

EPV0487

TELEPSYCHOLOGY WITH ITS INNOVATIONS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PSYCHODIAGNOSTICSI. S. Lancia^{1*}, G. M. Festa^{1,2}, M. L. Sisinna¹ and M. Ciarrocchi¹¹Interdisciplinary Institute of Higher Clinical Education (IAFeC) and ²Pontifical Faculty of Educational Sciences «AUXILIUM», Rome, Italy

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1817

Introduction: The types of Electronic-Based Therapy & Intervention are spreading rapidly, especially after the onset of COVID, and several authors are dealing specifically with digital psychology and psychiatry, implementing new techniques and methodologies (Festa, Martinotti, 2022). The latest technological innovations related to metaverse and holography are emerging as new digital mediums and a reflection on their potential in the psychological field is urgent. Telepsychology, which currently uses text, audio and video-based communication as a medium, will see the way to relate to the patient with the “new digital presence” amplified at 360 degrees. This will of course revolutionize some aspects of classic psychological intervention: “physical proximity” will have a completely different meaning. New technologies through the digital medium have the power to cancel space, thus allowing the intervention to be separated from the sharing of the same physical environment. The first great epochal upheaval produced by new technologies in the field of the psychological profession is precisely this: psychological intervention no longer necessarily coincides with the sharing of the same physical space, space and intervention becoming independent.

Objectives: We will soon and increasingly refer to associations, national and international professional associations and institutions that deal with the subject, such as the American Psychological Association, the International Society for Mental Health Online, the Online Therapy Institute, to have guidelines on best practice with respect to psychological performance online. This will be accompanied by specific training courses for clinicians who decide to work using technological tools and courses related to telepsychology and the development of a professional online identity.

Methods: Holographic technology will revolutionize our “internal and external world”, and it is the task of psychological science to cultivate questions and provide answers both on the impact that this technology will have on the life of the average man and on the possibilities of use for our profession. The distance of the real world from the digital one is getting smaller with each passing day.

Results: Our habits, our way of working, having fun have changed in different ways and in a very short time. Our physical, cognitive and sensory boundaries have expanded and our way of life has “evolved”.

Conclusions: We find ourselves passing through and going through a phase, which began in the 1980s, which is not without shadows and settles into mass cultural aspects. The contradictions, abnormal uses and abuses of technology, but which accompany every innovative transformation and which we should gradually manage wisely, are also typical of this phase. We will see what the future holds!

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Mental health information-seeking behaviors and e-health literacy in Tunisian community adultsL. S. Chaibi^{1*}, F. Fekih-Romdhane¹, C. Ben Said Saffar², W. Cherif¹ and M. Cheour¹¹Psychiatry E and ²Forensic Psychiatry, Razi Hospital, Mannouba, Tunisia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1818

Introduction: Due to the convenient and easy access to the Internet, there is an increasing tendency to seek online health information instead of formal help-seeking. To date, there is a very little amount of research on online help-seeking behaviors for mental health problems, with no studies having been performed in Tunisia.

Objectives: We aimed to explore mental health information-seeking behaviors and e-health literacy in a sample of Tunisian community adults.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional descriptive study among adults from the general population. All participants were administered the Barriers to Access to Care Evaluation scale (BACE-30), the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (SIS-5), the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21), and the eHealth Competency Scale (eHEALS).

Results: A total of 44.2% participants reported having searched the Internet for mental health-related information during the last 12 months. Google was the most used tool by participants when searching for mental health related information. The main topics searched were symptoms and management (n=49%), followed by finding a diagnosis (n=47%), researching for medications and physicians (n=41%). We conducted a multivariate analysis to identify factors related to participants' e-health literacy. A higher depression score (p=0.037), lower levels of education (p=0.011), and perceived barriers to access to care (p=0.004) were substantially linked to worse e-health literacy.

Conclusions: While a high proportion of participants reported mental health information-seeking behaviors, those with higher depression and who perceived more barriers to care access exhibited lower e-health literacy. These findings may have practical clinical implications.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0489

Clinical implementation of the smartphone app Robin Z as an additional treatment tool to support adolescents with psychiatric symptoms

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1819

Introduction: Interest in the development of innovative technologies in the health sector has increased due to their potential to improve accessibility, efficacy, quality, and cost-effectiveness of