participants filled out a pre-training and post-training questionnaire to test the effectiveness and quality of the training session.
Results: The participants' average level of confidence in knowing and applying safe sleeping practices for their babies doubled following the training session (from 2.3→4.8 and 2.6→5 respectively, with 5 meaning "Very Confident.") The average level of knowledge of SIDS also increased from 1.6→4.4 (with 5 meaning "A Lot" of Knowledge.)
Conclusions: We were surprised at the low level of knowledge and confidence the patients had regarding safe sleeping practices for their babies. This project shows how interactive, ward-based training can be an effective way to engage and stimulate patients into improving the safety of their baby care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Paediatrics; Patient safety; Perinatal psychiatry; SIDS

Rehabilitation and Psychoeducation

EPV1271

Individual placement and support in young people with severe mental illness: an Italian experience

L. Pelizza

AUSL di Parma, Department Of Mental Health, Parma, Italy
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1934

Introduction: Individual placement and support (IPS) has a considerable body of evidence for its effectiveness in helping people with mental disorder to obtain and maintain competitive jobs in the labour market. IPS closely follows 8 main principles (such as it aims to get people into competitive employment, it is open to all those who want to work, it tries to find jobs consistent with people's preferences, it works quickly, it brings employment specialists into clinical teams, it provides time unlimited, individualised support, benefits counselling is included). However, little data in young adults are currently available, especially in Europe.
Objectives: Aim of this study was to evaluate the beneficial effect of IPS in Italian young adults with severe mental illness, examining the main competitive employment outcomes and drop out rates during a 3-year follow-up period.
Methods: 54 participants were recruited from patients receiving psychiatric treatment in adult Community Mental Health Centers of an Italian Department of Mental Health. Together with drop out rates, we examined job acquisition, job duration (total number of days worked), total hours per week worked and job tenure (weeks worked on the longest-held competitive job).
Results: A crude competitive employment rate of 40.7% and a crude drop out rate of 22.2% over the 3-year follow-up period were found. However, 66% of 42 clients who remained in the program over 3 years gained competitive employment at some time during the 3-year period.
Conclusions: This research shows the feasibility of an IPS intervention model in the public mental health care system in Italy, especially for a young adult target population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: individual placement and support; psychiatric rehabilitation; mental health care; supported employment

EPV1272

Experience of using telecare in carrying out a program of psychosocial rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia and their relatives during the Covid-19 pandemic

V. Mitikhin*, T. Solokhina and M. Kuzminova

FSBSI "Mental Health Research Centre", Department Of Mental Health Services, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1935

Introduction: During the Covid-19 pandemic, patients with mental illness turned out to be one of the most vulnerable groups of the population, since the forced self-isolation regime was a decrease in the availability of psychiatric care. During this period, the use of telemedicine increased to provide timely assistance.
Objectives: To analyze the experience of telecare in program of psychosocial rehabilitation of patients with schizophrenia and their relatives and to evaluate its effectiveness.
Methods: 80 schizophrenia patients in remission of varying quality and 41 relatives participated in rehabilitation program. To assess the effectiveness of telecare, PANSS, SF-36, URICA, PHQ-9, ISI, PSS-10, GAD-7 scales were used.
Results: Psychosocial interventions through telecare were carried out for 12 months. Patients and relatives participated in video sessions on Zoom and Skype Internet platforms, as well as in instant messengers. Rehabilitation program for patients included psychoeducation, skills training, art-therapy, music therapy, bibliotherapy, psychological counseling. Relatives were provided with psychoeducation and psychological counseling. The analysis showed that the use of telecare contributed to increase in the availability of psychotherapeutic assistance, the participation of patients with low motivation and prompt problem solving. Within the studied period, only 5% of patients (4 persons) developed relapses, two patients (2.5%) were hospitalized. Patients and relatives showed a high level of satisfaction with the care provided, positive dynamics of psychological indicators.
Conclusions: The effectiveness of psychosocial rehabilitation program through telecare has been proven. The possibility of carrying out various psychosocial interventions in online format has been shown.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: rehabilitation; psychosocial; telecare; schizophrénia

EPV1274

Psychoeducational family intervention for bipolar I disorder: medium and long-term efficacy.

L. Marone*, S. Marzolo, M. Raia, V. Giallonardo, V. Del Vecchio, G. Sampogna, M. Luciano and A. Fiorillo

Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Psychiatry, Napoli, Italy
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1936

Introduction: Bipolar disorder (BD) is associated to high personal and social burden, impaired social functioning and high levels of disability. Recent studies have showed that relapse rates are

significantly reduced in those patients whose families receive psychoeducational interventions. Even though most of available evidences are related to the short-term efficacy of psychoeducational family interventions (PFI). No evidence is available on medium and long-term efficacy.
Objectives: This study aims to assess the efficacy after one and five years of PFI in BD in terms of: 1) improvement of patients' symptoms and global functioning; 2) improvement of relatives' objective and subjective burden and coping strategies.
Methods: A multicenter, controlled, outpatient trial has been conducted in BD patients and their key relatives, recruited in 11 Italian mental health centers. Patient's clinical status, social and personal functioning, burden of illness, and relative's burden and coping strategies were assessed with specific instruments at baseline, after 1 year and after 5 years.
Results: 137 families were recruited, 70 allocated to the experimental intervention. After one year, an increasing positive effect on patients' clinical status, global functioning and objective and subjective burden was found. Moreover, were observed a reduced number of relapses and of hospitalizations after five years, compared to the control group. A reduction in the levels of family burden and an improvement of their coping strategies were also observed.
Conclusions: Positive effects of the experimental intervention persist over the mid and long-term period. PFI should be provided in mental health centres to patients with BD and their relatives.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Bipolar I Disorder; psychoeducation; Family burden; coping

EPV1275

Algorithm based online speech evaluation - the new horizon

E. Vashdi

Yaelcenter institute, Clinic, Aloney Aba, Israel
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1937

Introduction: The VML method was developed and designed to treat Apraxia of speech focusing on the Autistic population. After experiencing over 2000 children in many countries around the world, we have developed an algorithm which represents the VML analysis process. The algorithm includes almost 1000 conditions and was found reliable with copying the in-person VML evaluation. The algorithm generates a treatment program with 95% accuracy of the elected treatment topics.
Objectives: The objective of the VML software is to enable the VML analysis and treatment at low cost to wide population around the world, at home. The program includes main treatment topics, detailed exercises, picture and videos demonstrating the proposed treatment and general guidelines. The software users are supported by the VML experts around the world.
Methods: Based on the algorithm, we have developed a software which can produce a highly detailed motor speech treatment program. The software is web based, available now in English, Mandarin and soon in other languages as well. The user is required to fill in the speech data using the software interface.
Results: The uniqe sofetware was tested and found to have 90% reliability rate in comparison to a VML expert treatment program. In addition it was found to have the ability to over come mild evaluation mistakes while producing an effective treatment program.
Conclusions: The MYVML evaluation software is innovation in the field of speech treatment, striving to share the knowledge and give the treatment tool to as many practitioners and families as possible.

Disclosure: I am the developer of the VML software described in the abstract
Keywords: Apraxia of speech; algorithm; VML method; Treatment

EPV1276

Interdisciplinary approach to pediatric rehabilitation - The MDT method

E. Vashdi

Yaelcenter institute, Clinic, Aloney Aba, Israel
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1938

Introduction: Interdisciplinarity involves the combining of two or more academic disciplines into one activity (e.g. a research project). It is about creating something new by crossing traditional boundaries between academic disciplines or schools of thought, as new needs and professions emerge, and thinking across them. The roots of interdisciplinarity can be found hundreds of years ago however, In the twentieth century it became a more academic movement.
Objectives: Interdisciplinarity also involves integrated thinking, borrowing ideas and metaphors, collaboration, flexibility in thinking, innovation and complex problem solving. The traditional professional model is usually disciplinary. Complex problems sometimes demand interdisciplinary solution. There is a constant dispute between the disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches.
Methods: The MDT (Multidimessional therapy) method is part of the transdisciplinary approach. This is the next step after interdisciplinarity in which there are no boundaries between disciplines and the role of a primary therapist is established.
Results: The MDT is a system that implements the integrative therapy perception, and strives for optimal integration of all developmental areas, disciplines, methods, goals, schools, activities etc. So the child is seen as a whole and all developmental areas are considered in unison. The integration takes place at different aspects of therapy: evaluation, analysis process, case management, team work, disciplines and methods, therapist, goals and exercises.The MDT uses variuos integrative tools evaluation such as analysis process, primary therapist or integrative goals and exercises.
Conclusions: This lecture will present the structure and uniqueness of the system and the approach in order to introduce the beneficiary aspects of the integrative model in treatment of complex cases.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Interdisciplinary; MDT; autism; rehabilitation