

Image 2:

Prevalence		N=53(100%)	
Patients gender		49(92.5%)	
Male			
Female			
Average patients age (20-40 years)		50(94%)	
Most frequent diagnosis (schizophrenia and related disorders)		28(56%)	
Place of attack (most frequent)			
Emergency department		33(66%)	
Female department A		11(11%)	
Male department A		5(10%)	
Outpatient consultations		11(22%)	
Means to calm the aggression		P	V
Talking to him		8(21,1%)	37(74%)
outside the patient calmly		4 (10,5%)	21(42%)
Outside by force		15(39,5%)	13(26%)
VO treatment		6(15,8%)	13(26%)
IV treatment		30(78,9%)	13(26%)
Isolation		25(65,8%)	13(26%)
Physical restraint		30(78,9%)	15(30%)
Nothing		2(5,3%)	2(5,3%)

Conclusions: Aggression is known to have negative impacts for both staff and patients. Our study suggests that mental health staff in our facility are victims of aggression. Improved methods of measuring aggression and a wider study of different psychiatric institutions will help to prevent aggression and create a healthy work environment, which in turn will help the staff to develop and improve the quality of care for patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1326

The importance of Assertive Community Mental Health Treatment in the rural depopulation

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Introduction: The proposed research work aims to carry out a review of the data of the Assertive Community Treatment Program

of Segovia, analyzing its importance in certain profiles of psychiatric patients.

Objectives: Review of data from the Segovia Assertive Community Treatment Program from 2020-2024: age, sex, nationality, marital status, level of education, diagnosis, family history, substance use, population, socio-family situation, economic situation, follow-up and admissions in Mental health, social health coordination and disability.

Methods: Data from the Segovia Assertive Community Treatment Program from 2020-2024.

Results: The majority of patients participating in the Segovia Assertive Community Treatment Program between 2020-2024 were Spanish men between 20 and 60 years old. All patients were single, except three separated and one married. Approximately half of them lived alone and the other half with their family of origin. Most had basic education and half were employed. Regarding the consumption of toxic substances, most of them smoked tobacco and some also consumed alcohol or cannabis, and a small number cocaine. Many of them received a financial benefit and had social-health coordination.

The most common diagnosis is schizophrenia, followed by schizoaffective disorder and delusional disorder, most with psychiatric family history. Other diagnoses that the patients presented were: bipolar disorder, personality disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Some of them also had disabilities.

It is important to highlight that 94.12% of patients live in rural areas, many of them more than 30 minutes away by car and with faced great difficulties with public transportation. Many of them were more previous admissions to Psychiatry and an irregular follow-up in Mental Health, but very few had readmissions during the Program. The majority of patients had psychopharmacological treatment, and 7.14% of them had injectable antipsychotic treatment.

Conclusions: A large percentage of patients in the Assertive Community Mental Health Treatment Program are people who live in a rural environment, with a long distance from the nearest mental health center and with difficulties using public transportation, which is why this program is very useful. In these patients to achieve clinical stability, since these patients had irregular follow-up in Mental Health consultations and had numerous admissions to Psychiatry.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1327

Experiences of deep concentration in individuals with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): An integrative review of the literature

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Introduction: ADHD has been seen by current science as an expression of complex traits that go beyond the symptomatological triad of “inattention-hyperactivity-impulsivity”. Among the new notes, experiences of deep concentration (DC) are mentioned as a frequent phenomenon in the daily lives of those with ADHD, which encourages research on this topic.