

interferes with as well as the process of empathizing. Previous live sessions crucial to maintaining emotional connections have served as reservoirs for a period in which communication over the Internet was insufficient.

Conclusions: Internet technology can temporarily enable the continuity of a group psychotherapy. Technical and institutional support is recommended. The advantages of technology can be used if the technique is adapted, realistic goals set, and clinical limitations accepted. Many questions about the possibilities of “online psychotherapy” are open and unexplored.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: group; online psychotherapy; “lock down”

EPV0570

The effect of motivational interview based on WhatsApp on the psychological domains of quality of life in infertile women with pcos: A randomized clinical trial

F. Ansari^{1*}, Z. Hamzehgardeshi¹, F. Elyasi², M. Moosazadeh³ and I. Ahmadi⁴

¹Nursing And Midwifery Faculty, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, sari, Iran; ²Neurology, School Of Medicine Psychiatry And Behavioral Sciences Research Center Addiction Research Institutes Sari Imam Khomeini Hospital, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, sari, Iran; ³Health Sciences Research Center Addiction Research Institutes, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, sari, Iran and ⁴Department Of Obstetrics And Gynecology., School Of Medicine Sexual And Reproductive Health Research Center Sari Imam Khomeini Hospita, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, SARI, Iran

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2086

Introduction: Polycystic ovary syndrome(PCos) disease significantly decreased quality of life for women. Mental health is one of the components affecting the quality of life of these patients that attention to it is necessary to improve their quality of life.

Objectives: The present study was conducted to determine The effect of Motivational Interview Based on WhatsApp on the Psychological Domains of Quality of Life in Infertile Women with PCOS.

Methods: This randomized controlled clinical trial enrolled 60 Infertile Women with PCOS from the city of Sari-Iran in 2020. Participants were assigned to MI and control groups using block randomization. The intervention group received 5 weekly of MI online via WhatsApp. While the control group received only routine care. The psychological Domains score of quality of life in these individuals was measured using the quality of life questionnaire of polycystic ovary syndrome(MPCOSQ) before and after the intervention. Then, the data were entered into the SPSS software, version 25 and were analyzed using descriptive statistics, chi-square test, t-test, and repeated measures analysis of variance.

Results: No significant difference was observed between the two groups before the intervention mean The Psychological Domains scores ($p > 0.05$). After the intervention, mean (SD) of The Psychological Domains score was 34.8 (11.8) in the intervention group and 30.7 (11.6) in the control.No significant Increasing in the mean between the two groups. The effect size(0.35) was calculated.

Conclusions: The results of the study showed that motivational interviewing is effective in improving the quality of life of women with pcos.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Infertile women; polycystic ovary syndrome; motivational interview; quality of life; psychosis

EPV0571

An assessment of the content of discharge summaries at Mount Carmel Hospital, Malta

E. Camilleri*, G. Grech, Y. Farrugia and J. Padovani

Psychiatry, Mount Carmel Hospital, Attard, Malta

*Corresponding author.

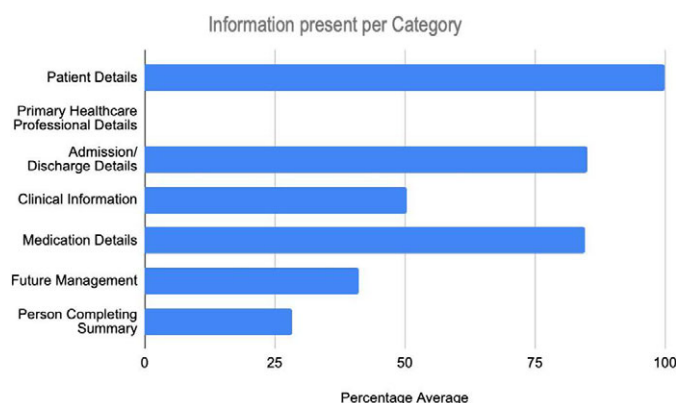
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2087

Introduction: Discharge summaries are the mainstay of intra and inter-departmental communication, ensuring continuity of care. Local instructions fail to provide clear guidance to foundation doctors to ensure standardised discharge summaries.

Objectives: The audit aimed to assess the inclusion of information within discharge summaries at Mount Carmel Hospital, Malta. A secondary objective was to update the current online discharge summary framework.

Methods: Stratified random sampling was used to select 120 discharge summaries, issued between October 2018 and September 2019. These were chosen out of a total of 956 discharge summaries issued during the period. The inclusion of information was analysed against the National Standard for Patient Discharge Summary Information issued by the Health Information and Quality Authority, Ireland. Data was collected and grouped into seven categories each containing multiple data points.

Results: Patient details were present in all discharge summaries while no details relating to the primary care healthcare professional were documented. The average information inclusion rate regarding admission, discharge and medications was 85%. Average clinical information was documented in 50% while that of future management and person completing discharge summary was found in 41% and 28% respectively (as per Table 1). Encouragingly, discharge summaries contained mandatory information more frequently than conditional or optional information.



Conclusions: This audit has identified deficiencies in current discharge summary practices and gives recommendations for the development of local guidelines.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: discharge summaries; quality improvement; communication

Rehabilitation and psychoeducation

EPV0572

Medication preparation program in Liencres Hospital

G. Isidro*, A. Bezanilla, M. Galván, Y. Saiz, B. Voces and M. Guitián Ume (hospital De Liencres), Servicio de Psiquiatría, Hospital Universitario Marqués de Valdecilla, Santander, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2088

Introduction: The need to implement a program of autonomy in the handling of oral medication has been observed at the time of discharge from the hospital.

Objectives: - That the patient is able to know his medication, differentiating between active ingredient and commercial brand. - That the patient is able to interpret the guideline in the electronic prescription. - That the patient is able to prepare his weekly medication autonomously.

Methods: - The doctor in charge indicates the Program in those patients susceptible to benefit of the same and after consensus with the multidisciplinary team. He validates and prints the electronic prescription well in advance. Preferably the patient himself (alone or accompanied by family members or Educators) get their medication and a weekly "polydosis" at a pharmacy office bringing him with him to the Unit. - Occupational Therapy helps the patient interpret the electronic prescription guideline and place the weekly medication in the "polydosis" and works with the patient in forecasting execution tasks of medication needs for outpatient follow-up.

Results: The program is well accepted by patients. None of the patients included so far have had an early relapse.

Conclusions: The program has helped patients interpret the medical indications given mnesical and executive difficulties of patients with severe mental disorder.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Rehabilitation; psychosis; Psychoeducation; medication

EPV0573

Enhancing a nutrition and self-management: An intervention program via teletherapy for teenager with ADHD. A pilot case study

T. Ahmed^{1*} and E. Salem²

¹Psychology And Speech-language Pathology, COSMOMID.CA Clinic. Kuwait, Salmiya, Kuwait and ²Psychology, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2089

Introduction: Several ADHD teenagers had difficult behavioral problems during countries closing down due to Covid-19 pandemic. One of these negative outcomes that parents cannot control children's behavior toward desired unhealthy food and the impulsive consequences. It was a great opportunity to convention a teletherapy program as a tool of intervention seeking for help to reduce uncontrolled self- management and nutrition, which may affect all sorts of childhood growth, development, health and behavior. Furthermore, it can affects daily life and academic success.

Objectives: We tried through our study to enhance the teletherapy as a therapeutic tool, during the first and second phase of Covid-19 pandemic, trying to help parents and patient to overcome the impulsive behavior by using a specific therapy technique based on nutrition and behavioral therapy

Methods: Our case study is a young girl aged 12:4 Yrs. In middle bilingual Arabic/ American School. The therapeutic program designed via teletherapy program using multi-media and thru multi phases sessions, to increase focus attention, emotional control and reduce impulsivity.

Results: The outcomes of the enhancing nutrition and behavior teletherapy program, showed significant improvement for the specific goal. Sensible change in the girl's impulsive behavior, more focusing, emotional control and more accepting about health nutrition habits.

Conclusions: The important finding that intensive, focused nutrition and self-management techniques provided via teletherapy as solitary program brought benefits to individual's, family and reduced impulsivity outcomes. In addition, family education to become an expert at learning simple techniques in daily life can bring a sense of pleasure for long life wellbeing.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Nutrition; Self-management; Teletherapy; ADHD

EPV0575

The psychosocial rehabilitation of the offending psychiatric patients: Looking the good practices

A. Riolo^{1*}, C. Battiston¹, A. Lusina¹, C. Sindici¹ and U. Albert²

¹Department Of Mental Health, ASUGI, Trieste, Italy and

²Department Of Mental Health, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2090

Introduction: The Italian law 81/2014 has given a strong push to the design of therapeutic-rehabilitative paths for psychiatric patients who are offenders. This innovation requires a constant organizational effort on the part of mental health services to enforce the law. The rehabilitation team is represented by different professionals like psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, psychiatric rehabilitation technicians, educators, social workers and others. They must be able to work in an integrated way among them and with private social sector.

Objectives: It is in our interest to reach an agreement between different professionals working in the rehabilitation-forensic field about good practices.

Methods: We have prepared a survey to identify good practices in the field of psychosocial rehabilitation of the offender psychiatric patient, involving different professionals who have expertise.