

experienced in delivering workshops with service users. A weekly group programme took place online over 8 weeks during the COVID-19 pandemic and included activities of improvisation, embodied enactments and debriefing. The programme led to co-production of a drama piece that was filmed and distributed online. It was hypothesised that the experiential learning might result in individual benefits for all participants, such as improved well-being and increased mutual understanding of each other's experience of mental health care. The project aimed to improve relationships between healthcare disciplines, and between staff and service users. Additionally, aims were to empower service users, and support staff to practice core interpersonal skills. Objectives of the evaluation were to study the impact of the experiential learning, understand participants' experience, and explore challenges and benefits.

Methods. A mixed methods approach was taken to evaluate the programme. Following completion of the project, participants were invited to complete a questionnaire utilising a Likert scale rating of overall satisfaction with the project, perceived benefit and impact on specific domains such as working with others. One-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted according to a topic-guide, and qualitative data were analysed using open & axial coding for thematic analysis.

Results. 11 participants, including Psychiatrists, Occupational Therapists and current service users, completed the experiential learning and filming. Questionnaire data suggested participants were highly satisfied with the learning and felt it would be valuable to others. Themes include the positive experience of creativity, dismantling of hierarchy, improved empathy, confidence and connection. Potential challenges were digital inequality and lack of dedicated time for professional development.

Conclusion. A drama-based experiential learning group programme for healthcare staff and service users is a highly beneficial learning experience. Participants describe changes on a personal level as well as improved understanding of others' perspectives. This form of experiential learning features collaborative working that aligns with principles of co-production and supports the development of interpersonal skills; the findings suggest that drama-based experiential learning is a useful method in health education to complement knowledge acquisition.

Evaluation of Fife Forensic CMHT Liaison Services Over 10 Years

Dr Leanne Duthie* and Dr Elspeth Pike

NHS Fife, Fife, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

doi: 10.1192/bjo.2022.80

Aims. Fife FCMHT offer two forms of liaison; a court liaison service and a consultation service open to any professional requiring guidance on managing a person with mental disorder and offending behaviour. Our aims are to evaluate these services by analysing the number of referrals, reason for referral and outcomes in order to assess how our services are being used and help identify any areas for improvement.

Methods. Details about each referral made to the court liaison and consultation services and outcomes were recorded from January 2011 to December 2021. Data were analysed in excel.

Results.

Court Liaison Service

1044 referrals were made; 778 of these were assessed. 98.7% were seen on day of referral. 76 required inpatient admission, 9 of whom had to be remanded in custody to await appropriate bed.

Age ranged 15–78 years. Of those deemed fit to continue through court, 33% were felt to require further mental health input.

Consultation Service

280 referrals were made. Age ranged 15–83 years. The majority of referrals to this service came from criminal justice social work and NHS fife services. The majority of referrals were for specific advice or help with risk assessment and management. The average time between referral and consultation was 9.4 days.

Conclusion. Reassuringly, our team responds promptly to referrals.

25.5% of referrals made to the court service did not require assessment after triage. Only 7.3% of referrals required diversion away from the court system. Whilst 33% of those deemed fit to continue were identified as requiring further mental health input, this was often in the form of signposting to local services. As referrals are usually seen by health care in custody, this suggests mental health training for these teams would be of benefit to prevent delays in court proceedings and prevent unnecessary referrals.

Of concern are those patients remanded in custody to await a psychiatric bed. Whilst numbers are small, it is an unacceptable outcome for these patients. This occurs due to no bed being available or a requirement for assessment by the admitting unit. This mirrors findings from the Barron Report.

Our consultation service sees requests from a vast array of professionals. We believe this to be an efficient way for services to access the expertise within our team, avoiding unnecessary referrals causing delays to patient care. The majority of these referrals were for advice over a specific matter which can be dealt with succinctly by the team.

Brain Development in Children With Early Onset Liver Disease

Miss Megan Earl¹*, Miss Charlotte Blackmore¹, Dr Jemma Day², Dr Marianne Samyn², Professor Anil Dhawan² and Professor Grainne McAlonan¹

¹Kings College London, London, United Kingdom and ²Kings College Hospital, London, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

doi: 10.1192/bjo.2022.81

Aims. Biliary Atresia (BA) is a progressive inflammatory liver disease and the most frequent indication for pediatric liver transplant. There is a strong association between BA in adulthood and reduced cognitive abilities, however, data on neurodevelopmental outcomes at an early age are scarce, with small participant numbers. Hence, the neurodevelopmental difficulties in BA are poorly understood in childhood even though the brain development and maturation occur in parallel with the time-course of BA. This study aimed to characterize the cognitive and behavioral phenotype within BA infants from the age of 14 months to 4 years and investigate the extent to which this group deviates from children of typical development.

Methods. 42 infants with BA that were diagnosed and treated at Kings College Hospital were recruited into this study. These infants ranged from 14 months to 4 years (mean age = 3 Years, 1 month). Out of the 42 infants, 19 had received a liver transplant, 22 were stable on their native liver, and 1 was on the transplant waiting list. 36 Mullens Scale of Early Learning assessments and 42 Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale Interviews were collected. 42 typically developing infants (TD) were also recruited into the study, matched for age and gender to the BA population. First,