

important direction is the evaluation of the effectiveness of PST, the identification of factors affecting it, which determines the urgency of research in this area.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of psychosocial treatment of patients with schizophrenia at different stages of psychiatric care; to build regression models to identify factors that influence the effectiveness of psychosocial treatment.

Methods: Clinical and psychopathological, statistical, as well as a battery of tests: PANSS, CGI; Drug Attitude Inventory (DAI, Hogan T.P. et al., 1983); Insight Scale for Psychosis (ISP, Birchwood M., 1994); «SF-36 Health Status Survey» (SF-36, Ware J.E. et al., 1993); URICA (McConaughy E.A. et al., 1983); The Social Adjustment Scale-Self (SAS-SR, Weissman M, Bothwell S., 1976); PSP (Morosini P.L. et al., 2000) and a number of other scales. 90 patients with schizophrenia in the community, inpatient department of psychiatric hospital, day hospital participated in the basic PST program, which included psychoeducation, motivational training, social and cognitive skills training. At each stage, PST was received by 30 patients who did not differ significantly in age and other socio-demographic characteristics, but were characterized by different quality of remission, the duration of the PST program was 3 months. The assessment of the patients' condition was carried out before and after the rehabilitation program.

Results: A significant improvement in the indicators on the PANSS scale was found in patients of all three groups, as evidenced by a reduction of more than 10 points in the total score of the scale. As a result of the PST program, patients of all three groups have improved to varying degrees their awareness of the disease understanding of the need for drug treatment, increased motivation, and have shown a tendency to improve a number of cognitive functions. The participants of the program demonstrated an increase in the level of activity and purposefulness of activity, as well as the ability to master new social skills and implement them. Correlation and regression analysis, during which more than 100 factors were studied, allowed us to identify the most significant factors that positively or negatively affected the effectiveness of PST: severity of the condition, duration of illness, age of onset of the disease, age of referral to the service, number of hospitalizations, type of remission, observation group, level of education, marital status, family support, family relationships, having friends, having income.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of the basic PST program has been shown. However, the work on evaluating the effectiveness of the PST should be continued, especially for the development of information criteria and a tool for its evaluation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0892

The development and implementation of trauma, posttraumatic growth and trauma-informed rehabilitation course for psychiatric personnel-case study

Y. Mazor^{1,2*}, A. Ezra^{1,3} and N. Hadas-Lidor¹

¹Ono Academic college, Kiryat Ono; ²School of social work and welfare, Hebrew university of Jerusalem, Jerusalem and ³School of social work, Ashkelon Academic college, Ashkelon, Israel

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The National School for Training in Mental Health Rehabilitation and Recovery at the Ono academic college operates under the auspices of, and is funded by, the Division for Mental Health Rehabilitation of the Israeli Ministry of Health. Intended to hone the quality of services provided, it offers numerous training courses, that target various populations associated with and working in the field of mental health recovery, among them clients and their family members, as well rehabilitation professionals and support personnel. The novel course of trauma and posttraumatic growth (PTG) was developed and aimed at supporting recovery, coping strategies and ultimately PTG through the lenses of both recovery and trauma informed care for psychiatric and support personnel, professionals with lived experience, and family members. It is built of eleven six hours long sessions with lectures, in-vivo assignments, and group supervision.

Objectives: Portray the development, implementation, and outcomes of the course from psycho-educational, clinical, social, and personal perspectives of students as well as the course's developers.

Methods: A case study of the course that will be portrayed through qualitative anonymous testimonials from students' surveys and assignments, as well as the analyses of processes that the course underwent through the years.

Results: The course has several dimensions that allow the integration between trauma, recovery, and PTG in psychiatric rehabilitation: the integration between academia and research-based knowledge with experiential knowledge; integration between the perspectives of PTG and recovery; and, integration between social and cultural perspectives and person-centred care. In addition, the course promotes trauma-informed models in psychiatric rehabilitation; offers new perspective and implantation to psychiatric recovery-oriented tools so as to promote PTG; and enhances social support and cohesion within mental health services and personnel.

Conclusions: The current case study portrays the unique processes of knowledge development, implementation, and training in psychiatric rehabilitation personnel, supported staff and people with lived experience. The course brings a focus on PTG as a promising addition to the trauma-informed approach in psychiatric rehabilitation, which is only scarcely linked to recovery.

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Research Methodology

EPV0893

Prospects for the use of artificial intelligence methods in autism spectrum disorders

A. Sidenkova* and V. Litvinenko

Psychiatry, Ural State Medical University, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: ASD is a heterogeneous group of pathological conditions.

Objectives: Sensory Functions in Children with Autism

Methods: A brief review of scientific publications is presented, formed by the search result for the keywords: autism spectrum disorders, artificial intelligence, machine learning.

Results: Patients with ASD respond to sensory information hyper-reactively and hypo-reactively. Patients, regardless of age and severity of ASD, have atypical information processing patterns in all sensory modalities. Atypical processing of stimuli correlates with social, cognitive and communication disorders.

Conclusions: To normalize sensory deviations, it is necessary to build corrective and prognostic models of the child's connection with the environment. Machine learning models, Data Mining methods to make medical management decisions and develop personalized therapeutic strategies.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0894

Psychiatric Comorbidities in Hyperacusis and Misophonia: A Systematic Review Protocol

A. L. M. Rodrigues^{1*}, A. R. Ferreira², H. Aazh³ and L. Fernandes^{2,4}

¹Faculty of Medicine; ²Department of Clinical Neurosciences and Mental Health, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; ³Audiology, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, United Kingdom and ⁴Psychiatry Service, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Decreased sound tolerance amongst individuals can be divided into two conditions: Hyperacusis and Misophonia. Hyperacusis is the perception of certain everyday sounds as too loud or painful. Misophonia is characterized by heightened emotional reaction to a sound with a specific pattern and/or meaning to an individual, with the context in which occurs being relevant. Scattered evidence from clinical research suggests that Hyperacusis and Misophonia can co-occur with a wide range of psychiatric disorders. These factors can have an impact on the severity of the symptoms and subsequently, in the clinical management of these patients. A better understanding these comorbid conditions is important as it could help to clarify its underlying mechanisms and ultimately, to improve the care of these patients. Despite this, no attempt has been made to synthesize the spectrum of such co-occurring disorders.

Objectives: To conduct a systematic review of the available evidence on the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in patients with Hyperacusis and Misophonia, and to explore which factors may influence prevalence estimates.

Methods: Preferred Reporting Items for systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) and Meta-analyses of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) recommendations will be followed. The CoCoPop (Condition, Context and Population) framework was used to develop the review question. Pubmed, PsycINFO, Scopus and Web of Science electronic databases will be searched, as well as grey literature, using key-terms in accordance with the pre-established research question. Additional manual searches will also be conducted. Searches will be limited to human studies and no date, language or country origin restrictions will be applied. Outcomes of interest will be the occurrence of comorbid psychiatric disorders in patients with Hyperacusis and Misophonia that are reported according to validated assessment methods. Retrieved

records will be screened for eligibility by two independent reviewers using a two-phase approach (title and abstracts screening and full-text review). The methodological quality of primary studies will be assessed using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) – Critical Appraisal Tools, depending on study design, and data will be extracted independently using a standardized extraction form.

Results: Quantitative data will be synthesized and presented in text and tabular format. Studies heterogeneity will be verified and if feasible, a meta-analysis will be conducted.

Conclusions: It is expected that this systematic review will provide evidence of a significant prevalence of a wide range of psychiatric comorbidities in patients with Hyperacusis and Misophonia, supporting the importance of screening these patients for psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0896

Composite structure of human mind revealed by HuPoTest

G. Dragan

GDF Databanks, Bucuresti, Romania

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Introduction: HuPoTest is a mental test and training procedure as well discovered incidentally in 1967 during developing color photos in complete dark in successive baths for seconds. I observed that I was able to count seconds mentally with high repeatability. I was curious to check my skill by comparing my count with a commercial stopwatch with the help of another person. The results were very interesting, so I extending progressively this experiment to other persons and I was able to establish the correlation between more and more calculated parameters with the particular psychic patterns of the persons under test (PUT). In fact, HuPoTest is a calibration of personal mental-timer compared to a standard stopwatch. I test myself periodically and the results are published (Dragan, GDF Databanks Bull., 2021; 25(6), 1-4).

Objectives: Study of a large variety and number of systems in transformation revealed their composite structure, namely these have one component in transformation (Ctr) and an inert one (Cin) (Dragan, GDF Databanks Bull., 2011; 15(2), 1-19). This is the case of the human mind which is in permanent transformation, i.e. in continuous more or less coherent thinking. HuPoTest can establish the size of Ctr, Cin, ctr – the size of kinetic unit constituting Ctr and the coupling strength (CS) between Ctr and Cin.

Methods: PUT has to count mentally 5, 10, 15 and 20 seconds for 8-10 times each value by using a standard stopwatch and comparing the statistically retrieved matrix of measured values with the above mentioned imposed standard values. I was able to test face-to-face approximately 4000 persons during more than 50 years by collecting a huge databank. I explained in many publications the exact procedure, the majority of calculations and the significance of the resulted parameters by correlating the obtained results with the PUT mental pattern (Dragan, GDF Databanks Bull., 2019; 23(1) 1-6).

Results: The final results obtained by myself in the period of 28.05 – 03.07.2022 (A to CII) with overall of 48 tests are presented in