

a limited number of patients confirm that ibogaine treatment may be effective in reducing opiate withdrawal, but can potentially have transient cardiac and cerebellar toxicity.

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Symposium: world psychiatry in 2020 – where we are and where we need to go – Joint symposium with the WPA

JS09

Social psychiatry in a global perspective

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Social psychiatry starts from the position that as social animals, the cause, course and response to treatment of mental health problems are powerfully determined by the social environment. For example, childhood trauma within the home and bullying at school is associated with both internalizing and externalizing disorders and exerts its influence through life-long impacts on the individual's ability to form supportive relationships with others, their self-esteem and their resilience in the face of future adversity. Difficulties forming and sustaining personal relationships are intensified by the emergence of illness, consequent social exclusion and discrimination that in turn intensifies damaging beliefs of low self-worth and rejection. In contrast, we have considerable evidence for the “therapeutic” value of good relationships, notably the role of family and social support in the remarkable resilience shown by those who have come through the most appalling environmental and personal crises. It is therefore surprising that the balance of psychiatric therapeutic effort is stubbornly focused on the individual patient as the problem with less attention paid to developing and implementing social interventions targeted at the family and wider social network to prevent and alleviate mental illness. In this presentation I will argue that psychiatrists should be more active in developing and leading interventions that focus on the social and interpersonal networks of their patients with illustrations from past and ongoing efforts to this end.

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Symposium: development of a European training curriculum on psychiatry – Joint symposium with hosting NPA

JS10

Psychiatric trainees' view on a European curriculum of psychiatry

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The European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT) represents the consensus of psychiatry trainees associations across more than 30 European countries, advocating for the improvement and harmonization of psychiatry training across Europe. This federation has as priority to get direct feedback from psychiatry trainees, analyzing the concerns related to psychiatry and training in Europe, collaborating with other national and international partners to translate trainees' views into action, while offering trainees several opportunities.

Surveys of psychiatry trainees show that the main concerns around Europe revolve around differences of duration of training in the different countries, the discrepancies between the European training standards, the national programmes and the real experience of trainees. Likewise, levels of recruitment into psychiatry and inadequate working conditions also concern trainees, especially at the current times of economic challenge, where the choice to migrate abroad is quite frequent. Nevertheless, the involvement of psychiatry trainees in the development of national programmes and in the quality assurance of training varies significantly around Europe.

This presentation will highlight the current differences observed in the structure, content and duration of psychiatry training programs in Europe, reporting trainees' views on a European curriculum of psychiatry, and exploring mechanisms to evaluate and harmonize the postgraduate training in Europe.

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