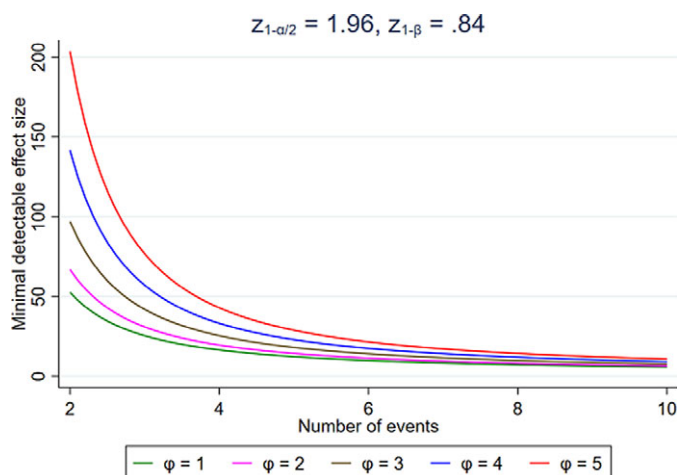


Fig. 1 shows the minimal detectable effect size as a function of the number of events, with  $\alpha = 0.05$  and a power of  $1 - \beta = 0.8$ , for various assignment ratios  $\varphi = P_T/P_C$ , where  $P_T$  and  $P_C$  are the proportions of patients assigned to the treatment group and the control group, respectively.

**Image:**



**Conclusions:** The current visualization and corresponding calculation can be used to guide decisions in the design phase of both observational studies as well as in clinical trials. For observational studies, the sample size, or equivalently, the number of events, could well be fixed, and the MDE may help assess the clinical relevance of conducting the study as in the example with PCOS data. The curves can also provide insight into which efforts might lower the MDE, e.g., whether a small increase in sample size or a different assignment proportion would be most beneficial based on a given sample size.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0856

### Older adults' mental health during humanitarian crisis

C. A. De Mendonca Lima

EPA Section of Old Age Psychiatry, Mézières, Switzerland

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**Introduction:** A humanitarian crisis is defined as a singular event or a series of events that are threatening in terms of health, safety or wellbeing of a community or group of individuals, and require action that is usually urgent and often non-routine. Examples of such crisis are wars, natural disasters, epidemics and forced immigration. There is an urgent need of an international commitment to planning for humanitarian emergencies that include individual and community psychosocial support for older adults with mental health conditions. The current lack of inclusion for these older adults in humanitarian response is dramatic and constitute a clear violation of their Human Rights.

**Objectives:** The World Psychiatric Association Section of Old Age Psychiatry and the International Psychogeriatric Association are working together since 2020 to promote the older adults' Human Rights. Articles, position statements, seminars, symposia and congress were produced. The ultimate common goal is to support the adoption of an UN Convention on the Human Rights of the Older Persons that include the promotion and protection of the mental health of these persons.

**Methods:** Input to the Independent Expert on Older Adults at the OHCHR who prepared official reports presented during the UN General Assembly in 2022.

Publication of articles, organization of seminars, symposia and congress

**Results:** The main documents published will be presented as well the template of the next Position statement on Older Adult's mental health during Humanitarian Crisis

**Conclusions:** Humanitarian actors must provide assistance in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality. Promoting and ensuring compliance with these principles are essential elements of effective humanitarian coordination, in respect of the Human Rights principles, in particular when vulnerable people such older adults with mental health conditions are involved.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0857

### Promoting occupational justice policies in mental health organizations: A model based on the experiences of mental health rehabilitation consumers and employees

H. Cohen, N. Schreuer and D. R. Vashdi\*

University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Occupational justice (OJ) regards the human right to be engaged in meaningful life occupations (work, leisure, learning, house management etc.). It highlights the idea that all society members should be able to actively participate in all occupations as equals. Yet, people with mental health problems remain at the margins of society and struggle to fully participate in life activities. At the same time, such participation has been shown to lead to better functional abilities, higher quality of life, and better illness management among this population. It provides routine, connectedness, belonging, purpose, and identity. Moreover, impaired occupational participation due to mental health problems has resulted in functional impairment, symptomatic deterioration, loss of social roles, and a reduced sense of competence. Despite the importance of such participation, it is unclear in many mental health rehabilitation service organizations how to design policies that will achieve better occupational participation for their consumers.

**Objectives:** To better understand the OJ concept and to create a conceptual model pertaining to the challenges and solutions, which may serve policy makers as a theoretical basis for enhancing OJ based policies.

**Methods:** We conducted a qualitative phenomenological study that included in-depth interviews with mental health rehabilitation