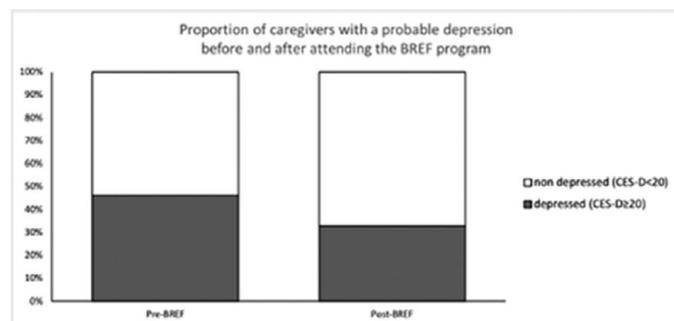


Image 3:



Conclusions: The BREF program is associated with a therapeutic benefit for caregivers. In addition, BREF demonstrates a high level of caregiver satisfaction which is critical for a program intended to be provided early and systematically. The BREF program could reduce the French shortage in PEC provision. These results strongly support the national dissemination of the BREF program.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0384

The National School of Rehabilitation, Integration and Recovery in Mental Health- A case study of a unique academic and working model in the community

Y. Mazor^{1,2*}, N. Hadas-Lidor¹, V. Baloush-Kleinman¹, O. Oren¹ and S. Daass-Iraqi¹

¹Ono Academic college, Kiryat Ono and ²School of social work and welfare, Hebrew university of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The National School of Rehabilitation, Integration and Recovery in Mental Health was established in 2011 at Ono Academic College. Its operation is supervised and funded by the Department of Rehabilitation in the Mental Health Division of the Israel Ministry of Health. The School offers courses for a broad variety of mental health professionals and others involved in the mental health field (service users and family members) to promote professional competencies, social cohesion, learning from experience, and to advance mental health rehabilitation. In recent years, the School has become increasingly involved in multiculturalism, providing special courses and workshops for both the Palestinian-Arab and ultra-Orthodox Jewish sectors in Israel. The School is based on the belief in the ability of service users to recover, integrate, and live meaningful lives in the community. This belief is consistent with values of the recovery approach (Slade et al., 2017). The School is constantly in dialogue with the community, and provides training for interventions that promote recovery, as well as social cohesion in the field of psychiatric rehabilitation.

Objectives: To describe the process of foundation, implementation, and outcomes of the unique model of the School; to discuss the multicultural and social opportunities and challenges; to portray major elements of the school methodology and practice.

Methods: Work model presentation through qualitative analyses of social and academic processes, alongside quantitative descriptive data.

Results: Every year, 700 students from various helping professions in the field of psychiatric rehabilitation study at the School, as well as service users. The school operates as a bridge between academy and the field and encourages learner and staff diversity, joint learning, and discourse. Over 30 courses are conducted annually including evidence-based intervention courses such as IMR, and training courses such as knowledge by experience, supervision, rehabilitation coordinators, etc. In addition, unique courses are given, such as eating disorders, DBT, and social cognitive intervention training with multicultural adaptations. Lastly, the school offers consultation in implementing interventions within services.

Conclusions: The working model of the School operates under the framework and values of recovery, social integration and cohesion, and multiculturalism. To this day, the School offers courses, symposiums, conferences, and professional publications, to educate for values of recovery and community inclusion, alongside improving the quality of services.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Suicidology and suicide prevention 01

EPP0385

Is lethality different between males and females? Clinical and gender differences in inpatients suicide attempters

I. Berardelli¹, E. Rogante¹, S. Sarubbi¹, D. Erbuto¹, M. Cifrodelli^{1*}, C. Concolato¹, M. Pasquini¹, D. Lester², M. Innamorati³ and M. Pompili¹

¹Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy; ²Stockton University School, Galloway, United States and ³European University of Rome, Rome, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: According to the gender paradox, in suicidology an important sex difference has been reported with a preponderance of females in nonfatal suicidal behavior and a preponderance of males in completed suicide. The lethality of suicidal behavior in females is lower most likely because males choose more violent suicide methods. Furthermore, women more frequently present traditional risk factors for suicide than do men, including depression, childhood sexual abuse, and prior suicidal ideation and attempts.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to explore possible clinical differences between male and female psychiatric inpatients who had recently attempted suicide. We hypothesized that clinical characteristics such as psychiatric diagnosis, the methods and lethality of the suicide attempt, the history of suicide attempts, age at onset of psychiatric illness, the presence of substance or alcohol use and the length of stay differ between male and female suicide attempters.

Methods: The study included 177 adult inpatients at the University Psychiatric Clinic, Sant'Andrea Hospital, Sapienza University of Rome hospitalized following a suicide attempt, between January 2018 and May 2022. Clinical features assessed included psychiatric diagnosis, method and lethality of suicide attempts using the Risk-Rescue Rating Scale, the history of suicide attempts, age at onset of psychiatric illness, the presence of substance or alcohol use, and the