

has been limited research done on home-based psychiatric care in this population.

Since 2021, the Psychiatry department of Tan Tock Seng Hospital (TTSH) has been collaborating with TTSH Community Health Team (CHT) to manage potential psychiatric issues in community patients.

These patients would be discussed in a weekly multidisciplinary setting. If indicated, home visit by both teams for home-based assessment and treatment would be arranged, allowing for detection and treatment of psychiatric illness.

Objectives: To demonstrate that the collaboration between the psychiatry team and CHT leads to diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric illness in a population that might otherwise have been unable to access psychiatric services.

Methods: We performed a retrospective study on all referrals from the CHT to the psychiatry team, within the 2-year period of August 2021 to August 2023. We collected demographic information, psychiatric history prior to referral, reason for referral, outcome of multidisciplinary discussion, and outcome of the home visits (including diagnoses made, and medications initiated).

Results: A total of 92 patients were referred by the CHT to the psychiatry team. Most were elderly with multiple medical co-morbidities; of note, a history of stroke was present in 24 of the referred patients.

Common reasons for referral include suspected mental illness, risk assessment, and management of behavioural issues.

28 of the referred patients did not have a prior psychiatric history at the point of referral. Among these, home visits involving the psychiatric team were done for 16 patients. 11 (68%) of these home visits led to diagnosis of a new psychiatric illness. 9 of these patients were initiated on psychotropic medications in the home setting.

Conclusions: A significant proportion of patients (68% of home visits without prior psychiatric diagnosis) were newly diagnosed with psychiatric illness, allowing early psychiatric intervention to be delivered. This was achieved in a population with a high prevalence of multiple medical comorbidity and barriers to clinic-based psychiatric evaluation and treatment.

We propose future comparative studies into how the collaboration between the psychiatric team and community health team can improve the quality of life and caregiver experience of patients with chronic medical problems, as well as how the service had improved the confidence of the community health team in identifying and managing patients with possible psychiatric issues.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0581

Prevalence of burnout and its correlation with resilience among healthcare professionals in Morocco

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Introduction: Burnout syndrome arises as a result of chronic workplace stress that has either been inadequately managed or entirely unaddressed, leading to symptomatic manifestations of emotional exhaustion (EE), depersonalization (DP), and a decreased sense of professional accomplishment (PA).

Objectives: This study evaluated the prevalence of burnout and investigated its correlation with resilience among healthcare professionals in Morocco.

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted in April 2023, comprehensively using the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) and the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) among 296 healthcare professionals stationed across three institutions located in the Casablanca-Settat region.

Results: A total of 158 responses were obtained. Surprisingly, the results indicate that EE was highly prevalent, impacting 43.7% of respondents, while DP was notably affected 44.9% of participants. Conversely, PA was diminished in 58.2% of the respondents. It is worth noting that 44.3% of the participants displayed reduced levels of resilience. Furthermore, statistically significant correlations were observed between resilience and all three dimensions of burnout. Upon gender stratification, the analysis showed that resilience was significantly associated with two burnout dimensions, EE and PA, among male respondents, whereas among their female counterparts, resilience demonstrated a noteworthy correlation with all three dimensions of burnout.

Conclusions: These findings emphasize the pervasive nature of burnout among healthcare professionals and highlight deficiencies in resilience. It is crucial to consider these factors when crafting healthcare policies and devising focused approaches to effectively prevent and manage burnout.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0582

Stress and its impact on healthcare professionals: A study on prevalence and coping strategies

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Introduction: Stress is a significant issue among healthcare professionals and impacts both their personal well-being and the quality of care they provide.

Objectives: This study evaluated the prevalence of stress among healthcare professionals and investigated the possible effect of physical activity on perceived stress levels.

Methods: In 2019, a cross-sectional observational study of 30 nurses was conducted at the Hassan II Oncology Center in Oujda. A self-administered survey was used to gather information regarding the participants' sociodemographic and professional characteristics. The Perceived Stress Scale was employed to gauge stress levels, whereas the Ricci-Gagnon questionnaire was used to determine physical activity levels and engagement in sports.