bipolar disorder, PTSD, and neurodevelopmental conditions. In residential settings, the therapeutic environment actively influences patients' emotional regulation
**Objectives:** To analyse the role of the therapeutic environment in psychiatric residential rehabilitation, highlighting its impact on emotional dysregulation.
**Methods:** A **narrative review** of empirical studies and selected systematic reviews (Delaney & Johnson 2006; McAndrew et al. 2022; Zadeh et al. 2024) was conducted. The analysis focused on architectural design, relational dynamics, and organizational factors influencing therapeutic milieus in psychiatric residential rehabilitation
**Results:** Findings indicate that structured therapeutic environments can significantly reduce aggression, stress, and acting-out behaviours. Elements such as natural light, access to green spaces, noise reduction, and the availability of personalizable areas contribute to improved mood and treatment adherence. Aesthetic and acoustic design not only benefits patients but also supports staff well-being, fostering more effective co-regulation. Evidence shows that environmental modifications may lead to over 30% fewer aggressive incidents.
**Conclusions:** Overall, the therapeutic environment emerges as an active agent in psychiatric care, crucial for modulating emotional dysregulation. Integrating architectural design, sensory stimuli, and relational aspects into rehabilitation pathways appears to enhance clinical outcomes, although further research is needed to validate tools capable of objectively measuring environmental effects on emotional regulation.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1447

## Perceived Environment in Psychiatric Rehabilitation: Implications for Recovery

A. Vacca[1], M. V. Mino'[2], F. Franza[3] and A. Litta[1,4]*

[1]Mental Health Department, Asl Taranto, Taranto; [2]Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center "Don Tonino Bello"- Assoc. M.I.T.A.G., Brindisi; [3]"Psychiatric Studies Center" (Cen.Stu.Psi.), Provaglio d' Iseo (BS) and [4]Department of Precision and Regenerative Medicine and Ionian Area (DiMePRe-J), University of Bari , Bari, Italy
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11700

**Introduction:** The physical environment of psychiatric residential facilities can act as either a facilitator or a barrier in recovery pathways. Recovery, as a paradigm, emphasizes autonomy, hope, and empowerment beyond symptom reduction. Understanding how patients perceive their environment may provide innovative strategies to strengthen recovery-oriented rehabilitation.
**Objectives:** To explore the role of subjective environmental perception in psychiatric rehabilitation and to propose practical tools —such as Post-Occupancy Evaluation (POE)—to integrate patient experience into recovery-oriented care
**Methods:** A narrative review of the international literature on recovery and environmental factors was conducted, including studies applying POE in healthcare contexts (Davidson et al. 2005; Topor et al. 2011; Ferrante & Villani 2020). The analysis focused on patient involvement in environmental assessment and on the development of user-centred evaluation tools.
**Results:** Evidence highlights that factors such as privacy, choice, natural light, aesthetic comfort, and perceived safety enhance Recovery. Direct involvement of patients and staff through POE (Post-Occupancy Evaluation) methodologies—such as focus groups, guided walk-throughs, and user-friendly questionnaires —emerges as a promising strategy to empower individuals and to improve the quality of rehabilitation environments. The proposal of a structured yet flexible questionnaire targeting accessibility, comfort, autonomy, personalization, social interaction, and safety may foster patient awareness and facilitate dialogue with professionals. Integrating subjective perception into rehabilitation pathways not only improves the immediate therapeutic environment but also equips patients with environmental self-regulation skills, supporting stability and quality of life after discharge.
**Conclusions:** The perceived quality of the therapeutic environment is a strategic factor for the success of recovery in psychiatric rehabilitation. Including POE tools and participatory assessment processes in individualized care plans represents an innovative and sustainable approach to strengthen patient empowerment and promote long-term recovery.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1448

## Application of psychosocial methods in work with an acutely psychotic patient: case report

J. Lončar, T. Mastelić, J. Merćep, M. Ivandić*, M. Galetić Pavlov and T. Glavina

Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Split, Split, Croatia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11699

**Introduction:** Psychosocial methods represent an important aspect of psychiatric care. Acute psychiatric patients, especially psychotic ones, are not always fully capable of such work. It usually takes some time for the psychological state to stabilize through the action of psychopharmacotherapy. Then patients can begin their journey of recovery, in which psychosocial methods play a significant role.
**Objectives:** To present the case of a person who had an acute and transient psychotic disorder and in whom psychosocial methods were important in the treatment process.
**Methods:** Review of medical records.
**Results:** A patient in his early 30s is admitted to the Psychiatric Clinic with an acute psychotic disorder. He arrives accompanied by the police and is extremely agitated, aggressive, and threatens the staff. Over the course of three weeks, he gradually becomes more adequate and increasingly participates in psychosocial activities in the ward. He becomes involved in the work of the therapeutic community, raises the issue of a new television because the old one broke down not long before, and begins to maintain his bed, room, and personal hygiene. He suggests the topic of marijuana for psychoeducation, shares his experiences in the group, connects the harmful effects of marijuana with his current condition, gives a motivating speech about his recovery, but also suggests this to other members of the group. He comes forward and prepares a presentation about his travels. He prepares a PowerPoint presentation with pictures from various trips and hikes and presents it to other members of the group on the new television that he advocated for.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11700 Published online by Cambridge University Press