed with our Neuromodulation Experts-by-experience Advisory patient and public involvement (PPI) group. We underwent three rounds of iterative feedback to refine the survey focus, structure, and questions. A scoping review of existing literature on prospective acceptability of neuromodulation techniques informed the content, alongside the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability. Given the novelty of combined (TMS +TES) neuromodulation, no prior informational materials exist. PPI members advised it was critical to produce accompanying videos and leaflets to briefly illustrate the different neuromodulation techniques. The video scripts and leaflet content were produced in collaboration with three PPI members who tried the neuromodulation techniques, to avoid rehearsed scripts and ensure honest reviews of the techniques.

Results: The final survey version was adapted to maximise clarity of questions, engagement, and completion rates. The survey incorporated questions on awareness, perceived effectiveness, ethical considerations, and practical burden of different neuromodulation techniques. Online and paper versions of the survey were created to ensure accessibility. We successfully produced three information videos within 90-second target duration featuring PPI members and lead researchers. We developed a supplementary infographic leaflet for enhanced comprehension and accessibility.

Conclusion: Engaging stakeholders through PPI was instrumental in developing the survey to ensure accessibility and relevance for diverse participants with lived experience of mental health conditions. End-user involvement in the design process improved survey comprehensibility, highlighting the importance of co-production in developing effective research tools. Findings from this survey will provide insights into the acceptability of novel neuromodulation techniques, ultimately informing future clinical implementation and patient-centred research strategies.