

health issues in psychiatric research. User involvement in research goes beyond being merely instrumental and is deeply intertwined with ethical and political considerations. Shifting from traditional research paradigms to collaborative partnerships with users is seen as a crucial step in ensuring that research is more relevant, meaningful, and respectful of the diverse perspectives within the mental health community. While there is a growing interest and responsibility regarding this matter, there is still a need to better understand the differences between participation, engagement, and user-led research alongside a respectful integration of user perspectives. In this presentation, the state-of-the-art regarding user involvement in psychiatric research will be reviewed and possible ways to practically implement such practice will be discussed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

ECP0007

How can clinical trials expedite the process of answering treatment-related questions and reduce the number of participants needed?

R. Emsley

Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, London, United Kingdom

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.133

Abstract: Patients and the research community need better and more cost-effective randomised trials. These are the ‘gold standard’ way of seeing if a new treatment works or not, and take years of effort involving lots of patients and funding. However, around half of trials fail to show that the new treatment is better than what it is being compared with. In cancer, this problem has been recognised. They use trial designs which test multiple treatments, and find out quicker answers to more questions. These ‘efficient trials’ are able to involve patients at a faster rate and to improve the chances of patients receiving a treatment that works. In mental health, the whole toolbox of trial designs is not being used. Sometimes there are valid reasons for this, but sometimes it is simply that researchers do not know about them – this talk will expand on the concept of ‘efficient trials’ in mental health, and present the opportunities and challenges to using these.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

ECP0008

Can Ecological Momentary assessments be used to investigate the person-environment interactions in people with psychosis?

I. Myin Germeys

Dept of Neurosciences, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.134

Abstract: Psychotic experiences show a dynamic pattern over time, often in interaction with the environment. In my talk, I will discuss how Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) or Experience Sam-

pling Methodology can be used to assess psychotic symptoms in the flow of daily life. I will focus on the assessment of both positive and negative symptoms, where I will discuss both how we can measure such symptoms as well as what the dynamic patterns look like in everyday life. Furthermore, I will also focus on how ESM can be used to transfer psychological treatment to daily life using an app. I will discuss the INTERACT trial, a trial in people at the early stages of psychosis, where we investigated the effect of Acceptance And Commitment Therapy in Daily Life, compared to Treatment As Usual.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

ECP0009

How can electronic health records serve as a tool for clinical trials?

R. Stewart^{1,2*}

¹Department of Psychological Medicine, King's College London and ²PMOA, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.135

Abstract: Increasing volumes of information are being collected via electronic health records and there is growing multi-site expertise in utilising these for research. This emerging field of healthcare data science is not only concerned with the technical challenges associated with complex data, but also with the need for effective security and governance in the use of sensitive information with robust structures for stakeholder input and guidance. To date, most of the focus has been on supporting observational cohort studies nested within clinical records data - particularly investigating research questions around treatment response and course/prognosis. It is likely that electronic health records will become increasingly integrated with clinical trials, providing opportunities for pre-study feasibility scoping, targeted recruitment, and enhanced and extended follow-up. In addition, there is interest in emulated trials using routine data. For mental health data science, key challenges lie in the quality and quantity of data made accessible, with a particular need for natural language processing to derive structured data from extensive clinical text. Many of the challenges have been addressed for observational research, creating exciting prospects for a transformed trials landscape.

Disclosure of Interest: R. Stewart Grant / Research support from: Janssen, GSK, Takeda

ECP0010

Virtual Insanity: Perspectives from a Political Digital Ethnographer of Young Adults Using Social Media for Mental Health

A. Baile

Politics and International Relations, University of York, York, United Kingdom

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.136