

EPV1284

A cardinal approach to evaluating the effectiveness of psychosocial rehabilitation based on the analytical hierarchy process

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Introduction: The approach to evaluating the effectiveness of psychosocial rehabilitation (PSR) of mentally ill patients implies a multidimensional, hierarchical consideration of mental pathology with the inclusion of clinical and psychopathological, socio-environmental and personal indicators when setting goals and objectives of PSR

Objectives: Development of algorithms and models for evaluating the effectiveness of PSR taking into account: clinical, socio-demographic, psychological characteristics of the patient and the characteristics of the family environment, as well as factors of psychiatric care.

Methods: Clinical, statistical, algorithms of the analytical hierarchy process (AHP) [1].

Results: Numerical estimates of changes (before and after the PSR program) in the main areas of patient’s functioning disorders, such as motivation, cognition, compliance, coping strategies, family, skills, immediate environment, and others, are proposed as particular criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of PSR. Quantitative estimates for particular criteria are obtained on the basis of rank estimates, which are converted into numerical ones based on AHP algorithms [1]. Quantitative integral estimates of the effectiveness of PSR are obtained on the basis of partial estimates, taking into account the weight of the corresponding areas of impaired functioning of patients.

Conclusions: The developed approach opens up prospects for obtaining numerical, partial and integral estimates based on various rank scales, which are of interest from the point of view of forming criteria-indicators (markers) of the effectiveness of psychosocial, rehabilitation, psychoeducational and psychotherapeutic measures. References: 1. Mitikhin, V.G., Solokhina, T.A. S.S. *Korsakov Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*. 2019; 119(2): 49-54

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Keywords: rehabilitation; analytic hierarchy process; effectiveness; psychosocial

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Profile of patients referred to the active rehabilitation unit in the health area of Soria (Spain)

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Introduction: Realizamos un estudio prospectivo en 15 pacientes, diagnosticados de psicosis, según el DSM V, y que son usuarios de una Unidad de Rehabilitación activa, estos pacientes utilizan las modalidades de hospitalización residencial o el programa de hospitalización parcial.

Objectives: El objetivo principal fue establecer el perfil del paciente (retrato de robot), que utiliza este tipo de dispositivo.

Methods: Se lleva a cabo un protocolo de evaluación que incluye la entrevista de evaluación psicopatológica (DSMV) y las escalas: impulsividad (Barrat), agresividad (Burke), calidad de vida (Woqol bref), actitud ante la medicación (DAI), Avd (RAI), riesgo de suicidio (Plutchick), riesgo de caídas (Downton), funcionalidad (EEAG) y hábitos de consumo (DAU).

Results: Con todos estos elementos y teniendo en cuenta la edad y sexo de los pacientes, intentamos establecer el tipo de perfil de paciente del área de Rehabilitación activa de nuestro servicio, luego luego de mediciones periódicas de todas estas variables estableceremos la influencia de Terapia de rehabilitación en la mejora o empeoramiento de nuestros pacientes.

Conclusions: CONCLUSIONES El perfil de tipo del paciente incluido en una Unidad de Rehabilitación Activa está compuesto por un varón de 42 años, con consumo esporádico de toxinas, con rasgos de personalidad donde predomina la agresividad, con un perfil bajo de efectos adversos y con conciencia parcial de la enfermedad. y mala adherencia a la medicación Cabe señalar que sus niveles en la escala de calidad de vida son altos, incluso comparables o en ocasiones superiores a los de la población general según la escala Woqol bref.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

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Hospital environment and patient recovery – a review

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Introduction: Since the second half of the 20th century, studies have been carried out that prove the benefits of the hospital environment in the improvement and recovery of patients. In this way, it would be important to understand what has already been done within the reality of Psychiatry Department.

Objectives: To review the literature about the documentation of hospital environment influence in patients’ recovery.

Methods: We performed a MEDLINE search using the key words: hospital environment influence and patients’ recovery or patients healing. We only included studies with full text published in English.

Results: In the selected articles, we only found studies developed in the Surgery department; in one of them, the authors tested the presence of plants in the patients’ rooms and assessed lower blood pressure values, less pain and less anxiety than the control group; in another, they tested the presence of music and landscape, although there was no difference in terms of pain assessment, there was an improvement in the assessment of the postoperative experience. A review pointed some other aspects that patients linked with their recovery, such as: audio and visual environment; specifically, in anxiety, pain and stress. On the other hand, other studies address the influence of the hospital environment on the satisfaction of health care providers.

Conclusions: Although hospital environment has already demonstrated an impact on the patient recovery, none (in our review) was developed directly in a Psychiatric Department; further studies are needed to understand the impact on this kind of service.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hospital environment influence; patients' recovery; patients healing

EPV1286

Psychological characteristics of pedagogical activity of scientists

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Introduction: Appeal to pedagogical abilities, important for the success of the teacher, allows us to highlight some actual requirements for the scientist.

Objectives: The research is aimed at studying various competencies as a factor of success of the teacher.

Methods: The method of work is a bibliographic analysis.

Results: Firstly, they are communicative abilities, by which are meant the ability to communicate, the ability to find an approach to students, to build trustful dialogue.

Secondly, they are didactic abilities that make it possible to intelligently present the knowledge, stimulate interest in the subject, stimulate students' cognitive activity, the ability to organize students' independent work, and form their need for independent knowledge acquisition.

Thirdly, the academic pedagogical abilities of scientists, that is, the abilities for the corresponding field of science, the knowledge of the subject taught, not only in the volume of the training course, but much wider and deeper are the aspect of the necessary pedagogical competencies of scientists.

Fourthly, pedagogical abilities are related to the research orientation of the teacher, with his need and ability to conduct his own research work.

Fifth, among the pedagogical abilities, the pedagogical imagination is distinguished, presupposing the ability to project and predict the development of the student's actions.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that modern education and society as a whole formed a new request to science and scientists, consisting in the development of their respective pedagogical competences.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: modern education; pedagogical competences; success of the teacher

EPV1287

Evaluation of an Adaptive Implementation Program for Cognitive Adaptation Training for People With Severe Mental Illness: a cluster-randomized controlled trial

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Introduction: Cognitive Adaptation Training (CAT) is a psychosocial intervention focusing on reducing the impact of cognitive disorders on daily functioning in people with severe mental illness (SMI). Similar to many evidence based practices (EBP), implementation of CAT in routine care lags behind, despite the established effectiveness of the intervention. This so called 'science-to-service gap' is a widespread problem in mental health care. We developed an innovative implementation program to facilitate implementation of CAT and similar interventions in routine care.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation program and to determine factors that impede or facilitate the implementation process.

Methods: We conducted a multicenter cluster randomized controlled trial comparing the implementation program to a single training program in four mental health institutions (a total of 21 rehabilitation teams) in The Netherlands. Focus groups, semi-structured interviews and questionnaires were used at multiple levels of service delivery (service user, professional, team, organization). Assessments took place before, during and after implementation and at follow-up, adding up to a total duration of 14 months. Data were analyzed using multilevel modeling.

Results: Data collection is complete and analyses on the effectiveness of the implementation program are ongoing. Preliminary analyses show that team climate ($p < .008$) and organizational climate ($p < .043$) significantly predict the attitudes of mental health providers toward EBP.

Conclusions: This implementation research may provide important information about the implementation of psychosocial interventions in practice and may result in a program that is useful for Cognitive Adaptation Training, and possibly for psychosocial interventions in general.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosocial intervention; severe mental illness; cognitive rehabilitation; Implementation

EPV1289

Evaluation of the Community Support Programme applied at the Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation Unit at the Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, Sant Boi.

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Introduction: Our hospital has chosen a model that goes beyond long-term hospital inpatient care to a community support for people with severe and persisting mental illnesses. This programme is called Community Support Programme (CSP) and focuses mainly on