

**Conclusions:** We would like to thank all employees of the IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo Foundation for their extraordinary efforts during the pandemic.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 pandemic; metal disorder; Emergency department; intoxication and substance abuse

### EPP0639

#### Management of acute disturbance: The intravenous route

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**Introduction:** The intravenous (IV) is one of the main parenteral routes for drug administration. Rapid onset of action, precise titration, patient-specific dosing and bypass of liver metabolism are a few of its advantages, while hypersensitivity reactions, adverse effects, infection risk and a higher overall cost some of its most debated downsides. Unlike other areas of Medicine, IV has been significantly under-utilized in Psychiatry.

**Objectives:** This systematic review analyzed the evidence for effectiveness and safety behind the use of IV medication used for the management of acute disturbance.

**Methods:** APA PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and EMBASE databases were searched for eligible studies. Studies were included if they used IV medication to treat acute disturbance, in English language, had participants aged >18. The quality of the included studies was assessed using the National Institutes of Health quality checklist.

**Results:** 17 studies were deemed eligible. Data analysis was limited to narrative synthesis since primary outcome measures varied significantly between each study. Findings showed strong evidence for efficacy and safety of dexmedetomidine, droperidol, midazolam, and olanzapine. These medications displayed a short time to sedation, reduction in agitation levels, or large percentage of patients adequately sedated with a low number of adverse events. Results did not provide enough evidence for the use of IV ketamine, haloperidol, diazepam, lorazepam, and promethazine.

**Conclusions:** This review supports dexmedetomidine, droperidol, midazolam, and olanzapine as safe and efficacious options for managing acute disturbance via the intravenous route, particularly in special clinical settings where trained staff, optimal monitoring, resuscitation equipment and ventilators are all at hand.

**Keywords:** intravenous; liaisonpsychiatry; acutedisturbance; agitation

## Epidemiology and social psychiatry

### EPP0641

#### Social stigma and mental health

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**Introduction:** Stigma has been associated with various groups, based on certain attributes or characteristics, such as; Race or health status is a complex and dynamic process, a universal phenomenon that is part of all social groups and is maintained by its functions related to the establishment of one's own identity and the facilitation of socialization processes. Many societies throughout history have identified people with a mental health problem as part of a minority group considered inferior to the rest. What has made this population an object of social stigma. With the beginning of community psychiatry, and with the need to integrate people with a serious mental disorder into it, it becomes even more valuable to be able to assess the social stigma towards mental illness in the community.

**Objectives:** The goal is to examine community attitudes towards people with mental illness.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional study of 228 people through an anonymous online survey. Sociodemographic variables and questionnaires were collected, such as the Community Attitudes Questionnaire towards people with Mental Illness (CAMI).

**Results:** 65% of respondents are women and 35% men. 74% have university studies. 18% do not agree that mental illness is an illness like any other. 1% believe that not all people can develop a mental illness. 7% of those surveyed are afraid that people with mental illness reside in their neighborhood and 14% believe that they are more dangerous people than the general population.

**Conclusions:** Given the results obtained, we observe that the stigma towards people with mental illness is still present in society.

**Keywords:** Stigma; Mental illness; mental health; community psychiatry

### EPP0644

#### Community mental healthcare in lebanon

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**Introduction:** Lebanon is a medium-income country in the Eastern Mediterranean which has seen a surge in interest in mental health following years of stagnation. The mental health needs of the country for severe psychiatric disorders are underserved.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study is to describe community mental healthcare services in Lebanon and to address local opportunities and challenges.