

Methods: A question was formulated according to the PICO method: What are the nurse's personal qualities that benefit the therapeutic relationship with the patient in mental health settings? For the selection of studies were used the following databases: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; CINAHL; MEDLINE. A survey was carried out, with the following Boolean conjugation (nurse AND patient) and (personal AND qualities) and (mental AND health) and (therapeutic relation OR relation*). The limit applied to this research was the full text.

Results: A total of 12 studies were analyzed. These are predominantly qualitative with different methodological approaches. The nurse's personal attributes or qualities imply not making judgments, be patient, be open and genuine. It was also evidenced the importance of the professional and personal dimensions in the therapeutic relationship.

Conclusions: In all studies, it was clear that the therapeutic relationship is influenced by attributes of the professional dimension that are linked, mainly, with the theoretical domain, technical knowledge and by attributes of the personal dimension that are related with the professional's personal qualities or characteristics. The strategies used for the development of the therapeutic relationship imply the involvement of the person nurse, using this to elements of the personal and social sphere.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health nursing; therapeutic relationship; scoping review; caring

EPV0374

Adolescents with cleft lip and palate (CLP): Stressful events and coping

P. Pacheco^{1*}, M. Pacheco², D. Molini-Avejonas¹ and A. Mota-Loss^{2,3}

¹Rehabilitation Science, USP, São Paulo, Brazil; ²Morphology, UFES, Espírito Santo, Brazil and ³Speech Language Pathology And Audiology, UFES, Espírito Santo, Brazil

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1936

Introduction: Individuals with CLP may present communication disorders, velopharyngeal dysfunction, dento-occlusal changes and hearing losses. Adolescents with CLP usually show greater impairment of communication. Such characteristics combined with the malformed face can impact psychosocial functioning and increase the risk of psychological difficulties. Life-stressing experiences from CLP to life events typical of adolescence, may threaten the well-being of the adolescent, and are linked to mental health and behavioral problems.

Objectives: To verify the coping of adolescents with CLP through a descriptive cross-sectional study.

Methods: Fifteen adolescents with CLP participated in the study. To evaluate them it was used the Coping scale (Lees, 2007), for the verification of coping in the families proposed by Motivational Theory of Coping. The analysis of the coping of adolescents with CLP considered two adverse contexts, namely "birth with fissure" and "have your secret told by a friend".

Results: In relation to the evaluation of the psychological needs of relationship, competence and autonomy faced the "birth with

fissure" indicates that teens with fissures do not perceive this stressor as a threat to their basic psychological needs.

Conclusions: The adolescents with CLP who participated in the study feel more interested (perception of the challenge) in dealing with the stressor relative to the fissure than in dealing with the betrayal of a friend, who reveals a secret of his to other people.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cleft lip and palate; adolescence; coping; stress

Mental health policies

EPV0375

Collaborative and scalable training model for rural communities of La Sierra Madre in Chiapas, México: An opportunity for global mental health in low-middle income areas

M. Oscoz Irurozqui^{1*}, F. Rodríguez-Cuevas² and A. López-Salinas³

¹Psychiatry, Centro Salud Mental Milagrosa y II Ensanche, Pamplona, Spain; ²Psychiatry, Compañeros en Salud, Jaltenango de la Paz, Mexico and ³Psychiatry, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Monterrey, Mexico

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1937

Introduction: In Chiapas, Mexico, it is estimated that 1,356 million people suffer from depression; there are about 210 psychologists (1/24,847 people) and 4 psychiatrists (1/1,304 people). Collaborative task sharing, which engages nonspecialists in mental health care delivery, is essential to address the large global burden of mental illness. The collaborative care model (CoCM), a specific type of task-sharing strategy, incorporates a team-based approach with: a primary care provider (PCP); a behavioral health professional, who is the care manager (CM); and a consulting psychiatrist. CoCM has shown improved outcomes for both mental and general health, expanded access to care, and cost-effectiveness.

Objectives: Our objective is to implement one of the arms of the phased model and CoCM, through supervision and training of health professionals not specialists in Mental Health, in different clinical spaces of community primary care, by specialists.

Methods: We implemented a training program taught by psychiatrists and psychologists for health workers in communities of La Sierra Madre in Chiapas, which includes: training of intern nurses, training and supervision of intern doctors and on-site supervision and training of community mental health workers (CMHW); all undergoing a process of monitoring, evaluation and quality.

Results: Of the patients that were treated (202; 89% women), more than 80% had a diagnosis of anxiety and depression. The most notable clinical improvement (measured with the PHQ-9 depression scale) occurred in the intervention group of CMHW + interns (reduction PHQ-9 58%).

Conclusions: This strategy seems acceptable to address the large gaps in the availability of mental health providers in low-income countries.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: health worker; task-sharing; cost-effectiveness; global mental health

EPV0376

Housing and youth mental health during a COVID-19 lockdown

J. Groot^{1*}, A. Keller¹, A. Joensen¹, T.-L. Nguyen¹, A.-M. Nybo Andersen¹ and K. Strandberg-Larsen²

¹Department Of Public Health, University of Denmark, Copenhagen K, Denmark and ²Section Of Epidemiology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1938

Introduction: Declines in mental health among youth in the COVID-19 pandemic have been observed, yet longitudinal studies on how housing may impact these declines are lacking.

Objectives: Our aim was to determine whether changes in mental health among Danish youth were dependent on their housing conditions.

Methods: Young participants from the Danish National Birth Cohort, who had responded to an online questionnaire at 18 years of age, and later during the initial national Danish lockdown, were included. Associations between housing conditions (direct access to outdoor spaces, urbanicity, household density, and household composition) and changes in mental health (mental well-being, quality of life (QoL) and loneliness) were examined in multivariate linear and logistic regression analyses.

Results: We included 7455 participants. Greater decreases in mental well-being were observed for youth with no access to direct outdoor spaces and those living in denser households (mean difference -0.83 [95 % CI -1.19, -0.48], -0.30 [-0.43, -0.18], respectively). Onset of low mental well-being was associated with no access and living alone (odds ratios (OR) 1.68 [1.15, 2.47] and OR 1.47 [1.05, 2.07], respectively). Household density was negatively associated with QoL (mean difference -0.21 [-0.30, -0.12]). Youth living alone experienced more loneliness (OR 2.12 [95 % CI 1.59, 2.82]).

Conclusions: How youth's mental health changed from before to during lockdown was associated with housing conditions. Among the Danish youth in our study, greater decreases in mental health during lockdown were observed among youth without access to outdoor spaces, living alone, or living in denser households.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: public health; mental health; COVID-19; housing

Migration and mental health of immigrants

EPV0377

The worms that invade your brain

G. Marinho^{1*}, J. Peta², S. Vieira¹ and M. Marguilho³

¹Clinica 6, CHPL, Lisbon, Portugal; ²Psychiatry, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal and ³Clínica 5, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1939

Introduction: Neurocysticercosis is a parasitic infection of the central nervous system and caused by the pork tapeworm *Taenia solium*. Humans become infected after consuming undercooked food or water contaminated with tapeworm eggs, or through poor hygiene practices. The clinical manifestations of neurocysticercosis (NCC) largely depend on the number, type, size, localization, and stage of development of cysticerci, as well as on the host immune response against the parasite. Seizures are the most common manifestations of NCC (70–90%) of patients, followed by headache (38%), focal deficits (16%) and signs of intracranial hypertension (ICH) (12%), but psychiatric symptoms can also be seen.

Objectives: Literature review on neuropsychiatric manifestations of neurocysticercosis, based on a clinical case.

Methods: Pubmed search using the keywords neurocysticercosis, psychiatric comorbidity, neuropsychiatric manifestations.

Results: We present a clinical case of a 29-year-old male patient, with history of an epilepsy, that immigrated to Portugal with his family from Cape Verde for specialized medical care. He presented to the ER with an acute psychotic episode characterized by disorientation, persecutory ideation, psychomotor agitation and violent behavior. Brain CT scan showed multiple calcifications in cerebral parenchyma and CSF was positive for antibodies against *T. solium*.

Conclusions: The polymorphous symptomatology seen in NCC is mimicked only by neuro-tuberculosis and neurosyphilis in developing countries, and multiple sclerosis in the Western countries. Psychiatric symptoms are a part of the clinical presentation of infectious diseases. It is important to consider NCC in endemic areas presenting with psychiatric symptoms, especially those showing poor response to the standard treatment and in those with history of seizures.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: neurocysticercosis; psychiatric comorbidity; neuropsychiatric manifestations

EPV0378

Psychotic disorders in migrant population

P. Felgueiras* and P. Barbosa

Psychiatry, Vila Nova de Gaia Hospital Center, Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1940

Introduction: One of the defining features of the modern world is a large scale migration that occurs due to a range of factors, from political conflicts to personal and voluntary reasons. This process can cause a severe disruption in individuals' biography and can be followed by a large period of adaptation and a phenomenon of acculturation. Surprisingly, there is little research on the impact of migration and settlement on risk of psychosis.

Objectives: Regarding a clinical case, we aim to emphasize the current evidence about the risk of psychotic disorders in migrants.

Methods: We present a qualitative review of this topic using the Pubmed database.

Results: 27 years old portuguese female, with hyperthymic temperament and history of depressive episode. Her process of migration in 2016 was motivated by an academic purpose. In context of