EPV0531

What effects does peer support work have and how to implement it into forensic hospitals? A Review of Reviews

P. Walde and B. A. Völlm*

Forensic Psychiatry, Rostock University Medical Center, Rostock, Germany
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Despite promising research there is still hesitation in implementing peer support work in some hospitals. Especially in forensic hospitals reservations are held against peer support workers.
Objectives: We aim to give an overview of reviews about the effects of peer support work in psychiatric settings and its implementation. Special emphasis on implications for forensic psychiatric settings shall be given.
Methods: Five electronic databases and archives of four relevant journals were searched in December 2019 and updated in April 2022. In addition, references of articles were searched and relevant authors were contacted for unpublished data. Results of reviews were clustered by one author and checked by another.
Results: 22 reviews were identified of which 15 reported on effects of peer support work and six on factors influencing its implementation and one review on both. Several effects of peer support work on clinical, psychosocial, organizational and other outcomes (e.g., cost savings) were described. Psychosocial outcomes were the most promising ones whereas no effects were described in most reviews for clinical, organizational and other outcomes. Factors influencing the implementation of peer support work were described during preparation, recruitment, early employment and further development of the peer support worker's roles. Most factors, beneficial and challenging, were described for the preparation stage of the implementation process.
Conclusions: The authors of the reviews often reported concerns about the low quality of the included studies. Therefore, the present results have to be considered as preliminary. Nevertheless, it is clear that peer support has a positive influence on psychosocial factors and thus complements classic therapeutic approaches. To achieve the best possible effect, the implementation of peer support needs to be carefully planned. Further studies are necessary in order to be able to consider the effect of recovery support in a more differentiated way.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0532

The Relationship between Cyber Violence Victimization and Adverse Childhood Experiences

S. E. Ilgin[1]*, Ö. Yanartaş[1] and O. Polat[2]

[1]Psychiatry, Marmara University Research & Training Hospital and [2]Forensic Medicine, Acibadem University, Istanbul, Türkiye
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Nowadays, following the increasing digital technologies, the cyber aspect of violence is becoming more common (Willard, Journal of Adolescent Health 2007; 41) At this point, we can think that cyber violence victimization, environmental factors such as childhood traumas, exposure to violence, and moreover psychological and biological factors play a role (Fan et al., Front. Psychol 2921;12)
Objectives: Our aim was to conduct a study to determine the prevalence of cyber violence victimization among university students and to examine whether this prevalence would be related to negative childhood traumas.
Methods: We reached university students in many cities of Turkey through an online survey between 01 January 2023 and 31 March 2023. A total of 600 students participated. In our survey, we used the Turkish forms of the Childhood Adverse Experiences Scale and the Cyber Victimization Scale, for which sociodemographic data, validity and reliability studies have been completed in Turkish.
Results: University students from 8 different provinces participated in our study. According to the results of our study, it was evaluated that university students who had negative childhood experiences were more likely to become cyber victims. We are exposed to many traumas from the moment we are born, and this exposure is the relationship with the mother, then relatives, friends, teachers, colleagues, etc. It continues throughout life through relationships. There is a moderate relationship between victimization of blocking and damaging behaviors in cyberspace and negative childhood relationships ($r = 0.304$), a low level relationship between victimization of sexual bullying in cyberspace and negative childhood relationships ($r = 0.289$), and victimization of spreading rumors in cyberspace. A low degree of correlation ($r = 0.277$) was found between and negative childhood relationships. ($p < 0.05$)
Conclusions: The widespread use of technology today facilitates the digitalization of violence, as in every field. As a result, cyber violence, like other types of violence, may be associated with childhood traumas, and this can be prevented by being exposed to the least trauma during childhood, and moreover, if we look from Bronfenbrenner's perspective, if the next generation grows up in a suitable ecological environment, cyber violence victimization can be prevented to that extent.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Genetics and Molecular Neurobiology

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CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing clinical trials for neurodevelopmental disorders

B. Abdelmoula* and N. Bouayed Abdelmoula

Genomics of Signalopathies at the service of Precision Medicine -LR23ES07, Medical University of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Recently, the new therapeutic approach based on genome editing using the CRISPR/Cas9 system has been applied to treat cancer and other monogenetic disorders. CRISPR/Cas9 allows