tests achieved the followinf results: Cohen Kappa 0.70, IC: 0.66–0.74; Weighted Kappa 0.72, IC:0.72 – 0.72; Bhapkar Test X^2 = 5.98, Df = 7, P-value = .55; Achieved Power (w=0.1): 0.93

Table 2 Agreement between examiners for eight diagnostic groups

	ARD	BD	DD	DRD	ND	Organic	PD	SSD
ARD	**39**	3	9	0	2	0	3	3
BD	1	**154**	7	3	2	2	4	10
DD	9	10	**71**	0	0	2	5	9
DRD	0	2	0	**4**	0	0	0	2
ND	1	2	1	0	**51**	1	1	6
Organic	0	1	0	0	3	**20**	0	5
PD	4	2	1	1	0	0	**33**	3
SSD	5	20	11	2	8	5	4	**192**

Conclusions: NSDA evaluation was moderately reliable, but the lack of some prevalent hypothesis inside the pairs raised concerns about NSDA sensitivity to some diagnoses. Diagnostic momentum bias (that is, a tendency to keep the last diagnosis observed) may have inflated the observed agreement.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Climate change

EPV0222

Exploring the connections between psychiatric disorders and climate change

I. Marinić* and L. Mužinić Marinić

Clinic for Psychiatry, University Hospital Dubrava, Zagreb, Croatia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.978

Introduction: Considering the increased occurrence of climate changes in the world and their consequences on human health and quality of life, there is an increase in psychiatric disorders, including anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and stress related disorders caused by climate changes.
Objectives: To explore the connections between psychiatric disorders and certain types of climate change.
Methods: Data from research related to climate change and its impact on mental health are presented.
Results: Research indicates an increase in psychological disorders related to climate change from several diagnostic categories, consequently to the acute and long-term effects of climate changes, depending on the type of climate event, individual sensitivity, socioeconomic conditions, community support and assistance, and response to therapeutic interventions.
Conclusions: In addition to raising awareness of the impact of climate change on psychological health, it is important to develop strategies for providing psychological and psychiatric assistance, both immediately after a climate event and during long-term exposure to adverse climate conditions, especially for vulnerable groups.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0223

The Psychosocial Impact of Climate Change and natural disasters

D. B. Ghosh Dastidar

Psychiatry, Calcutta National Medical College, Kol, India
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.979

Introduction: In this study we have studied the impacts of natural disaster yash on the development of PTSD in a rural hamlet of West Bengal.
Objectives: Correlation of natural calamity and trauma ie post traumatic stress disorder in exposed population.
Methods: Setting of the study was a relief camp operated for victims of climate change and natural disasters ie cyclone yash 2021.Tool for data collection - PCL 5 questionnaires, socio demographic pro forma, data was analyzed by using statistical SPSS.
Results: Analysis shows that there is statistical correlation between post traumatic stress disorder and subjects exposed to climate change events such as cyclone Yash.
PCL-5 cut-off score between 31-33 is indicative.
Conclusions: Our study clearly demonstrates the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the development of post traumatic stress disorder in the study group.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0226

Eco-anxiety, how can the awareness on fighting global warming is becoming a mental health problem

M. Barbosa* and A. R. Fonseca

SPSM, Centro Hospitalar de Leiria, Leiria, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.980

Introduction: Although the issue of climate change usually brings thoughts of environmental impact and physical health concerns to our consciousness, climate change also affects people's mental health. Nowadays there is an emerging condition about climate change anxiety (CCA), defined as negative responses associated with global warming, with apprehension and stress related to the anticipation of threats to the ecosystem and our species. It may include cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses, for example, persistent worries, psychological distress, or sleep difficulties related to long-term consequences of climate change, and can result in functional impairment.
Objectives: A literature review to analyse the evidence, to be aware of individuals overconcerned about global warming, bring awereness and promote an appropriate seek of professional help when needed
Methods: Using the Medline database through the Pubmed search engine was used, with the keywords: "climate change anxiety", "eco-anxiety".
Results: Despite the lack of studies, CCA affects a substantial proportion, especially the younger population, aged from 16 to 25 years old worldwide. As a result of ecoanxiety, people are becoming anxious about their future and the future of the planet

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.978 Published online by Cambridge University Press