

Results: We observed that searches for “unemployment” significantly increased with searches for “depression” ($B=1.860$, $p<.001$) and “suicide” ($B=.860$, $p<.001$). The analysis further revealed that the correlation between the increase in searches relating to depression and unemployment was seen more in women than men. This resulted in an accompanying increase in the volume of searches for suicide ($B=2.341$, $p<.001$).

Conclusions: The job insecurity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led to varying degrees of depression according to gender. Thus, social security measures related to unemployment, depression, and suicide interventions require a gender-specific approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; Depression; unemployment; Suicide

Cultural Psychiatry / Oncology and Psychiatry

EPP0033

Does culture affect How Mental Health Is Treated And Diagnosed- What Is The Future Of It

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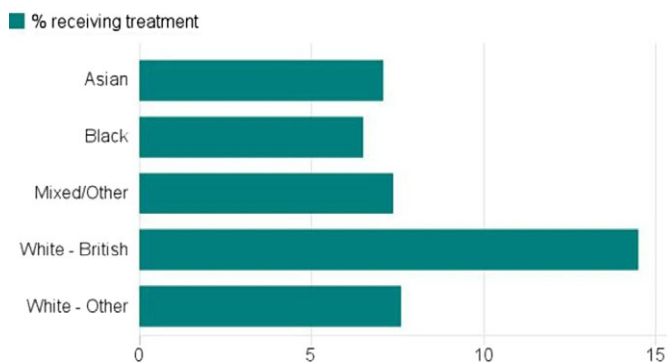
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.370

Introduction: Culture is used to refer to the aspects of thinking, feeling, and behaviour related to nation, heritage, place of birth and ethnicity. I look at how the cultural context of mental disorders and the cultural context of mental disorders and the challenges of addressing ethnic diversity in psychiatric services because there is an over-representation of black people detained under the MHA.

Objectives: My aim is to understand what current data shows and use this to find a way forward which identify issues with culture and independently and challenge policies, services systems and address culture in clinical practice to provide culture complement care.

Methods:

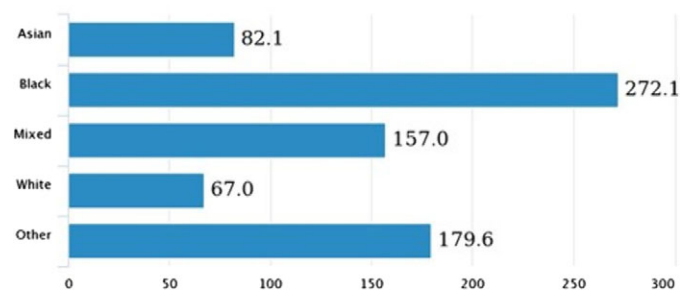
Percentage of adults receiving mental health treatment in England



Source: Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014

BBC

Title: Rates of detention (per 100,000) under the Mental Health Act 1983 by broad ethnic group. Location: England. Time period: 2016/17. Source: Mental Health Services Dataset | Ethnicity Facts and Figures GOV.UK



. research on rates of detention

Results: The MHA acts tells us POC are 4 times more likely to be detained, arrested under 136 twice as much, and are 8 times as likely to be put on CTOS. 40% of black people will more likely asses care through the police system. (mind.org, Uk) This further shows us just how unrepresented POCs are when it comes to their diagnosis, treatment, and care, especially compared to their white counterparts.

Conclusions: In conclusion regulatory bodies and clinicians have to work towards understanding and identifying the reasons for these disparities and then implementing measures to address this. Such as putting people of color in higher positions in mental health positions in mental health positions to add diversities, also teaching the staff members and other people in high positions of power how much culture really impacts mental health, culturally appropriate advocacy, and improving research done.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychiatry; Cultural; cross cultural

EPP0034

Modifying Psychiatric Approaches to Respond Better to Indigenous People in Maine (North America)

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Introduction: Psychiatry has typically underserved indigenous people and immigrants. Indigenous people have different ways of viewing mind and mental health and conventional Euro-American psychiatry has not always acknowledged that.

Objectives: We wanted to modify conventional psychiatric approaches to better serve our indigenous population. We worked together to determine what that would be, gained feedback from indigenous patients and practitioners, and wanted to describe what we learned in an autoethnographic fashion.

Methods: We engaged each other, indigenous practitioners within the community and indigenous patients in an ongoing discussion of how psychiatry should change to be relevant to indigenous people. We monitored our own process in an autoethnographic fashion.

Results: 1. The typical DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) or ICDA (International Classification of Diseases) categories were difficult to apply to the lives of many of these patients, given the

high levels of trauma both experienced and transmitted epigenetically (inter-generational trauma). A power-threat-meaning framework appeared to be a more useful adjunct to these classifications along with trauma-informed perspectives. 2. Conventional cognitive behavior therapy was less accepted given its emphasis on rational thinking, while narrative approaches were more successful, given the widespread uses of stories and storytelling in these cultures and the emphasis on relationship as more important than rationality. 3. Trained peer counselors were very helpful. 4. Bringing culture (language, songs, ceremonies, elders, arts) into treatment was highly desirable.

Conclusions: Psychiatric services to indigenous and immigrant communities should focus on empowerment through community-based, participatory methods, facilitating local problem solutions, and involving traditional elders, local government, and other stakeholders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Indigenous people; Narrative psychotherapy; Ceremony and Ritual; Power Threat Meaning Framework

EPP0035

Older adults and sexual well-being: A qualitative study in Portugal and Slovenia

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Introduction: Beyond living longer, it is increasingly important to live with more and better health during aging (1). Sexual well-being (SWB) was found to contribute to health and well-being in old age and is highly under-researched in the older population (2).

Objectives: This study aims to analyze SWB in a cross-cultural way through older Portuguese and Slovenian older samples.

Methods: We interviewed 136 older participants with an average age of 71.6 years old. Participants were Portuguese and Slovenian and lived in the community. Participants were subjected to semi-structured interviews and these were subjected to a content analysis process.

Results: The content analysis indicated nine themes related to SWB: self-reported good health; demonstrations of love; non-sexual joint activities; overall well-being and quality of life; partner support; positive self-image; being independent and active; sexual compatibility; and masturbation. Portuguese older adults experience their SWB associated mainly with self-reported good health and demonstrations of love, while Slovenians older adults associate their SWB mainly with non-sexual joint activities and overall well-being and quality of life.

Conclusions: The themes found in this study are fundamental evidence for cultural interventions and guidelines outlining in the context of sexual health in aging, mainly due to the scarcity of

knowledge of SWB among older adults. 1.von Humboldt S et al. Sexual expression in old age: How older adults from different cultures express sexually? Sex Res Social Policy. 2020;1-15. 2.von Humboldt S et al. Are older adults satisfied with their sexuality? Outcomes from a cross-cultural study. Educ Gerontol. 2020;46:284-293.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Qualitative study; Sexual well-being; Cross-cultural; Older Adults

EPP0036

Different cultures and sexual unwellness in older adults: A qualitative study with older populations from Slovenia and Portugal

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Introduction: Older adults have been stereotyped (1), both explicitly and implicitly, as being asexual or naturally lacking sexual desires (2).

Objectives: The objective of this study is to analyse the perspectives of sexual unwellness (SU) of Portuguese and Slovenian older adults.

Methods: A qualitative research was carried out, in which these perceptions were analysed at a cultural level. Methods: The sample of this study consisted of 136 older participants, between 65 and 96 years of age. Participants were of two different nationalities and lived in the community. Participants were interviewed, and all interviews were carried out through the process of literal transcription and subsequent content analysis.

Results: Eight key mutually exclusive themes emerged from the interviews: unavailability of partner; traditional values; body restrictions; low self-esteem and well-being; poor social support; dissatisfaction with physical appearance; pain during sex; and difficulties meeting new people. Unavailability of partner was the most important theme (17.9%) for the studied sample and specifically among Portuguese participants. Conversely, difficulties meeting new people was the least reported theme (6.8%) for the entire sample. For Slovenians traditional values were most relevant with respect to feeling sexually unwell.

Conclusions: Older adults from two different countries reported diverse sexual experiences. Eight mutual-exclusive themes were extensively illustrated. 1.von Humboldt S et al. Sexual expression in old age: How older adults from different cultures express sexually? Sex Res Social Policy. 2020;1-15. 2.von Humboldt S et al. Are older adults satisfied with their sexuality? Outcomes from a cross-cultural study. Educ Gerontol. 2020;46:284-293.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Qualitative study; Cultural diversity; sexual unwellness; Older Adults