professional identity of a psychiatrist and clinical psychiatric practices may be influential. Professional organizations are often considered the representatives of these facets of the profession, especially in the messages they share with the community. They can act as reliable sources of information for both the lay community, other healthcare professionals, and the administrators. The associations have to work on the means they can reach to wider audience in their messages, but also in the way their discourse could modify the common stigmatizing attitude. Often information alone is not sufficient to change the general attitude, the association has to be open on the critic of the practices that have been associated with violation of rights, and the management of the members of the profession who fail to stick to the core features of the professional identity and ethical principles. For all these work, it is essential that a kind of collaboration could be constituted with people with lived experience. This kind of collaborations not only increase the impact of the work, but also work as models of nonstigmatizing behavior.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

CRS003

Attitudes towards mentally ill in Europe (Ukraine)

I. Pinchuk

Institute of Psychiatry, Taras Shevchenko National University, Kyiv, Ukraine
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Abstract: Attitudes toward people with mental disorders in Ukraine reflect a complex interplay of historical, cultural, and social factors. For decades, psychiatric care remained predominantly institutional: patients were placed in specialised hospitals, which reinforced their isolation and contributed to persistent stigma. This model entrenched the perception of individuals with mental illness as a group incapable of social integration.

Recent healthcare reforms aim to transform this system. The national concept for the development of psychiatric care until 2030 envisions a shift from institutional care to community-based services, as well as the expansion of outpatient centers and mobile teams. Nevertheless, public prejudice remains widespread, manifesting in discrimination in employment, limited access to education, and insufficient social support.

The ongoing war has significantly altered the context of mental health. Widespread traumatic experiences, forced displacement, and the loss of loved ones have led to an increase in cases of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depressive conditions. Under these circumstances, societal attitudes toward people with mental illness become not only a matter of human rights but also a factor of national resilience.

Despite persistent challenges, positive trends can be observed: the role of psychologists and social workers is strengthening, attention to patients' rights is increasing, and mental health is increasingly recognised as an essential component of overall well-being. Ukraine is currently undergoing a transition from the legacy of an institutional model to a modern approach focused on integration and respect for human dignity.

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CRS004

Pharmacological factors across cultures

D. Bhugra

Kings College London, London, United Kingdom
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Abstract: Pharmacological factors and challenges across Cultures

Cultures are important factors in defining what is normal and what is abnormal. These abnormal behaviours determine where help is sought from. Cultures influence explanatory models and also how individuals express and deal with distress – whether it is physical or emotional. Culturally influenced are accepted by healthcare workers if they are from same culture. Cultures and society dictate health resources as well as encourage individuals to follow certain pathways into care and how they accept or reject health care. Cultural variations in presentation of various psychiatric disorders have been studied, but not treatment responses as widely.

In addition to pharmacokinetics and pharmacogenetics, other-factors such as body weight, dietary habits and simultaneous use of alternative and complementary medicines will affect how the role of medication is perceived and accepted which then affect and pharmacodynamics. All these factors play a major role in acceptance or rejection of pharmaceutical agents due to potential side effects and resulting treatment outcomes across cultures.

In various cultural settings, patients and their carers have varying expectations and responses to medication. This talk will explore various factors which affect acceptance of psychiatric medications across different cultural groups.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

CRS005

Pharmacotherapy of psychiatric disorders in minority populations

E. Döring-Brandl

Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Alexianer Krankenhaus Hedwigshöhe, Berlin, Germany
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Abstract: Psychiatric treatment of patients with migration background can pose multiple challenges, including pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic factors influencing treatment response and occurrence of side effects, as well as differences in attitude towards psychiatric treatment options, cultural differences in symptom presentation, language barriers and stigmatization of mental disorders. The interplay of these factors can be complex and has to date only been partially understood. In this presentation, recent data regarding clinical, sociodemographic and biological factors that need to be considered in treatment of patients with migration background will be highlighted.

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