

Conclusions: Despite the limited evidence about the efficacy and safety of dietary supplement use for mental health, people tend to use them quite often. Although the use of supplements among Saudi population shown to be prevalent, limited studies assessed their use for the improvement of mental health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Dietary Supplements; mental health; sleep; Depression

EPV0814

An approach to identify people with mental illness that can be expected to benefit from integrated community care in Germany.

F. Meixner^{1*}, R. Kilian¹ and A. Müller-Stierlin^{1,2}

¹Ulm University, Department Of Psychiatry Ii, Bezirkskrankenhaus Günzburg, Günzburg, Germany and ²Ulm University, Institute Of Epidemiology And Medical Biometry, Ulm, Germany

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1572

Introduction: Although integrated community care programs specifically tailored to patients with severe mental illness (SMI) are available, recent studies show that these programs are not always provided to the population which would benefit the most from it.

Objectives: Aims of this study were the selection of clinical and psychosocial characteristics and the development of a screening algorithm indicating the need for integrated community care services in people with mental disorders.

Methods: Data of an observational longitudinal study including N=511 participants has been used to examine the hypothesized determinants. At baseline, self-reported empowerment has been assessed via the EPAS and psychosocial impairment and perceived needs have been rated by research workers via the HoNOS and the CAN, respectively. Use of integrated community care services was defined as at least four appointments with service providers over six months and has been recorded via the CSSRI twelve to 18 months after baseline. Mixed-effects regression analyses have been performed to test the predictive value of the hypothesized determinants and marginal predictions were used to define cut-offs for the assessment tool.

Results: EPAS, HoNOS and CAN scores each proved to be significant predictors for using integrated community care services. Cut-off scores for each predictor are presented, forming practical assessment guidelines for future studies.

Conclusions: A screening tool and an algorithm for the identification of mentally ill patients who can be expected to benefit from integrated community mental health care programs is available for the German health care system.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: severe mental illness; Community-based mental health care; Integrated community care; Assessment

EPV0815

The impact of early and late childcare experience on cognitive functions

A.Z. Békefi*, J. Kárpáti and J. Futó

Eötvös Loránd University, Department Of Developmental And Clinical Child Psychology, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1573

Introduction: Previous studies have found long lasting cognitive delays among children with early childcare experience, especially institutionalised experience. However, little is known about institutions' effect in late childhood.

Objectives: Our goal is to identify the characteristics of cognitive functions in connection to attachment related anxiety among adopted children and children living in institutional care.

Methods: The participants' (N=68, Mage=14.20, 29 boys and 39 girls) cognitive functions were measured with the following tests: Rey15 Memory Task, Knock And Tap Task, Simon Says Test, Verbal Fluency Task, D-KEFS 20 Questions Test. Participants completed two questionnaires: the Family Affluence Scale and the Experiences In Close Relationships Revised Scale. The results from the adopted children (N=19) and children living in institutional care (N=18) were compared to the matched control group: children living with their biological parents (N=31).

Results: Children living in institutional care did not differ significantly from their (SES-based) matched controls. Children adopted after the age of 2 years (N=7, M =56,57month) and the low SES control group (N=14) differed from the high SES control group on tests of attention (*Verbal Fluency Task*, *Mhigh.c.*=212.50, *Mad. aft.2*=193.50, *U*=59.50, *z*=-2.62, *p*=0.009) and verbal memory (*Rey15*, *Mhigh.c.*=17.94, *Mad. aft.2*=9.18, *U*=35.00, *z*=-2.79, *p*=0.005). Children adopted before the age of 2 years differed from the high SES control as well, in inhibition (*Simon Says Test*, *Mhigh.c.*=12.26, *Mad. bef.2*=18.88, *U*=55.55, *z*=-2.23, *p*=0.026).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that only in the early years is child protection experience associated with long-lasting cognitive delays and attachment related anxiety.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: childcare; Executive functions; institutionalisation; attachment security

EPV0816

Measurement-Based Care in Treatment of Substance Use Disorders

A. Samokhvalov^{1*}, E. Levitt² and J. Mackillop²

¹Homewood Health Centre, Asu/cpc, Guelph, Canada and ²McMaster University, Department Of Psychiatry And Behavioral Neurosciences, Hamilton, Canada

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1574

Introduction: Measurement-Based Care (MBC) is an emerging healthcare model with a number of potential advantages over traditional approaches for the treatment of substance use disorder (SUD). Despite SUD treatment programs being theoretically well suited for the implementation of MBC, its uptake has been minimal, which in turn limits further research, knowledge synthesis, and translation into clinical practice.

Objectives: The goal of this knowledge synthesis project is to stimulate greater consideration of MBC models in addictions programs, with three interrelated objectives: 1. To summarize the