

efficacy in different OCD subtypes, among others. A comprehensive review of the knowledge and experience of DBS in OCD may be useful in helping to select appropriate candidates.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0074

Implementing alternatives to coercion as a key component of improving mental health care: the WPA contribution

S. Galderisi

University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Naples, Italy
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.111

Abstract: To favor the implementation of alternatives to coercive practices, a WPA Taskforce and reference group on Minimizing Coercion in Mental Health Care was created within the WPA 2017-2020 Action Plan. It included several distinguished colleagues from different countries and cultural as well as experiential background, and representatives from patients and carers organizations. Task force members soon realized the presence of a significant diversity of views and experiences among mental health professionals, people with lived experience and their carers. All members agreed that the debate on minimizing versus eliminating coercion could be endless and unfruitful, while the opportunity to concentrate on improving the quality of mental health care in low-, middle- and high-income countries, and implementing alternatives to coercion as a key component of improving mental health care, was instead a shared goal that could make the task of the group feasible and productive. The General Assembly of the WPA in October 2020 approved a Position statement drafted by the Task Force aimed to set a direction and practical starting point for action. This presentation will illustrate contribution provided by the WPA Working Group for Implementing Alternatives to Coercion in Mental Health Care within the current WPA Action Plan (2020-2023).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0075

Ukrainian refugees in Germany – what are the consequences for mental health care services in Germany?

I. T. Graef-Calliess on behalf of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Germany and Social and Transcultural Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hannover Medical School, Germany

Hannover Region Clinics, Hannover, Germany
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.112

Abstract: Since about a year there has been an influx of refugees from Ukraine due to the current war situation. Data on the mental health condition of Ukrainian refugees will be reviewed and compared to the mental health conditions to refugees from other parts of the world in Germany. Moreover, the psychosocial and socioeconomic situation of refugees from Ukraine will be reflected on the background of the situation of refugees from other countries.

Conclusions from the recent experiences for the mental health care system will be drawn and discussed with the audience in a European perspective. Special highlight will be given to pilot best practice models for mental health care of Ukrainian refugees within the German mental health care system.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0076

Pharmacotherapy of high-risk population for developing psychosis

P. Mohr^{1,2}

¹National Institute of Mental Health, Czechia, Klecany and ²Third Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.113

Abstract: Early interventions in high-risk population for psychotic disorder target both conversion rates and functional impairments. Existing guidelines (European Psychiatric Association, NICE, Canadian) do not consider drug treatment as the first-line choice, pharmaceuticals mostly complement least restrictive, non-pharmacological approaches (e.g., CBT). Pharmacotherapy can address existing specific symptoms (mood fluctuations, anxiety, subclinical brief or attenuated psychotic symptoms); it is reserved mainly for individuals with more severe symptoms, those that do not respond to psychological treatments or are escalating. There are only a few randomized controlled trials with antipsychotics (olanzapine, risperidone, aripiprazole, ziprasidone, amisulpride), either as a monotherapy or in combination with other interventions. The results did not show a superiority of drug therapy in prevention of transition to psychosis over alternative strategies; long-term antipsychotic treatment with a primarily preventive aim is not generally recommended. Other pharmacological interventions also include experimental drugs or food supplements (omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, cannabidiol, D-serine).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0077

Gender differences underlying the link between exposome and psychosis

S. Guloksuz^{1,2}

¹Psychiatry, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands and ²Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, United States
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.114

Abstract: To investigate gender-related differences in the connection between psychosis and exposome, we conducted a systematic review and retrieved 47 research publications in the PubMed database that examined the association of psychosis with childhood adversity, substance use, urbanicity, migration, season of birth, and obstetric complication. The results show that childhood abuse may be more significantly related with psychosis risk and an earlier age of onset in women than in men. In addition, childhood adversity has been linked to the severity of different symptom dimensions in men and women. Urban upbringing and immigration are much