

Conclusions: Patients with SMDs are still untreated in an appropriate way. Results highlight the importance of the community-care facilities, as well as of the composition of the multidisciplinary teams working there.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0071

What are the fundamental ways that psychiatric services should engage with carers and family?

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Introduction: When mental health service providers, service users and their carers/family are successfully integrated, widespread benefits will flow to all stakeholders. However, mental health services do not commonly engage with carers or family.

Objectives: This presentation describes (a) an extensive review of the literature and (b) empirical research with carers and family about what they received and wanted from engagement with mental health services.

Methods: A mixed method online survey asked 134 family members and carers what they received and what they wanted from mental health services. Participants also quantified the importance of seven hypothesised core practices on a 0-100 point likert scale.

Results: Almost 250 verbatim responses were deductively matched against hypothesised engagement practices from the literature, with additional unaligned responses inductively categorised. The findings triangulate with multiple diverse literatures to confirm seven fundamental engagement practices that carers and family want from health services. Conceptually, these practices are represented by two broad overarching practice themes of (i) meeting the needs of the family member and (ii) addressing the needs of the service user.

Conclusions: Policy, clinical practice, training and future research might encompass these core practices along with consideration of the intertwined relationship of family, carers and the service user suggested by the two broader concepts.

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EPP0072

Capacity of the health facilities to manage Alzheimer's and related dementia diseases in Mukono district: Challenges and recommendations

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Introduction: With the projected increase in the number of older persons in both low and middle-income countries, the burden of Alzheimer's and related dementia diseases (AD/ARDs) is projected to increase as well. However, the health systems are inadequately

prepared to offer optimal care for patients with AD/ARDs, despite the growing disease burden.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the capacity of the health facilities to optimally manage Alzheimer's and related dementia diseases in the Mukono district

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional between August and December 2018. A survey of 32 facilities (3 hospitals, 2 health center IV (HCIV), 15 health center III (HCIII) and 6 health center II (HCII), and 6 Private health facilities) in Mukono district. We conducted a thorough assessment of medical records, interviewed heads of the facilities, and a questionnaire was administered to 46 health workers. The study assessed the service provision for AD/ARDs, Knowledge of AD/ARDs management, challenges, and opportunities.

Results: Out of 32 health facilities assessed, 4 in 10 (42%) facilities reported managing (diagnosing/treating) clients with AD/ARDs, and the majority (90.2%) were run by Non-Physician Health Workers (NPHW). Only 2 in 10 had guidelines for managing AD/ARDs. Less than half (46.4%) had AD/ARDs medicines in stock (mainly Haloperidol) and all of the private facilities lacked essential medicine to treat AD/ARDs. All health center IIs lacked drugs for AD/ARDs. A significant knowledge gap in assessing and diagnosing AD/ARDs was observed among all the health workers. All health workers highlighted the need for additional training in AD/ARDs. A multitude of client and health provider challenges were observed in this study

Conclusions: Health facilities in Mukono district are inadequately prepared to offer optimal services for the management of AD/ARDs. AD/ARDs drugs, knowledge gap, and human resources for health presented a great challenge. In order to address the inadequately capacity to manage AD/ARDs, emphasis should be dwelt on strengthening the health facilities.

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Old Age Psychiatry 01

EPP0073

Accessibility to mental health services during pandemic period

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Introduction: A try to protect people diagnosed with dementia, from the COVID virus, during pandemic period could easily lead to isolation and hinder them to reach the needed medical care.

Objectives: Research question refer to accessibility during pandemic to psychiatric services of patients with dementia.

Methods: The consultations of patients with dementia of an outpatient setting where analyzed before (2019-2020) and during pandemic (2020-2021). We evaluate the consultations frequency, characteristics of patients, comorbidities and treatment changes.

Results: A total number of 965 consultation (493/472) were analyzed. There was no statistically significant difference between the