

EPV0981

World mental health day as an effective element of the public health system. 30 years of experience and perspectives

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1618

Introduction: During Open Day at Mental Health Research Institute in Tomsk, assistance was provided to many citizens of Siberia.

Objectives: to develop its algorithm.

Methods: An analysis of experience in holding Mental Health Day.

Results: Stage 1 – Preparatory: assessment of the prevalence of mental disorders; identification of the social challenges in the population that influence the growth of various forms of mental disorders; features of the functioning of general somatic health care services and psychiatric institutions, and their interaction.

Stage 2 – Information and methodological: conducting psychoeducational activities. The main topics are understanding mental health, the main risks, the first symptoms, ways to seek help. The anonymity, the free provision of services, the date, the form and method of the project are emphasized.

Stage 3 – Formation of the volume of services. A registration is made via telephone and electronic communications for those wishing to receive this help, indicating a specific and convenient time. This form of preliminary registration turned out to be logistically successful, aesthetically humane even under the conditions of sanitary and epidemiological restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Stage 4 – Implementation of Mental Health Day: on Saturday, in the week 1 of October. Filling in the express questionnaires. Formation of the main flows by specialists: 1) with affective disorders, 2) schizophrenia, 3) psychosomatic disorders, 4) post-traumatic stress disorders, 5) with addictions to alcohol, psychoactive substances, 6) persons of gerontological age. Methods of assistance: advisory, therapeutic (inpatient, outpatient), psychological support, provision of social services.

Stage 5 – Assessing the effectiveness of logistics and the results of Open Day based on the results of a consultation, analysis of questionnaires, verification of mental disorders, assessment of the main risk factors, identification of vulnerable groups of the population for the development of mental disorders.

Stage 6 – Achieving the goal of the World Mental Health Day project.

Conclusions: An analysis of experience in holding Mental Health Day allowed us to develop its algorithm.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0982

Audit of depot antipsychotic side-effect monitoring within a Community Treatment Team (CTT) in the North East of England in 2022

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1619

Introduction: This audit was undertaken to look at side-effect monitoring of patients on depot antipsychotics within the North Tyneside CTT. This was the fourth reaudit of this patient group, with the most recent one having been in 2019, highlighting a gap in re-audits during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: The objective of this audit was to ensure adherence to the following standards, as per National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines and local trust guidelines pertaining to antipsychotic monitoring: 1. 100% of patients on depot anti-psychotics should have side effect monitoring, in the form of a Glasgow Antipsychotic Side-Effect Scale (GASS) form, completed every year. 2. 100% of patients on depot anti-psychotics should have a GASS form completed ever, since starting their antipsychotic medication. 3. Completed GASS forms should be accessible on RiO (online noting system).

Methods: Data collection occurred and concluded in March 2022. This involved identifying patients on depot antipsychotics within the CTT, pseudo anonymising them by patient number and basic demographics, then utilising RiO to identify whether they have had antipsychotic monitoring using a GASS questionnaire as per the guidelines outlined above. This data was then represented in excel form, allowing us to appraise adherence to guidelines and changes from previous audits performed on this topic. We then utilised a traffic light system where green represented a score of 90-100% (compliant), yellow 80-89% (partially compliant), and red 0-79% (non-compliant).

Results: 53% of patients had a GASS completed in the past year (red). 95% have had a GASS completed ever (green). 98% of GASS were recorded on RiO (green). Demographic and diagnostic data was also gathered and are available in the full body of the report and poster.

Image 1:

