

Standardisation of cannabis use has been proposed in the literature as an instrument to assessing the level of risk. In the Lisbon Addictions Conference (2019) a group of 32 professionals from 13 countries and 10 disciplines participated in a back-casting foresight exercise aiming to address challenges of implementation of SJU. They proposed three key steps in the implementation of SJU: 1) constitution of task-force for an evidence-based approach to SJU; 2) expanding the available data on cannabis-related risks; 3) examining the relationship between 'risky use' and SJU.

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Clinical/Therapeutic

EPA-EAN Joint Symposium: Etiology and Treatment of the Long Covid-19 Syndrome

JS0003

Covid-19: Lessons for Mental and Brain Health

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Psychiatry is facing major challenges during times of a pandemic as illustrated by the current COVID-19 pandemic. The challenges involve its actual and perceived role within the medical system, in particular how psychiatric hospitals can maintain their core mission of attending to the mentally ill while at the same time providing relief to general medicine. Since psychiatric disorders are the top leading causes of global burden of disease, we need to strengthen mental health care in the wake of the massive onslaught of the pandemic. While nobody can deny the need to act decisively and swiftly and ramp up intensive care readiness, we believe that the immediate availability of psychiatric care is just as important. In order to provide the best possible treatment conditions for people suffering from mental illness but as well for those suffering from the immediate pandemic's consequences such as isolation, reduced social interaction etc. instant and comprehensive provision is inevitable.

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European

EPA-EFPA Joint Symposium: Update on Resilience in Mental Health Diseases and Care Givers

JS0004

Resilience and Wellbeing in Mental Health Workforce: Why it Matters and How to Develop it

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Resilience, mental health, and well-being are currently being discussed in general and for healthcare workers. Employees in the mental health workforce are subject to a variety of stresses. There have been long-standing stresses due to structural and discipline-specific conditions. In addition, there are special challenges due to the pandemic.

The systemic perspective of the biopsychosocial model of human development focuses on biochemical, muscular-neuronal, emotional, cognitive, and environmental risk and protective factors. These systemic events are embedded in different environmental systems that represent micro- to macrosystemic conditions. All these factors need to be reflected, evaluated, and positively developed in a profession- and workplace-specific manner. In this sense, "career resilience" can be promoted individually, at team level and organizationally. Corresponding evidence-based programs for prevention and intervention are presented. In the discussion, it becomes clear that expectations of societal requirements can also be derived under the concern of prevention and promotion. It is necessary to complement self-care with the "caring team community" to promote the development of a comprehensive "caring society". Thus, we contribute to an overarching conception in terms of transdisciplinary consilience of resilience and wellbeing in mental health workforce.

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JS0005

Resilience Factors Preventing Schizophrenia in Ultra-high Risk Patients: Lessons from Genetics

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Over the past decades, researchers and psychiatrists in the field of psychosis have moved from a conception of a chronic presentation to a more dynamic paradigm. Accordingly, schizophrenia is now conceptualized as a progressive illness that typically emerges during late adolescence and follows different stages: early vulnerability, ultra-high risk state, first episode of psychosis, and chronic disease. Only one-quarter of the ultra-high risk patients will convert to a full-blown psychotic episode within 3 years while the others, called non-converters, will remain at-risk, develop other psychiatric disorders, or fully recover. The reasons for this differential outcome are not yet understood but this concept opens the way to scientific research to determine the protective factors involved in resilience for non-converters. Based on the Gene X Environment interaction model, schizophrenia results from genetic vulnerability and environmental aggressions which can have an impact on the epigenome and gene expression. Recent studies have shown that genetic variants play a role in the resilience of psychosis. Polygenic risk scores, computed as the addition of genetic polymorphisms, can modulate the effects of genetic at-risk deletions (i.e. del22q11) that predispose to psychosis and may also influence the cognitive symptoms of ultra-high risk patients. Resilience, defined as the ability to withstand adversity, is not only related to external skills or psychotherapeutic care but could also be explained by internal molecular