

families. Family therapy has been used for years as a promising approach to intervene with people suffering from such pathology. It has been shown that families with a high level of hostility, critical comments and over-involvement are related to a higher number of relapses in the family member diagnosed with schizophrenia.

Objectives: The objectives are to examine whether systemic interventions could help to decrease the emotion expressed in these family members and thus decrease the number of relapses of patients as an alternative to pharmacological treatment.

Methods: A case report and a literature review on the impact of family therapy in patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. The search strategy included keywords such as “family intervention”, “schizophrenia” and “systemic therapy”. Selection criteria included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and meta-analyses published between 2010 and 2021. Studies focused on the impact of family intervention on symptom management, relapse prevention and general functioning were included.

Results: The findings consistently demonstrated the effectiveness of family intervention in improving outcomes for people with schizophrenia. These interventions generally involved psychoeducation, communication skills training, problem-solving techniques, and emotional support for family members. Results showed significant reductions in symptom severity, decreased relapse rates, improved adherence to pharmacological treatment, and better overall functioning among people who received family intervention compared with those who received only standard care. In addition, family intervention was associated with reduced caregiver burden, improved family communication, as well as increased knowledge about schizophrenia and its management.

Conclusions: Family intervention has become a valuable adjunctive treatment for people with schizophrenia. The findings of this review highlight its positive impact on symptom management, relapse prevention, and overall functioning. Family intervention offers a holistic approach that recognizes the importance of involving and supporting the family system in the treatment process. This intervention provides families with the tools and resources necessary to effectively cope with the challenges associated with schizophrenia and promotes a supportive and nurturing environment for the individual. Future research should focus on long-term outcomes and implementation of the family intervention in routine clinical practice.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0867

Combination of CBT and rTMS: what are the advantages?

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Introduction: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) are among the ten most disabling disorders, yet only 30-40% of people with the condition seek

specialist care (WHO). Considered a relatively new tool in the treatment of OCD and MDD, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) was first used by our team 1 year ago. Based on current literature cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is effective in 60% of OCD cases, with MDD also having a good response rate of 50-60%. The efficacy of SSRI's has been demonstrated, but side effects can have a negative impact on adherence in the long term. Prolonged use of certain drugs has adverse reactions that lead specifically to memory impairment, which compromises suitability for psychotherapy. The same problem applies to the use of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) in a major depressive episode.

Objectives: Our aim was to study the efficacy of combining rTMS with CBT, to gather clinical experience on how these two different methods work in practice when combined.

Methods: Patients diagnosed with therapy resistant MDD received rTMS treatment using 50Hz theta burst over 10 sessions. Therapy resistant OCD patients were treated by a 15 sessions rTMS using 1Hz single pulse. These rTMS sessions were combined with CBT, of which we would like to highlight two cases: one of them is a 34 years old woman, who has wide range of sexual, checking and contamination-related OCD symptoms and only received SSRI treatment so far. The other one is a 29 years old man, who suffers from religious obsessions, cleaning compulsions and other repetitive behaviours.

Results: The positive effects of rTMS treatment on working memory functions, attentional capacity and cooperative skills without significant additive effects suggest exciting possibilities for combining the two treatments, thus the combined treatment has been tested in clinical practice. In our own patient care, an important experience was that patients were committed to the therapy, felt safe and, unlike with medications, did not have to worry about side effects. While medication and ECT can make psychotherapy more difficult in the long term - mainly because of memory problems - rTMS facilitates it. Patients appreciate that we approach their problems in a complex way, and they perceive that the combination of the two very different methods reflects professionalism. Our poster attempts to present the experience of combining rTMS and CBT from the therapist's perspective through two case studies.

Conclusions: Based on our experiences it is an effective approach to combine rTMS with CBT in therapy resistant MDD and OCD patients. In the light of these results the revision of the existing guidelines are considerable.

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EPV0868

Family systemic therapy: intervention in autism spectrum disorder

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by communication impairments and difficulties in social interaction. These impairments can affect relationships with family members, increase stress and frustration for both the patient and family members, and contribute to behavioral disturbances in these patients. They are frequently associated with high rates of psychiatric comorbidity.

Objectives: Given the impact of this disorder on the family unit, we set out to assess the clinical effectiveness of systemic family therapy, its influence on improving communication and coping with this disorder, strengthening relationships and mental health in these patients and their families.

Methods: A literature review was performed by searching for articles in Pubmed on May 24, 2023, focusing the terminology used on “Autism Spectrum Disorder” and “Systemic Family Therapy”. The search was limited to full text articles in English and Spanish, published in the last 10 years.

Results: Several authors have stated that systemic family therapy could be beneficial:

- Providing education.
- Reporting additional educational resources.
- Focusing sessions on improving social and communication skills, mood and coping behaviors.
- Providing therapy to all family members to cope with this disorder and what it implies. It will be very important that the patient with ASD understands his condition and can receive support from his family, working with siblings on the bonding and coping with this condition.
- Contributing to facilitate mourning the loss of the condition of “neurotypical” person, exploring emotions, feelings and belief systems, valuing the social and cultural context of the family.

Conclusions: Reviewing a variety of literature on this therapeutic approach, the authors concluded that “strategic, narrative and structural interventions can be applied from multiple approaches, especially suited to the challenges often faced by patients with ASD and their families”. Therapeutic work needs to involve different family members at different times. Therapeutic conversations will consider the child, the family and the family unit in context. Studies so far have not been able to establish whether particular systemic approaches have more favorable outcomes than others, which warrants further research.

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EPV0869

The effect of music type in ketamine-assisted group therapy on treatment-resistant mental health conditions: a prospective observational study

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Introduction: Currently, Ketamine is the only safe, effective, and widely used psychedelic-like medicine in Canada. It has demonstrated notably efficacy in providing relief to those experiencing

treatment resistant mental health conditions. Pairing Ketamine treatment with psychotherapy, known as Ketamine Assisted Therapy (KAT), has been shown to yield more enduring outcomes. Work by Greenway et al. has demonstrated that playing music following ketamine administration for patients with bipolar disorder can help the patient feel more in control and reduce discomfort (Greenway et al. International Clinical Psychopharmacology 2021; 36 218-220).

Objectives: The primary objective is to evaluate and compare the subjective clinical efficacy of two different types of music during ketamine-assisted group therapy. This will be explored through various validated psychiatric questionnaires, including the PHQ-9, GAD-7, and PCL-5. The secondary objective is to compare the objective changes in brain activity between the two music types. This will be evaluated using EEG data collected from MUSE headband before and after each ketamine-assisted therapy session.

Methods: This study is a crossover trial of 32 participants undergoing ketamine-assisted therapy for treatment-resistant mental health conditions. Half of participants will undergo a KAT session with a “weightless” music playlist followed by a session with a “grounding” music playlist. The other half will do the same, in reverse order. All participants will complete several psychiatric questionnaires within 7 days of each session over email. Before and after each session, participants will play a simple game to test executive function while wearing a headband to measure EEG activity.

Results: The absolute and relative changes to the scores of the questionnaires will be examined between participants and music conditions. The change in brain activity from pre-session to post-session will be compared between the different music conditions as well. As this is a crossover trial, any changes in outcomes due to order effects will be controlled for. Relevant demographic and medical factors will also be controlled for.

Conclusions: To date, no studies have explored the influence that different types of music have on patients experience with KAT in a group therapy setting. With the results of this study, we hope to fine tune and improve the use of music in future KAT administration.

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Quality Management

EPV0871

Quality Improvement Programme on Implementing Co-Production in Care Programme Approach in an In-Patient Rehabilitation Psychiatric Unit to Enhance Patient Engagement and Positive Step-Down Discharges

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Introduction: This quality improvement (QI) programme was proposed to integrate co-production principles into rehabilitation psychiatry, focusing on enhancing patient-centred care and promoting positive step-down discharges within the mental health