

of lithium, but irreversible sinus node may occur when long-term lithium therapy is required. As lithium is an indispensable option for such patients with severe recurrent depression, lithium may be rechallenged with a lower dose and close followup of the ECG despite previous episodes of bradycardia and syncope.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1267

Risk Factors for Psychosis in the Migrant Population in Morocco

N. Kissa^{1*}, N. Ait Bensaid¹, A. Korchi¹, F. Laboudi¹ and A. ouanass¹

¹University Psychiatric Hospital Arrazi, salé, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1836

Introduction: Immigration has been pivotal in shaping societies, especially post-war, but is associated with a 2 to 3 times higher risk of psychotic disorders for migrants compared to natives [5]. Psychotic disorders, affecting about 0.7% of the population, often involve chronic symptoms with high morbidity and mortality [1][3]. This increased risk in migrants highlights public health issues, particularly due to limited access to care [6][7]. Studies suggest that reducing specific ethnic risk factors could lower psychosis rates by 22% [8].

Objectives: To identify risk factors and explanatory hypotheses for the development and symptomatic reactivation of psychoses in immigrant patients who were hospitalized at the Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital in Salé.

Methods: This is a retrospective, descriptive, and analytical study. Data will be collected from the medical records of immigrant patients hospitalized for psychotic disorders at the Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital in Salé using a data extraction form. This form will include socio-demographic data, primary reason for migration, migration-related stress, social and professional situation, and access to mental health care.

Results: Approximately 60% of immigrant patients hospitalized for psychotic disorders reported migration-related stress as a significant contributing factor. Around 45% experienced social isolation upon arrival, and 50% faced difficulties accessing mental health services. Additionally, 30% of these patients reported unemployment or precarious job situations, and nearly 40% cited family separation as a source of emotional strain, potentially exacerbating their symptoms.

Conclusions: Psychosis in immigrants is often influenced by specific stress factors related to the migration experience, such as social isolation, economic insecurity, and limited access to mental health care. These elements increase the psychological vulnerability of migrants and can trigger or exacerbate psychotic disorders. Tailored support and policy measures are essential to mitigate these risks. These observations highlight the need for in-depth research to better understand and manage the risk factors for psychosis in this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1268

Assessing Teacher Burnout in Elementary Education: A Study in Southwestern Greece

P. Kallianezos¹, E. Ntouka², M. Bakola¹, A. K. Sakaretsanou¹, K. S. Kitsou^{1*}, C. Petropoulos³, S. Antonopoulou⁴ and E. Jelastopulu¹

¹Department of Public Health, University of Patras, Medical School;

²Postgraduate program of Education Management; ³Department of Mathematics and ⁴Department of Management Science & Technology, University of Patras, Patras, Greece

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1837

Introduction: Occupational burnout in education is a major problem, especially among elementary school teachers (ESTs) who have the dual task of imparting knowledge and nurturing children's emotional intelligence. Research in recent years focuses on understanding, preventing and addressing teachers' burnout.

Objectives: We aimed to evaluate professional burnout levels among ESTs and identify associated factors.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among ESTs in southwestern Greece from September to December 2022. Participants answered to a self-administered questionnaire that included the Maslach's Burnout Inventory Educator Survey (MBI-ES), socio-demographic, and other characteristics.

Results: A total of 126 ESTs (63.5% kindergarten, 36.5% elementary school) participated in the study, 81% were female, 39.7% were 31-40 years old, and 51 (40.5%) had 11-20 years of work experience. The majority (63.5%) had a permanent job, mainly as a preschool teacher. Teachers experienced moderate to high levels of job burnout, as indicated by measures of emotional exhaustion (mean 30.03), depersonalization (mean 9.45), and feelings of low personal achievement (mean 46.42). Male teachers had higher levels of emotional exhaustion (50% vs. 46.1%) and female teachers had significantly higher rates of low personal accomplishment (80.4% vs. 66.7%). More experienced teachers showed higher emotional exhaustion (11-12 years: 58.8% vs. 6-10 years: 44.4%). Finally, kindergarten teachers were more likely to report low levels of personal accomplishment compared to other teachers (84% vs. 68.6%).

Conclusions: Elementary school teachers experience moderate to high levels of job burnout, which is influenced by factors such as gender, years of service, employment status, and phase of teaching. These findings can serve as a basis for prevention strategies and interventions to reduce the effects of burnout in elementary school teachers.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1271

Evaluating Cold, Hot, and Social Cognition in Hospitalized Patients

N. Laherran Cantera^{1*}, R. Palacios-Garran¹ and G. Lahera Forteza²

¹Psychiatry, Jerez University Hospital, Jerez and ²Psychiatry, Principe de Asturias University Hospital, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1838

Introduction: Cognitive difficulties in people with psychosis are present at the time of the first episode, even from periods of high risk to early stages of psychosis, their nature and severity seem

similar to those observed in patients with a more chronic evolution, since it seems to be an impairment that in most people remains stable, although there is a group of people that worsens. Therefore, these deficits cannot be fully explained by treatments, hospitalizations, or chronicity, and appear more as an intrinsic characteristic of the disease. The course of their trajectory through the progression of the disease remains uncertain.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate changes in cold, hot, and social cognition during acute psychotic episodes in hospitalized patients, to better understand their relationship with psychotic symptomatology.

Methods: A prospective longitudinal study was conducted with 10 patients (age range: 18-65) admitted to the psychiatric acute unit at Jerez de la Frontera Hospital, diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, or other psychotic disorders. Cognitive assessments included SCIP (cold cognition), Hinting Task (social cognition), and OSCARS (hot cognition), alongside psychiatric evaluations using PANSS, BPRS, and GAF scales. Statistical analysis was performed to identify correlations between cognitive domains and psychotic symptoms.

Results: Analysis of the 10 selected patients reveals that the levels of impairment in cold, warm, and social cognitive functions vary significantly. The mean obtained for the SCIP-S scale total (64.60) suggests a moderate impairment in cold cognition, which aligns with previous research indicating that this type of impairment is an intrinsic feature of psychotic disorders, regardless of the time course of the illness. The mean on the Hinting task (14.00) and OSCAR total score (52.60) reflect impairment in social and warm cognition, respectively. Regarding the PANSS scale, scores indicate a predominance of positive psychotic symptoms, with a mean of 31.50 on PANSS-P, suggesting a high degree of active symptomatology.

These results are congruent with the hypothesis that alterations in warm cognition could precede and perhaps influence the exacerbation of these psychotic symptoms, as has been suggested in previous studies.

Conclusions: This study provides preliminary evidence of the complex relationship between cold, warm, and social cognitive functions in patients with acute-phase psychotic disorder. The findings suggest that although these functions are impaired in psychosis, their interrelationship is not as strong as might be expected, underscoring the need for differentiated interventions that address each cognitive domain specifically.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1273

Work Climate and nurses' mental health: an observational study in an acute hospital ward

C. Laranjeira^{1,2*}, M. Dixe^{1,2} and A. Querido^{1,2}

¹School of Health Sciences and ²ciTechCare, Polytechnic Institute of Leiria, Leiria, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1839

Introduction: Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the attention to mental health at work has increased. According to recent WHO reports, 12 billion working days are lost every year to depression and anxiety. The working conditions, particularly the organizational climate, can impact nurses' well-being and mental health. Specifically, in Portuguese nurses, little is known about the relationship between work climate and mental health.

Objectives: To characterize the nurses' lifestyle and mental health and correlate the organizational climate to nurses' mental health.

Methods: A cross-sectional correlational study was conducted in a Medical-surgical ward in a Portuguese acute hospital. A convenience sample was recruited, excluding the nurses with long-term sick leave. An e-survey was sent to the nurses by the head nurse via institutional emails after the approval of the Ethics Committee. The nurses were asked to fill in sociodemographic, professional, anthropometric and lifestyle inquiry, Mental Health Inventory (MHI- 5) and Work Climate Questionnaire (WCQ). Data was analyzed using SPSS 29.0.

Results: 46 Portuguese nurses participated in the study. Most women (87%), aged between 26 and 64 years, have worked for 18 years (± 8.4). Most nurses consider BMI median=25.6 (± 5.4), 75% exercise regularly, 93% are non-smokers, and 67% consume alcohol occasionally. Most nurses rated their sleep as poor quality. Nurses considered they have good health (43.5%) in general and evidenced reasonable mental health (MHI Mean=19.8 $\pm$ 3.9). Male nurses experienced higher mental well-being than females. As for the level of organizational climate, it was found that, on average, scores are close to 4 (neither agree nor disagree). There was a positive correlation between organizational climate and nurses' mental health.

Conclusions: This study evidenced a neutral perception of confidence and experience of autonomy of nurses working in an acute hospital in Portugal. There is a need to deepen the knowledge of the level of autonomy experienced by nurses in their work in larger samples and different contexts. The results indicate the need to study this correlation in different settings to explore its effect and impact on nurses' mental health and patient quality of care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1275

Interest to better investigate self-recognition and self/other distinction impairments in neurodevelopmental and psychiatric disorders using the double Mirror ALTER EGO paradigm

N. Lavenne - Collot^{1,2,3,4,5*}, E. Maubant⁵, M. Tersiguel^{4,5}, S. Deroulez⁴, G. Bronsard^{4,5,6}, M. Wehrmann^{7,8}, M. Botbol⁵, A. Berthoz⁹ and L. Vaivre-Douret^{2,10,11,12,13}

¹University of Paris Cité, Faculty of Societies and Humanities, Institute of Psychology, Doctoral School 261-3CH; ²INSERM Unit 1018-CESP, Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris-Saclay, UVSQ, Villejuif, Research Team "Neurodevelopmental and learning disabilities, Necker-Enfants Malades hospital, Paris; ³INSERM Unit 1101 Laboratory of medical information processing (LaTim), University of Western Brittany; ⁴Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University hospital center of Brest; ⁵Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Brittany; ⁶Associated Team research 7479 (SPURBO), Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Brittany, Brest; ⁷Collège de France, Laboratory of Physiology of Perception and Action, Unit 7152 CNRS, Paris, France; ⁸Bauhaus Universität, Weimar, Germany; ⁹Collège de France, Interdisciplinary Center of Biology; ¹⁰University of Paris Cité, Faculty of Health, Department of Medicine Paris Descartes; ¹¹Institut Universitaire de France (IUF), Chair of Neurodevelopmental Clinical Phenotyping; ¹²AP-HP, Necker Enfants Malades University hospital and ¹³IMAGINE Institut, Department of Endocrinology, Necker-Enfants Malades hospital, Paris, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1840

Introduction: In recent years, the concept of Self/Other distinction (SOD), the ability to differentiate one's own body, actions and