

(ANOVA) was used to investigate differences between migrants with a mental disorder vs migrants without a mental disorder in terms of cognitive functions, depressive and anxiety symptoms, traumatic events and pre-migration risk factors. Person's correlation was performed to investigate relationships between the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 (HSCL-t25) psychopathological index with all the other above-mentioned variables. Logistic regression was used to evaluate factors associated to the presence of a current mental disorder.

Results: At least one mental disorder was found in 90 subjects (29.7% of the sample). Most prevalent diagnoses were major depressive disorder, lifetime panic disorder, PTSD, and generalized anxiety disorder. People with at least one psychiatric illness showed impaired global ($F=6.62$; $p=.011$) and social ($F=8.22$; $p=.004$) cognition, higher trauma levels ($F=70.59$; $p<.0001$) and more severe anxiety and depressive symptoms ($F=61.84$; $p<.0001$) compared to healthy migrants. Only trauma levels significantly correlated with HSCL-t25 psychopathological index. Trauma levels, global cognition, occupation, and migration status were associated to the presence of a current mental disorder.

Conclusions: The results of the present study demonstrated that almost 1/3 of the guests of refugee centers in Campania have a mental disorder. The identification of risk factors associated to the onset of mental disorder and to severity of psychopathology in refugees and asylum seekers, may contribute to plan preventive and early psychiatric care in this population.

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EPP0321

Refugees, war trauma and mental health: knowledge and experience from trainees and early career psychiatrists

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Introduction: Psychiatry Across Borders working group of the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees has the mission to improve psychiatric training in transcultural psychiatry and trauma-related topics in Europe. It started conducting a survey in 2016, to assess trainees' experiences in forcibly displaced people mental health (Frankova *et al.* Transcult.Psychiatry, in press).

Objectives: To investigate European psychiatric trainees' and Early Career Psychiatrists' (ECPs) training about trauma and refugees' mental health, focusing on educational and clinical difficulties

occurring while assisting war refugees or in Eastern Europe, due to the ongoing conflict.

Methods: A new survey for European psychiatric trainees and ECPs was designed. A web questionnaire was shared through various channels, including social media, in September 2022. It included an informed consent form and investigated socio-demographic data, training in trauma and refugees' mental health, clinical practice in war areas or with war refugees.

Results: As of 16/10/22, 31 were the responders, mainly adult psychiatrists (93.6%). Although the 87.1% worked with forcibly displaced people, only 29% received a specific training, and 53.6% didn't feel prepared to face war trauma-related disorders. However, 64.3% could reach out to a teamwork member specialized in the topic, and 72.2% to interpreters. The 67.7% worked with actual war refugees, mainly addressed to psychiatric services due to new onset of psychiatric symptoms, especially insomnia (66.7%), often diagnosed with Acute Stress Reaction (66.7%) and treated with psychiatric drugs (83.3%). Two colleagues working in war areas participated in the survey: both lost patients at follow-up and experienced increased workload or lack of means (i.e., drug supply) or support.

Conclusions: This survey can spot educational needs in transcultural psychiatry, helping to program targeted interventions for psychiatric trainees and ECPs, aimed at implementing clinical practice towards the common goal of social cohesion.

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EPP0322

Forced displacement and mental health problems in refugees residing in Quetta for decades

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Introduction: As written by Warsan Shire, "no one leaves home until the home is the mouth of a shark". UNHCR defines forced displacement as "displaced because of persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations"

Objectives: to study the prevalence of common Mental health disorders among forcibly displaced people and comparing with the common mental health disorders among host community members.

Methods: The OPD of BIPBS in SPH and BMCH of Quetta attends 800+ patients per month the data of the OPD of both hospitals was collected for Jan-May 2022 and was analyzed to numerate both the host community and refugees. out of 4120 for 354 refugee patients identified using their POR card and for 3776 of host community using their CNIC, data was analyzed for the prevalence of mental health disorders among them.

Results: This study states that Afghan Refugees presented to OPD services of BIPBS, 47% were diagnosed as MDD with/without psychosis, 19% with GAD, 5% diagnosed as BAD, 5% With schizophrenia, 4% as PTSD, 3% as migraine, 3% conversion disorder, 2% OCD, 1% somatoform disorder and 10% of them presented with other