morbidity and complicating other medical conditions. Morocco faces a particularly worrying situation, marked by a shortage of psychiatrists and unequal access to care. Understanding the perception of psychiatry among physicians is essential to improving the specialty's attractiveness and strengthening training programs.
Objectives: To analyze attitudes toward psychiatry among non-psychiatrist physicians.
To identify factors influencing these attitudes.
To propose actions for improving psychiatry's representation and integration.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study among 305 physicians at Ibn Rochd University Hospital, excluding psychiatrists. Participants included interns, residents, attending physicians, and faculty members. Data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire and the ATP-30 scale. Analyses were performed using SPSS v27. Variables with $p < 0.20$ in univariate analysis were included in a multivariate linear regression model, with significance set at $p < 0.05$.
Results: Physicians expressed an overall favorable perception of psychiatry, with a mean ATP-30 score of 115.9 (95% positive attitudes).
Positive aspects: Strong recognition of psychiatric patients' humanity (88%) and the legitimacy of mental illness compared with physical conditions (91%). Psychiatry is generally considered a respected discipline.
Challenges: Doubts persist regarding therapeutic effectiveness (59% skeptical about improvement), concerns about side effects (72%), and a limited attractiveness of the specialty (46% uninterested).
Influencing factors: Gender, marital status, and professional status were significantly associated with attitudes, with women showing more favorable perceptions.
Conclusions: Physicians at CHU Ibn Rochd showed generally positive attitudes toward psychiatry, consistent with international findings, but therapeutic pessimism remains a major concern. Addressing these reservations is crucial for promoting psychiatry, ensuring equitable access to mental healthcare, and better integrating it into the medical system.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1699

Balancing Training and Wellbeing - Psychiatry Trainees' Views

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Introduction: Psychiatry training offers rich clinical exposure but also presents challenges that extend beyond knowledge and skills (Karageorge A et al., 2016) Positive training experiences are influenced by high-quality supervision, supported autonomy, and the opportunity to witness patient recovery (Maisonneuve JJ et al., 2014. BMC Med Educ. 14:27. , Mendall J et al., 2024. Eye (Lond)). Understanding trainees' perspectives helps identify strengths in training, informs initiatives to enhance wellbeing, and supports professional development.
Objectives: This cross-sectional study explores psychiatry trainees' experiences in Ireland regarding confidence, supervision, teaching, autonomy, and work–life balance. The goal is to capture trainee perspectives to inform ongoing development and enhancement of psychiatry training, highlighting factors that contribute to a positive learning experience while maintaining anonymity.
Methods: An anonymous survey was distributed to psychiatry non-consultant hospital doctors (NCHDs). It addressed clinical preparedness, supervision, teaching, autonomy, work–life balance, and wellbeing. Participation was voluntary, responses were fully anonymous, and no identifiable data were collected.
Results: Preliminary findings from a sample of trainees ($N < 30$) indicate that most feel academically prepared and confident applying theory to practice (72.7% see enough cases; 90.9% confident in clinical application). All respondents (100%) felt training provided adequate exposure to manage patients confidently. Most felt supported by supervisors (81.8%) and found teaching sessions helpful (72.7%), suggesting scope to enhance some teaching. Work–life balance was universally recognised as important, though 54.5% reported maintaining it consistently, while 27.3% did not and 18.2% were unsure. Most trainees indicated that more than two hours daily of restorative activities support wellbeing.
Data collection is ongoing, and additional responses will be incorporated to provide a more comprehensive overview of trainee experiences.
Graphical analyses are pending and will be finalised once additional data have been collected
Conclusions: As these are preliminary results, gathered from a selection of training sites in Ireland, no definitive conclusions are drawn at this stage. Early findings suggest that psychiatry trainees are largely satisfied with clinical exposure, supervision, and teaching. Work–life balance appears to be an area warranting further exploration to better understand trainees' experiences and support wellbeing. Ensuring anonymity and emphasizing continuous development, this ongoing project aims to provide constructive insights to strengthen trainee confidence, resilience, and professional growth, informing strategies to enhance psychiatry training.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1700

The Pyrland Multidisciplinary Teaching Project: Reflections on developing a teaching programme to improve the physical care of patients in an older adult inpatient setting

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Introduction: Our psychiatric unit, like many others across Europe, is on a site away from the main hospital in town. We also receive patients from across the county. Therefore, when a patient is admitted to our ward, the doctors and nurses are responsible for their physical as well as psychiatric healthcare needs. Managing physical health care needs and medical emergencies on an inpatient psychiatric ward can pose significant challenges. We want to ensure

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