

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hospital environment influence; patients' recovery; patients healing

EPV1286

Psychological characteristics of pedagogical activity of scientists

A. Gasimov^{1*}, A. Konovalova² and K. Maslova¹

¹Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Department Of Pedagogy And Medical Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Appeal to pedagogical abilities, important for the success of the teacher, allows us to highlight some actual requirements for the scientist.

Objectives: The research is aimed at studying various competencies as a factor of success of the teacher.

Methods: The method of work is a bibliographic analysis.

Results: Firstly, they are communicative abilities, by which are meant the ability to communicate, the ability to find an approach to students, to build trustful dialogue.

Secondly, they are didactic abilities that make it possible to intelligently present the knowledge, stimulate interest in the subject, stimulate students' cognitive activity, the ability to organize students' independent work, and form their need for independent knowledge acquisition.

Thirdly, the academic pedagogical abilities of scientists, that is, the abilities for the corresponding field of science, the knowledge of the subject taught, not only in the volume of the training course, but much wider and deeper are the aspect of the necessary pedagogical competencies of scientists.

Fourthly, pedagogical abilities are related to the research orientation of the teacher, with his need and ability to conduct his own research work.

Fifth, among the pedagogical abilities, the pedagogical imagination is distinguished, presupposing the ability to project and predict the development of the student's actions.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that modern education and society as a whole formed a new request to science and scientists, consisting in the development of their respective pedagogical competences.

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Keywords: modern education; pedagogical competences; success of the teacher

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Evaluation of an Adaptive Implementation Program for Cognitive Adaptation Training for People With Severe Mental Illness: a cluster-randomized controlled trial

L. Van Der Meer^{1,2*}, M. Van Dam¹, J. Van Weeghel³, S. Castelein^{4,5} and G. Pijnenborg^{2,6}

¹Lentis Psychiatric Institute, Department Of Rehabilitation, Zuidlaren, Netherlands; ²University of Groningen, Clinical And Developmental Neuropsychology, Groningen, Netherlands; ³Tilburg University,

Tranzo Scientific Center For Care And Wellbeing, Tilburg, Netherlands; ⁴Lentis Psychiatric Institute, Lentis Research, Groningen, Netherlands; ⁵University of Groningen, Experimental Psychotherapy & Psychopathology, Groningen, Netherlands and ⁶GGZ Drenthe, Department Of Psychotic Disorders, Assen, Netherlands

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Cognitive Adaptation Training (CAT) is a psychosocial intervention focusing on reducing the impact of cognitive disorders on daily functioning in people with severe mental illness (SMI). Similar to many evidence based practices (EBP), implementation of CAT in routine care lags behind, despite the established effectiveness of the intervention. This so called 'science-to-service gap' is a widespread problem in mental health care. We developed an innovative implementation program to facilitate implementation of CAT and similar interventions in routine care.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation program and to determine factors that impede or facilitate the implementation process.

Methods: We conducted a multicenter cluster randomized controlled trial comparing the implementation program to a single training program in four mental health institutions (a total of 21 rehabilitation teams) in The Netherlands. Focus groups, semi-structured interviews and questionnaires were used at multiple levels of service delivery (service user, professional, team, organization). Assessments took place before, during and after implementation and at follow-up, adding up to a total duration of 14 months. Data were analyzed using multilevel modeling.

Results: Data collection is complete and analyses on the effectiveness of the implementation program are ongoing. Preliminary analyses show that team climate ($p < .008$) and organizational climate ($p < .043$) significantly predict the attitudes of mental health providers toward EBP.

Conclusions: This implementation research may provide important information about the implementation of psychosocial interventions in practice and may result in a program that is useful for Cognitive Adaptation Training, and possibly for psychosocial interventions in general.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosocial intervention; severe mental illness; cognitive rehabilitation; Implementation

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Evaluation of the Community Support Programme applied at the Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation Unit at the Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, Sant Boi.

M. Contel^{1*}, M. Laszlo², L. Prats², E. Vadillo² and J. Guillén²

¹Parc Sanitari San Joan de Déu, Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation Unit, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Spain and ²Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation Unit, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Our hospital has chosen a model that goes beyond long-term hospital inpatient care to a community support for people with severe and persisting mental illnesses. This programme is called Community Support Programme (CSP) and focuses mainly on