ICD10	Non-CT	CT	TOTAL
F29 Unspecified nonorganic psychosis	39	45	84 (19,6%)
F10-F19 Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use	40	37	77 (17,9%)
F20 Schizophrenia	15	55	70 (16,3%)
F31 Bipolar affective disorder	27	38	65 (15,2%)
F25 Schizoaffective disorders	10	45	55 (12,8%)
F03 Unspecified dementia	17	3	20 (4,7%)
F60-F69 Disorders of adult personality and behaviour	7	12	19 (4,4%)
F22 Persistent delusional disorders	0	12	12 (2,8%)
F32 Depressive episode	8	4	12 (2,8%)
F40-F48 Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	6	0	6 (1,4%)
F70-F79 Mental retardation	4	1	5 (1,2%)
F50-F59 Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors	1	1	2 (0,5%)
F05 Delirium, not induced by alcohol and other psychoactive substances	2	0	2 (0,5%)
	176 (41,0%)	253 (59,0%)	429

Figure2: Diagnosis, according to the international classification of disease (ICD 10), in CT and Non-CT group

Conclusions: Patients in compulsory regimen have a severe mental illness with higher rates of readmission. We highlight the use of long-term injectable antipsychotics in terms of compliance. These findings corroborate the need for specialized and multidisciplinary approach in terms of psychosocial rehabilitation in these patients.

Keywords: compulsory hospitalization; urgent compulsory regimen; compulsory treatment

EPP0780

Features of clinical, psychological and socio-demographic characteristics of day hospital patients in the context of psychiatric service reform

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Introduction: The reform of the Moscow psychiatric service began in 2011 and was aimed at its optimization, reducing the inpatient level, actively introducing psychosocial rehabilitation, multidisciplinary teams of specialists and developing community-based forms of care. In 2016, the number of beds in day care hospitals in Moscow had doubled to rich 3500.
Objectives: Analyze the dynamics of characteristics of day hospital patients and propose measures to improve the quality of medical rehabilitation care provided.
Methods: Clinical and psychopathological, clinical and statistical, psychological, statistical of 337 schizophrenia patients discharged in 2010 and 2016.
Results: A comparative analysis of the results obtained in 2010 and 2016 indicates a change in the clinical, socio-demographic and psychological characteristics of patients treated in the day hospital. In 2016, the proportion of early stage disease patients with endogenous mental disorders (F20-F29, according to ICD-10) increased; the age of patients and the proportion of patients with disabilities decreased; the proportion of patients with preserved working capacity increased, demonstrating low rates of compliance and motivation for treatment, but higher rates of neuro-cognitive functioning. In 2016, only a fifth of patients received complex psychosocial therapy.
Conclusions: The modernization of the psychiatric service has improved the continuity between its inpatient and out-of-hospital units. To improve the quality of care in the day hospital and to prevent relapses of the disease, it is necessary to combine pharmacotherapy with complex psychosocial treatment followed by a long-term personalized management of patients with the patient's families involvement.

Keywords: psychiatric; service; reform; psychosocial

EPP0783

Mental well-being in residents of different regions of Russia

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Introduction: Some attempts are being made to describe the mental health and well-being of the population in relation with the regional specifics in a particular area of the Russia, however, they are rare and local (limited to one region).
Objectives: The current study aims to identify sociocultural mediation of mental well-being based on its measures in Russia's regions with different ethno-cultural composition of population.
Methods: The study involved 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years (M = 26.9; SD = 13.7) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo. The mental well-being of participants was assessed using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (Tennant et al., 2006; Tennant et al., 2007).
Results: The measures of mental well-being were different in the regions: Moscow (M=51.04; SD=8.03), St.-Petersburg (M=50.05; SD=5.78), Udmurtia (M=47.57; SD=9.50), Sakha (M=50.99; SD=8.47), Sverdlovsk (M=54.86; SD=8.43), Kemerovo (M=51.84; SD=7.51). Using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), it was found that there are significant differences in the assessment of psychological well-being between study participants from different regions ($F = 6.692$; $p < 0.001$). Residents from the Sverdlovsk evaluate their mental well-being as significantly better than the ones from Moscow (MD=3.821; p=0.012), St.Petersburg (MD=4.812; p=0.023), the Udmurtia (MD=7.284; $p < 0.001$) and the Sakha (MD=3.869; p=0.003).
Conclusions: Residents from Russia's regions with different ethno-cultural composition of population demonstrate some difference in mental well-being measures that may be caused by sociocultural factors. The reported study was funded by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project number 17-29-02506.

Keywords: sociocultural mediation; regions of Russia; mental health; mental well-being

EPP0785

Characteristics of psychotic disorders occurring during immigration: Comparative study

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Introduction: Many studies showed an increased incidence of psychotic disorders (PD) among immigrants.
Objectives: Study the characteristics of patients suffering from PD and having immigration experience (IE) by comparing them to patients without IE.
Methods: A retrospective controlled study, involving 58 male patients having IE and suffering from PD (DSM 5) who were followed in the psychiatry department of Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax (Tunisia), between January 2013 and December 2018.They were compared to 60 male patients suffering from PD who lack the IE. Samples were matched on age and socio-economic status. Data was collected from their medical records.
Results: The mean age was 36 years old. The countries of destination were almost European (65.5%). The most common PD were schizophrenia (62%) and schizoaffective disorder (19%). The use of psychoactive substances (PS) was noted in 55% of cases.The average time interval between the onset of the PD and immigration was 4,7 years. The mean age of the onset of PD was 27 years old. The mean age of PD onset was earlier among patients having IE (27 year old vs 28.5 year old, p=0.24).The use of PS was significantly higher in these patients (p=0.04).
Conclusions: Our study identified some of the features associated with PD that occur during an immigration experience such as the use of PS. Further studies should be conducted in collaboration with countries of destination of immigrants to clarify the relationship between immigration and PD.

Keywords: Psychotic disorders; immigration

EPP0787

Adverse childhood experiences and suicidal ideation among immigrants in Santiago, Chile

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Introduction: Understanding suicidal ideation and its association with childhood adversity is crucial for preventing suicide. Although the "healthy immigrant effect", whereby immigrants are healthier than the native-born population, has been well documented across studies, little research has examined the presence of such effect on lifetime suicidal ideation (LSI) and its association to early adversity.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the prevalence of LSI between the immigrant and native-born population in Chile and explore the association between childhood adversity and suicidal ideation in immigrants.
Methods: Data from two cross-sectional health surveys: the Santiago Immigrant Wellbeing Study (STRING, n=1,091; 2019) and the Chilean National Health Survey (ENS2016, n=3,432) were used. Each study used multistage probability sampling and estimates were weighted to approximate the distribution of demographic variables in each population. Outcomes included LSI measured by WHO-CIDI and an adapted version of the Adverse Childhood Experience Questionnaire. Multivariate logistic regression was employed.
Results: indicated that immigrants were less likely to report LSI compared with the native-born population. Moreover, male and female immigrants had lower risk of having SI than native-born counterparts. After controlling for socioeconomic status, social support, and health conditions, childhood adversities predicted an increased risk of LSI in immigrants. No gender differences were found in the effects of childhood adversity on suicidal thoughts.
Conclusions: Findings confirm the presence of a healthy immigrant effect in LSI and support a life course perspective, highlighting the importance of assessing early life disadvantages to understand suicidal ideation among immigrants.

Keywords: immigrant; healthy immigrant effect; adverse childhood experiences; Suicidal ideation

EPP0788

Internally displaced persons and their mental health status

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Introduction: There are about 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine, which requires an assessment of their mental health.
Objectives: To develop a psychoeducational program aimed at informing about the clinical manifestations (markers of symptoms) of mental disorders, the possibilities of preventing their formation and options for action in conditions of the formation or exacerbation of a mental state.
Methods: 270 IDPs were examined. Methods: clinical-psychopathological, psychometric, statistical.
Results: Evaluation of the mental state of IDPs with symptoms of mental disorders (risk group (31.92%)) indicates the presence of various emotional disorders that formed individual syndromes – asthenic (41.18%), agrypnic (45.59%), somato-vegetative (30.88%), anxiety-depressive (20, 59%). The risk factors for the development of mental disorders in IDPs were identified - the older age is from 50 to 59 and the average age is from 40 to 49 years; lack of a complete family, lack of work, low level of social employment, lack of satisfactory living conditions, a significant decrease in the level of well-being, the preservation of the significance of factors of mental trauma, the presence of certain prenosological syndromes. The proposed psychoeducational program is built on the principle of thematic seminars with elements of social and psychological training.
Conclusions: The implementation of the program provides a comprehensive impact on the cognitive, emotional, psychophysiological, behavioral and social aspects of personality functioning.

Keywords: Internally displaced persons; psychoeducational program

EPP0789

Paloma center of expertise - a national support system for refugees' mental health

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