efficacy in different OCD subtypes, among others. A comprehensive review of the knowledge and experience of DBS in OCD may be useful in helping to select appropriate candidates.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0074

### Implementing alternatives to coercion as a key component of improving mental health care: the WPA contribution

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.111

**Abstract:** To favor the implementation of alternatives to coercive practices, a WPA Taskforce and reference group on Minimizing Coercion in Mental Health Care was created within the WPA 2017-2020 Action Plan. It included several distinguished colleagues from different countries and cultural as well as experiential background, and representatives from patients and carers organizations. Task force members soon realized the presence of a significant diversity of views and experiences among mental health professionals, people with lived experience and their carers. All members agreed that the debate on minimizing versus eliminating coercion could be endless and unfruitful, while the opportunity to concentrate on improving the quality of mental health care in low-, middle- and high-income countries, and implementing alternatives to coercion as a key component of improving mental health care, was instead a shared goal that could make the task of the group feasible and productive. The General Assembly of the WPA in October 2020 approved a Position statement drafted by the Task Force aimed to set a direction and practical starting point for action. This presentation will illustrate contribution provided by the WPA Working Group for Implementing Alternatives to Coercion in Mental Health Care within the current WPA Action Plan (2020-2023).

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0075

### Ukrainian refugees in Germany – what are the consequences for mental health care services in Germany?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.112

**Abstract:** Since about a year there has been an influx of refugees from Ukraine due to the current war situation.
Data on the mental health condition of Ukrainian refugees will be reviewed and compared to the mental health conditions to refugees from other parts of the world in Germany. Moreover, the psychosocial and socioeconomic situation of refugees from Ukraine will be reflected on the background of the situation of refugees from other countries. Conclusions from the recent experiences for the mental health care system will be drawn and discussed with the aufience in a European perspective. Special highlight will be given to pilot best practice modells for mental health care of Ukrainian refugees within the German mental health care system.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0076

### Pharmacotherapy of high-risk population for developing psychosis

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**Abstract:** Early interventions in high-risk population for psychotic disorder target both conversion rates and functional impairments. Existing guidelines (European Psychiatric Association, NICE, Canadian) do not consider drug treatment as the first-line choice, pharmaceuticals mostly complement least restrictive, non-pharmacological approaches (e.g., CBT). Pharmacotherapy can address existing specific symptoms (mood fluctuations, anxiety, subclinical brief or attenuated psychotic symptoms); it is reserved mainly for individuals with more severe symptoms, those that do not respond to psychological treatments or are escalating. There are only a few randomized controlled trials with antipsychotics (olanzapine, risperidone, aripiprazole, ziprasidone, amisulpride), either as a monotherapy or in combination with other interventions. The results did not show a superiority of drug therapy in prevention of transition to psychosis over alternative strategies; long-term antipsychotic treatment with a primarily preventive aim is not generally recommended. Other pharmacological interventions also include experimental drugs or food supplements (omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, cannabidiol, D-serine).

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0077

### Gender differences underlying the link between exposome and psychosis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.114

**Abstract:** To investigate gender-related differences in the connection between psychosis and exposome, we conducted a systematic review and retrieved 47 research publications in the PubMed database that examined the association of psychosis with childhood adversity, substance use, urbanicity, migration, season of birth, and obstetric complication. The results show that childhood abuse may be more significantly related with psychosis risk and an earlier age of onset in women than in men. In addition, childhood adversity has been linked to the severity of different symptom dimensions in men and women. Urban upbringing and immigration are much

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more strongly related to psychosis risk in men than in women. Despite the higher prevalence of substance abuse comorbidity in men with psychotic disorders, it seems that the relationship between substance abuse and psychosis risk is stronger in women. Due to several methodological limitations, the small number of studies, and the lack of consistency across studies, these findings should be regarded with care. Overall, although further research is required, it appears that there are gender-related differences in the relationships between environmental exposures and psychosis. There is an urgent need to gain insight into the gender-related patterns underlying the association between psychosis and exposome. Future studies should thus go beyond considering gender only as a covariate and study gender as a possible effect-moderating factor.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0078

## Onset and relapse prevention of bipolar disorders

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.115

**Abstract:** Early detection and intervention are critical for improved outcomes in mental disorders, and this is particularly true for bipolar disorders. Understanding the risk factors involved in the onset of the disease and the subsequent relapses and recurrences may lead to better results as regards to functional outcomes, which are the most relevant for patients and their significant others. This presentation will review those factors and discuss which ones can be used as targets for early intervention. It has been argued that, most often, early intervention comes late, and it is therefore paramount to build on strategies aimed at effective detection of people at risk and situations that may lead to recurring episodes of illness. Treatments not only aimed at treating symptoms, but at improving illness trajectories are necessary, and pharmacological formulations and interventions improving treatment adherence are particularly relevant to avoid interruptions of effective therapies.

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## S0079

## Cognitive functions and their correlates in people with psychosis: are there gender differences?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.116

**Abstract:** Impairments in social and non-social cognition are common in psychosis and may be sparsely present even before the onset of the disorder. Genetic and environmental influences have been linked to cognitive dysfunctions, which, in turn, may significantly impact the real-world functioning of people with psychosis. The role of gender in determining the interplay between cognitive skills, risk factors, and outcomes has been relatively unexplored. Nevertheless, identifying putative gender differences in cognitive functions and their correlates may favor the identification of individualized prevention and treatment strategies.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0080

## High number of refugees in Italy - which strategy works in Italy?

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**Abstract:** A negative impact on mental health of Ukrainian people who will survive the war is very likely.
Those who leave are exposed to the trauma of leaving behind home, relatives, friends, job, habits, i.e., most of what they had built in their life, and to the unpleasant feeling of knowing nothing of what they will go through.
Mutual support and nurture problem-solving strategies, including favoring family reunion, restoring people dignity and control over the environment, help children recover a more positive social reality, are major protective factors in buffering the impact of war, displacement and related trauma.
By November 2022, Italy had hosted more than 170.000 Ukrainian refugees. The National Service intervention, coordinated by the Civil Protection Department, has developed a Plan for the reception and assistance of the population from Ukraine to uniform the response to the emergency on the national territory. The plan has focused on two aspects: humanitarian assistance and reception. The network for reception is composed of the CAS - Extraordinary Reception Centers and the SAI - Integration Reception System. The Plan also provides measures related to health care and education to ensure mandatory vaccination requirements and the access to the school system for unaccompanied foreign minors. As to plans aimed to address mental health issues, the right to care is guaranteed, but several issues can be identified that limit the impact of the national policies on the needs of this population.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## S0081

## Prevention strategies in clinical high-risks states for psychotic disorders: weighing up costs and benefits

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