

**Conclusions:** Significant proportion of attempts attended in clinical settings may come from migrant people, mainly featured by child trauma history. Attempts from migrant populations may be featured by more lethal methods. Health care provision adjustment becomes mandatory to meet migrant people needs in current times.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Forensic Psychiatry

O013

### The Role of Resilience on Correctional Worker Wellbeing: A Systematic Review

S. Lalji-Mawji<sup>1,2\*</sup>, P. Harris<sup>1,2,3</sup>, W. M. Tomlin<sup>4</sup>, M. O. Ahedor<sup>4</sup>, B. Ostemeyer<sup>4</sup> and A. T. Olagunju<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Michael G. DeGroote School of Medicine; <sup>2</sup>Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University; <sup>3</sup>Forensic Psychiatry Program, St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Hamilton, Canada; <sup>4</sup>Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma, United States and <sup>5</sup>Psychiatry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.281

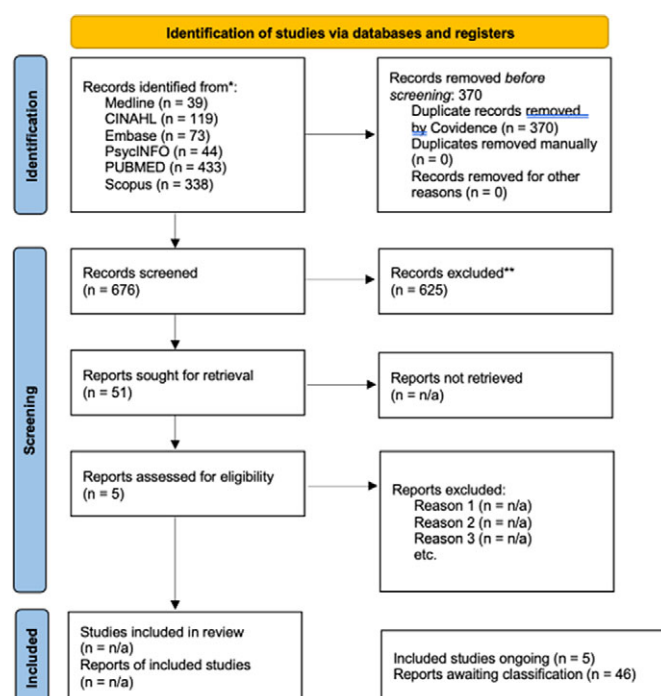
**Introduction:** Correctional workers face uniquely stressful conditions that can impact their personal and professional wellbeing. Resilience, defined as the ability to adapt and thrive in adverse conditions, may be a key mitigator of occupational stress. Despite its potential benefits, few reviews examine the wellbeing of correctional workers (Miller, O., Bruenig, D., & Shakespeare-Finch, J. 2022; 49(11), 1559-1579) but have not comprehensively addressed resilience.

**Objectives:** 1. Describe resilience and summarize measures used to assess resilience in correctional settings. 2. Investigate the role of resilience on psychosocial wellbeing, burn-out, work performance, work leaves, attitudes, response to adverse incidents and turn-over among correctional workers. 3. Describe risk factors associated with resilience among correctional workers. 4. Describe study-defined strategies to build resiliency and relevant recommendations for future research and clinical practice.

**Methods:** The present review was conducted in accordance with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guideline. Major databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, Scopus, and CINAHL) were searched for eligible reports. At least two independent reviewers were responsible for screening and data collection. Conflicts were resolved via discussion, with input from senior authors when necessary. Quality appraisal was conducted for all included reports.

**Results:** As shown in Figure 1, a total of 679 articles were identified through major database searches. Title and abstract screening yielded 51 articles eligible for full-text review. The majority of articles were set in North American correctional facilities. Key factors for resilience included support systems, purpose, and optimism, while workplace adversity was a risk factor. Resilience was found to reduce symptoms of burnout and depression, and be crucial for managing psychosocial wellbeing. The presentation will discuss strategies to build resilience and highlight relevant recommendations.

Image 1:



**Conclusions:** Overall, resilience was found to play a mediating role in the wellbeing of correctional workers. Further studies involving a standardized measure of resilience and broader populations and correctional settings are required to improve the validity and generalizability of findings.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Emergency Psychiatry

O014

### The European Violence in Psychiatry Research Group (EViPRG): what does it offer for a European psychiatrist?

T. Lantta<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, S. Hirsch<sup>4,5</sup> and T. Hatling<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Nursing Science, University of Turku, Turku, Finland;

<sup>2</sup>Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of

Technology, Melbourne, Australia; <sup>3</sup>Department of Biomedical,

Metabolic and Neuroscience, University of Modena and Reggio

Emilia, Reggio Emilia, Italy; <sup>4</sup>ZfP Suedwuerttemberg, Ravensburg;

<sup>5</sup>Ulm University, Ulm, Germany and <sup>6</sup>Norwegian resource center on

community mental health, N/A, Norway

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.282

**Introduction:** The use of restrictive practices such as restraint, seclusion and long-term segregation on people with mental health problems remains common in European psychiatric care to