

history ($p=0.013$ and $p<10^{-3}$ respectively) and among those who had previously attended a stigma awareness session ($p=0.020$ and $p=0.002$ respectively). We also noted higher behaviour scores among people with substance use ($p<10^{-3}$) and lower scores among people with religious beliefs ($p=0.009$).

Conclusions: Our results show a multiplicity of factors related to mental illness stigma that we can target in anti-stigma strategies. Addressing stigma is a long-term effort; small and large-scale interventions should be considered and evaluated on an ongoing basis to strive for a better future.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0517

The use of digital psychosocial intervention (DIALOG+) via a mental health community team at the University Clinic of Psychiatry - Skopje

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Introduction: The University Clinic of Skopje – Skopje was part of two Horizon 2020 projects – IMPULSE and RECOVER-e that finished in December 2021. The advances in the field of community mental health in the capital of Skopje, the idea to combine the best aspects of the aforementioned projects and the need of continual implementation and research on an evidence-based community-based service delivery model for recovery-oriented care led to this study which aims to improve functioning, quality of life, and mental health outcomes for people with severe and enduring mental ill health, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, severe depression.

Objectives: The objectives of the study are: - to design, implement and evaluate recovery-oriented care for people with severe mental illness in community settings using a psychosocial digital intervention - DIALOG+;- to recognize the value of experiential knowledge through inclusion of peer experts as members of community mental health teams;- to develop scale-up plans for national decision-makers, as informed by the intervention's implementation and impact, for sustained implementation and scale up after the research study's timeline.- to improve the conditions of people suffering from psychotic disorders and to overcome financial barriers encountered in the treatment of psychotic disorders in N. Macedonia.

Methods: DIALOG+ represents an affordable and effective intervention which has already demonstrated positive outcomes in previous research. This study involves the use of the DIALOG+ intervention during home visits, so that patients themselves can decide which aspects of their life that they would like to discuss and work on improving. DIALOG+ lets them rate 12 domains that are related to quality of life, such as physical health, relationships and employment. Patient decide which of these they would like to discuss in detail during the meeting. There is then a 4-step approach to help improve this aspect of their life, using the principles of solution-focused therapy. Researchers will collect information about demographic characteristics, quality of life, and symptoms in patients taking part in the study through the administration of questionnaires and clinical scales.

Results: The study is still in phase of completion. The results will be shown at the EPA Congress 2023.

Conclusions: Having the previous positive outcomes from IMPULSE and RECOVER-e, with this combined approach we expect even more improvement in functioning and better quality of life in patients suffering from severe and enduring mental ill health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0518

Prevalence and Associated Factors of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in Gangjeong Village Residents, Jeju-do, Korea

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Introduction: Most studies on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have involved a small sample size and a specific traumatic event, with few studies reporting on subjects who have been continuously exposed to a traumatic event. Timely assessment and treatment are crucial for individuals chronically exposed to a traumatic event.

Objectives: This study investigated the prevalence of PTSD and associated factors in all residents of Gangjeong village, who, recently, have been exposed to a traumatic event for a prolonged period.

Methods: The subjects of this study were the residents of Gangjeong village, who have been exposed to a traumatic event related to the construction of the Jeju Civilian-Military Complex Port. The survey included items related to general characteristics and PTSD symptoms, which were assessed using the Impact of Event Scale-Revised, Korean version.

Results: The prevalence of PTSD symptoms was 26.8% (95% confidence interval=23.54–30.04). Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified age, length of residence, and marital status as factors significantly associated with PTSD symptoms.

Conclusions: The prevalence of PTSD symptoms was higher among the study population than in the general population. Economically active age groups, people exposed to the traumatic event throughout their duration of residence in the village, and unmarried individuals were found to be more likely to develop PTSD symptoms. Mental, social, and financial support should be directed to the affected groups of individuals.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0519

Social cohesion and artistic resources, Two Clinical cases.

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Introduction: Two emblematic clinical cases will be addressed in this poster. The purpose of the poster is to relate the aspect of how the artistic resources of psychiatric patients are useful to improve social cohesion.