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We were keen to offer a varied program within the broad domains affecting engagement and we were delighted to be able to secure an exciting line-up of speakers both from within the Trent region and from further afield.

Results. The conference proved so popular to sign up to that it had to be closed early. The conference gathered excellent feedback from participants, with 100% of trainees rating the conference overall as "good" or "excellent."

Conclusion. The Trent PTC hopes to run the conference again in the coming year, we hope it will become a regular fixture in the RCPsych Trent calendar, to ensure that trainees are kept at the heart of division planning. This project spearheaded by trainees for trainees to improve trainee engagement and support exemplifies collaborative leadership.

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Provision of Climate Emergency Teaching for Psychiatry Trainees: A Deanery Wide Quality Improvement Project

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Aims. In 2021, The Royal College of Psychiatrists declared a climate emergency, stating that "The disruption to life posed by climate and ecological degradation is a crisis which presents an unprecedented threat to human health". In 2022 the College released an updated curriculum for both Core Trainees and Higher Trainees, which included the requirement that trainees "demonstrate an understanding of the principles of sustainability and how they underpin sustainable psychiatric practice". We aimed both to understand whether Core Psychiatry Trainees (CTs) are meeting the new sustainability curriculum requirements and to increase awareness of the connections between the climate crisis and mental health.

Methods. We used an electronic questionnaire to survey CTs baseline understanding of the climate emergency and sustainable practices in psychiatry, with reference to clauses included in the 2022 curriculum and Silver Guide. An educational module on the climate emergency was planned and delivered to CTs in 2022 and 2023. Content included sustainable practices in psychiatry and the relevance of the climate crisis to mental healthcare. Feedback was gathered afterwards.

Results. The questionnaire showed 44% of CTs surveyed disagreed or felt neutral that they could demonstrate an understanding of the principles of sustainability and 56% disagreed or strongly disagreed that they understand how the mental health-care system can work to reduce potential negative impacts of healthcare on the environment. Feedback from the initial teaching day in 2022 included the following suggested improvements 1) Highlighting the relevance to psychiatry 2) Holding the day in person 3) Avoiding sessions with too many facts. These suggestions were incorporated into the second teaching day, along with the new College Silver guide curriculum requirements. 32 CTs attended the second teaching day (16 in person and 16 online), with some overlap in attendees from the previous year. Feedback from the second day was very positive. Respondents particularly found the session on young people and eco-distress

useful, and reported finding the day 'educational', 'insightful', 'practical' and 'accessible'. Further suggested improvements were to incorporate a nature based intervention into the day.

Conclusion. Our findings showed psychiatry trainees find educational sessions on the climate crisis and psychiatry necessary and useful for their practice. This project gives an insight into how to provide this teaching in way that is reflective of the scale and urgency of the issue whilst also providing practical advice, optimism and active hope for the future.

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Supporting Well-being and Resilience: Delivering Interactive Workshops for Psychiatry Core Trainees

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Aims. Stress and burnout is increasingly recognised as an issue for doctors in training. The 2022 General Medical Council (GMC) National Training Survey revealed that 39% of respondents were suffering from burnout to a 'high' or 'very high' degree. 51% felt their work is emotionally exhausting. There are multiple sources of stress for psychiatry trainees, including clinical demands, adverse events, the impact of emotional labour and moral injury. The Royal College of Psychiatrists recognises the importance of supporting trainees' well-being; this has been reflected with the inclusion of personal well-being-focussed key capabilities in the new Core Psychiatry Training curriculum.

Methods. To meet these needs, we developed and delivered two interactive face-to-face workshops for Year 1 Core Psychiatry Trainees (CT1s) in the West of Scotland. Training is embedded within the CT1 educational programme and facilitated by higher trainees. The sessions cover key aspects of well-being, including the physiology of stress, risk factors for burnout and the evidence base for developing resilience. We explore the impact of errors on doctors and the health service, relevant clinical governance systems and regulatory policies, focussing on psychiatry training issues. Feedback was obtained immediately after each session via anonymous questionnaire with a mixture of Likert scale and free text responses.

Results. There were 27 responses for workshop one and 21 for workshop two. 14 respondents felt the teaching should be mandatory for core training. There was mixed opinion regarding the overall benefit and optimum timing of the sessions within the training year. Overall, CT1s valued group discussions and wanted more time for this with less focus on GMC policy. There was also split opinion on the value of discussing institutional responses to errors, including significant adverse event reviews and Datix reporting.

Conclusion. Our feedback showed differing opinions on which topics should be covered during the training and their level of detail. Overall, the opportunity for group discussion – in order to share experiences with peers – appeared to be valued most. We feel the sessions provide new CT1s with an opportunity to explore problems they may encounter in a safe and supportive environment.

We aim to provide trainees with a 'toolkit' to support their personal well-being within the workplace, as well as demystifying