

of the larger clinical and architectural project for a new “core” expansion of a large regional psychiatric hospital in the South-East of the UK. We call this new approach *Waymaking*, as it goes beyond signage, leveraging our deep-set knowledge and understanding of the entire project at all scales.

Waymaking at the **Rivers Centre for Mental Health** (Rivers) begins with the exploration of movement narratives into and around its larger site. It turns a classic design task into a design opportunity on all scales, starting with an urban design and planning perspective, through to the architectural and landscape design decisions outside of the building and into the specific on-ward atmospheres in a manner integrated with the detail interior design decisions of colour, built-in-furniture and others.

Rivers has been carefully composed out of existing structures as well as smaller new-build and extension buildings. These are all set within a large, sloping site of noteworthy natural beauty. As such, Rivers can well be understood as a hillside village or campus of health - rather than as a traditional “hospital.” As a health village, Rivers provides spatial sequencing as the landscape design directly introduces a series of smaller, more human scale spaces built and natural all of which together aid in orientation and identity across the site. This will help support the daily use of the buildings by all stakeholders.

This strategy has been “baked-in” to the architectural design as well, strategically distributed retreat/recovery spaces allow for space for de-escalation or relaxation. These can be found in the form of regular niches in the hallways and “porch” entrance spaces, usually with built-in benches and bespoke lighting elements. In addition to creating orientation affordances, these also provide opportunities for neurodivergent persons (ie. ASD, learning disabilities, etc.) to better understand and master independent movement around the Centre.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0020

Mental health of internally and externally displaced persons in war period

N. O. Maruta

Department of borderline disorders, Institution of neurology, psychiatry and narcology of NAMS of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.175

Abstract: Workshop War in Ukraine – a Big Challenge for the Mental Health Care

Abstract of presentation

Mental health of internally and externally displaced persons in war period (Ukrainian experience)

Maruta

“Institute of Neurology, Psychiatry and Narcology of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine” State Institution

The presentation is devoted to mental health problems of internally and externally displaced persons during the war. Issues of etiology, pathogenesis and clinic-psychopathological manifestations of mental disorders in displaced persons are considered.

The main focus is on risk, anti-risk factors and stress coping strategies that prevent the development of mental disorders.

The presentation also provided a system of therapy and rehabilitation for internally and externally displaced persons, as well as an evaluation of their effectiveness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0021

The involvement of Croatian psychiatrists in helping the displaced persons from Ukraine

M. Rojnic Kuzman^{1,2}

¹Zagreb University Hospital Centre and ²Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.176

Abstract: After two years of pandemic with COVID-19 Europe is facing a war, which has already caused numerous death and injuries, mass displacement, and aggravated the economic and energy crisis and has left most countries completely unprepared and created a humanitarian crisis. The COVID-19 pandemics crisis pointed out the unpreparedness of the health (including mental health) sectors for the emergency situations. However, we also learnt some of the practices that proved effective – including the fast creation of collaborative networks on a larger scale that also allowed fast spread of good practices and practical organisation of help. The European Psychiatric Association as well as individual national psychiatric association have started an informal network of solidarity for Ukraine on February 28th, 2022 to respond to the needs of people in Ukraine as verbalized by the Ukrainian mental health professionals, but also to the need of surrounding countries where people from Ukraine fled to. Through this network several actions, including financial support, medical donations and education. The Croatian Psychiatric Association took the lead in the organisation of education for first line helpers and volunteers from Ukraine and countries surrounding Ukraine where displaced persons fled to, in collaboration with many partners.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0022

High number of refugees in Germany - how is the mental health care dealing with this major challenge?

M. Schouler-Ocak

Psychiatric University Clinic of Charité at St. Hedwig Hospital, Berlin, Germany

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.177

Abstract: Europe is again confronted with a new dramatic emergency, a war which has already caused civil victims, mass displacement and even fear about a nuclear war and energy crisis. Again, Europe is facing new waves of war refugees, forcibly displaced people. There is increasing evidence that a large proportion of refugees or forcibly displaced persons suffer from the consequences of traumatic events and exhibit psychological problems or develop mental disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder, depressive and anxiety disorders, and relapses in psychotic episodes. European countries are trying to face with an extraordinary surge

of solidarity and generosity, but at the same time with the awareness that the needs are much beyond reaction capacity of individual people and states. The direct and indirect consequences of this humanitarian catastrophe cannot be estimated at present. Mental healthcare services are suddenly faced with major challenges and need to develop or expand strategies to address them. In this presentation, strategies from Germany will be presented and discussed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0023

Psychopathological consequences of war and armed conflicts

B. Carpinello

Medical Sciences and Public Health, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.178

Abstract: *Armed conflicts produce a wide series of distressing consequences, including death, all of which impact negatively on the lives of survivors. This presentation focuses specifically on the mental health consequences of war on adults and child/adolescent refugees or those living in war zones basing upon review of all systematic reviews and/or meta-analyses published from 2005 up until the current time, that is Fifteen systematic reviews and/or meta-analyses conducted in adult populations, and seven relating to children and adolescents. Prevalence rates of Anxiety, Depression and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) were two-three-fold higher amongst people exposed to armed conflict compared to those who had not been exposed, with women and children being the most vulnerable subjects. A series of war-related, migratory and post-migratory stressors contribute to short- and long-term mental health issues in the internally displaced, asylum seekers and refugees. Based upon these evidences psychiatrists and psychiatric associations should take also the ethical responsibility for raising awareness of political decision-makers as to the mental health consequences caused by armed conflicts as a further reason for improving peace-keeping initiatives.*

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0024

Helping the forcibly displaced persons - situation in Hungary

G. T. Szekeres

Hungarian Psychiatric Association, Budapest, Hungary

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.179

Abstract: In recent years, the state-funded side of the Hungarian psychiatric system has been struggling with a serious lack of resources. During the pandemic the level of organization, which was also not perfect, continued to deteriorate. Immediately after the breakout of Ukrainian war the civilians started to make significant efforts to support refugees. From the beginning our Association joined activities of Solidarity Network organized by EPA. We made

efforts among other things to find Ukrainian-speaking psychiatrists to tackle the language barriers, connect the needs with the offers psychologists. When a refugee is admitted to a psychiatric unit as a patient, they receive all mental health care as any Hungarian citizen would. Overall however, mental care is insufficiently organized and the patient pathways for refugees - as those of the population - are not well-defined. The coordination between government services and civil organizations helping refugees is unsatisfactory. There is no steady support system that could provide regular, professional mental health care for those in need, thus a mental triage process is also missing to uncover the perhaps less severe mental problems, that nevertheless might require professional attention. Consequently there also seems to be a lack of assistance in trauma processing. There are some official civil organizations (e.g. Maltese Charity Service, Hungarian Red Cross) that are doing all they can for the refugees, but most of their staff is not professionally equipped to provide mental health care or to reliably identify when it is needed. When refugees show symptoms of a severe nature (psychosis, mania, severe depression, suicidal thoughts) they reach out to the professional mental health care system, but refugees struggling with less obvious mental health problems generally stay out of sight of professional psychiatric or psychological care.

Keywords: civilian efforts, unmet needs, lack of human resource

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0025

You are not alone...Polish Psychiatric Association supporting Ukraine

J. Samochowiec

Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.180

Abstract: Immediately after Russia commenced aggression against Ukraine, the Polish Psychiatric Association publicly called for humanitarian support for Ukraine and initiated meetings with representatives of Psychiatric Societies operating in Ukraine in order to identify current needs in the war-stricken areas and coordinate aid.

The PPA allocated its financial resources to humanitarian aid and, through the EPA, appealed for condemnation of military operations as well as support for Ukraine by individual NPAs.

According to the UHNR data over 4 million displaced people, refugees, came to Poland so far and some of them benefited from such help.

The Polish Psychiatric Association supports the initiatives of non-governmental organizations supporting refugees and monitors and responds to the needs reported by the Ukrainian side on an ongoing basis. At present, the PPA activities focus on the following priorities:

1. Need-adapted-help: Provision of customized aid - not only medications but also power generators, technical equipment. And so, the PPA shipped to Ukraine some basic equipment, sleeping mats, bedding, mattresses, backpacks, cleaning products, personal hygiene products, as well as tools for renovation and construction.
2. Awareness - highlighting the consequences of Russia's aggression on people with mental disorders in Ukraine and its impact on the