

music listening and those who did not. Participants who identified as enjoying music listening had a significantly higher overall mental health total score (median = 74.5) than participants who did not enjoy music listening (median = 66.2), U (Enjoy = 38, No Enjoy = 130) = 3037, $z = 2.150$, $p = 0.032$.

Conclusions: Music has a positive influence on both mental and physical health in older adults. Listening to music or participating in music-making in late life can positively affect quality of life, particularly for older adults.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0944

Reliability and validity of a symptom management scale in a sample of Chinese treatment seekers

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Introduction: The Recovery Assessment Scale-Domains and Stages (RAS-DS) is a recently developed measure that builds on the original Recovery Assessment Scale (RAS). Within the RAS-DS, which measures one's recovery from mental illness, a specific domain is called "Clinical Recovery" (RAS-DS-CR). It extends the "Not Dominated by Symptoms" subscale of the original RAS, which only has three items. The RAS-DS-CR provides a more comprehensive assessment of the sense of control over symptoms and is a promising, easily-administered outcome measure for evaluating early interventions such as psychoeducation and skills training programs.

Objectives: This study examined the psychometric properties of the 7-item RAS-DS-CR in a Chinese sample of treatment seekers.

Methods: We analyzed data from 91 participants from a two-month psychoeducation program ($M_{age} = 28.87$; $SD = 7.84$, 89.0% female). At baseline, they exhibited high levels of post-traumatic (mean PCL-5 = 57.18; $SD = 14.68$) and dissociative (mean DES-T = 47.90; $SD = 23.13$) symptoms. All participants completed the baseline assessment, 83 completed the 2nd pretest, 58 completed the posttest, and 44 completed the two-month follow-up test. They completed the RAS-DS-CR and other validated self-report measures at each time point.

Results: The RAS-DS-CR revealed good internal consistency ($\alpha = .805$ to $.871$) at each time point. Intraclass correlations of two tests taken pre-intervention ($ICC = .524$, $p < .001$) and post-intervention ($ICC = .613$, $p < .001$) indicated moderate test-retest reliability. At each time point, the RAS-DS-CR was significantly correlated with self-esteem ($r = .338$ to $.574$), depressive symptoms ($r = -.402$ to $-.486$), and PTSD symptoms ($r = -.245$ to $-.462$), indicating its construct validity. The paired sample t -test also suggested that participants scored significantly higher on the RAS-DS-CR post-intervention compared to pre-intervention ($t = -4.330$, $p < .001$; Cohen's $d = 0.56$), providing evidence for its sensitivity to change.

Conclusions: This study provided new evidence for the reliability and validity of the RAS-DS-CR. The RAS-DS-CR is a short and easy-to-use outcome measure of one's mental health recovery in terms of the confidence in symptom management.

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The Urgency of Legal Issues Among Older Adults in the Context of the Fragmentation of Their "Good Objects"

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Introduction: Conflicts concerning land ownership and inheritance disputes among older adults are prevalent and often lead to extreme and criminal behaviors. Even seemingly insignificant differences, such as disputes over a few square meters of land or a single tree, can escalate into violence or homicide.

Objectives: This study aims to examine these phenomena through the lens of the fragmentation of the "good object," as well as the accompanying sense of urgency experienced by older adults. This fragmentation refers to the loss of emotional and psychological foundations that provide a sense of security and identity. The study explores how these seemingly minor disputes, when they threaten the "good objects" of older adults, combined with their intense urgency to resolve these issues before it is too late, can turn into serious identity crises, potentially leading to extreme behaviors.

Methods: Through the analysis of case studies and a psychoanalytic approach, the psychosocial factors influencing older adults' decisions regarding the management of their property and their emotional connections to these assets are examined.

Results: The findings reveal several key factors contributing to these conflicts, including: a) Emotional attachment to property stemming from years of hard work, b) Inheritance tensions and a sense of injustice, c) Financial insecurity, which makes property the most valuable asset for survival, d) Psychological pressure and isolation, which may lead to unpredictable behaviors, e) Lack of emotional control and traditional perceptions of honor and dignity, f) A sense of loss of control as they age and the need to defend what they deem important.

Conclusions: The psychoanalytic interpretation of these phenomena reveals that the fragmentation of the good object, which may be land or other property, is closely tied to the identity and mental well-being of older adults. These individuals experience an intense sense of urgency, as delays in resolving their legal issues can mean the loss of their identity. This urgent need to protect their "good objects" often leads to reactions, frequently violent, stemming from despair and the perception that their social fabric is abandoning them. For older adults, legal and property disputes are not merely material concerns but represent their last struggle to maintain their identity. It is essential to recognize the importance of these issues and provide them with the value they deserve.

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