



Methods: The survey was developed in collaboration with resident doctors and the College Tutor Committee (CTC). Initial planning took place in May 2024, with survey design and distribution occurring in July 2024. Data collection focused on themes such as induction, rota design, and supervision. Data were cross-referenced with the GMC National Training Survey and HEIW Core Psychiatry Training data for validation. Although our respondent numbers vary vastly from that of the GMC National Training survey, significant proportionate interpretation of concerns raised in CTMUHB were made. Results are currently guiding discussion with the CTC and Health Board executives to implement strategic interventions.

Results: Respondents highlighted several concerns, particularly in induction processes, rota design, facilities, and consultant availability. Governance-related issues, such as inadequate escalation pathways, were also evident. 22% of respondents strongly disagreed that they had received all necessary information during induction, compared with just 2% in the national GMC survey. 11% rated their induction as “very poor”. Rota management was another major concern, with 33% of residents expressing dissatisfaction over unfilled rota gaps, which they felt resulted in missed learning opportunities. Additionally, 44% of CTMUHB residents reported working beyond their rostered hours, a figure substantially higher than the national rate of under 12%. Alarming, 22% of respondents were unaware of how to raise concerns about their training, indicating a critical gap in reporting mechanisms. Reports of discrimination, burnout, and negative workplace experiences further underscored the need for urgent intervention.

Despite these challenges, positive aspects were noted. All respondents agreed that their educational supervisor was easily accessible, and every trainee received formal feedback. However, 22.2% found this feedback unhelpful. Many residents highlighted teamwork and a supportive work environment as key factors contributing to overall job satisfaction.

Conclusion: The Health Board specific findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve training conditions. Recommendations include enhancing induction processes, re-designing rota management, increasing consultant availability and improving reporting systems. Addressing workplace discrimination and fostering a supportive environment remain critical priorities. Continued collaboration between resident doctors and the CTC is essential to drive meaningful improvements and ensure a better training experience for future trainees.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

Effective Discussions of Affective Cases: A Survey of Attenders of the Mood Disorders Grand Rounds

Dr Joseph Thorne¹, Dr Tiago Costa¹,
Professor Michael Browning² and Dr Stuart Watson¹

¹Regional Affective Disorders Service, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom and ²Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

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Aims: Specialist mood disorder services in the UK are diverse in structure and spread over different clinical-academic centres in the UK. Relationships between these centres are strong but often based on academic projects, with limited opportunities for clinical case discussions. The NIHR Mental Health Translational Research Collaboration, together with the ASCeND trial team, has set up an online monthly meeting of tertiary mood disorder services: the Mood Disorders Grand Rounds (MDGR). The aims are: 1) to bring

together people with expertise and interest from different centres across the UK; 2) to discuss complex and difficult to treat (or interesting) cases; 3) to consider treatment options. The format includes a 20-minute anonymised case presentation by a specialist, covering clinical and thematic aspects, followed by a 40-minute panel discussion focusing on case management, related themes, and relevant research studies. The presentership rotates between centres around the country and encourages a multidisciplinary approach.

Following the first 12 months of MDGR, we distributed a survey to evaluate and develop the meetings.

Methods: An evaluation form was developed and sent to all registered attendees over the course of six months, on a rolling basis. Participants were asked to both rate the effectiveness of various aspects of the programme and to submit suggestions for improvement, including suggestions for future speakers. Questions included both Likert scored items and free text responses.

Results: We received 21 responses (12% of those registered). 75% of respondents had not been to a similar regular collaborative programme previously. 50% of respondents stated that the MDGR had directly influenced their clinical practice, examples being of “Using MAOIs in a case where I hadn’t considered it before” and “identification of a patient with likely autoimmune encephalitis”. The remaining 50% stated that whilst the programme was relevant it had not had a direct result on practice.

Conclusion: A high proportion of respondents reported their clinical practice had been directly influenced by attendance. This suggests the MDGR is fulfilling the stated aim of focusing on clinical discussions and is of value to attenders. The rate of response is low and could be biased to those who found it more useful.

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Simulation Training for Falls on the Older Adult Mental Health Wards

Dr Naomi Tomlinson, Ms Emma Baxey, Mr Sam Ter-Host,
Mrs Anita Bignall and Ms Hannah Iannelli

Maudsley Learning, London, United Kingdom

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Aims: Falls are the most commonly reported patient safety incident in all older adult (OA) inpatient wards, and studies suggest there may be up to three times as many falls in OA mental health, compared with physical health settings. Many factors present on the mental health wards may influence this, including higher levels of agitation, psychotropic side-effects, a culture of promoting recovery through activity and a higher prevalence of side rooms resulting in less direct observation. There are four OA mental health wards within South London and the Maudsley NHS Trust. Following an analysis of serious incidents, falls prevention and management was identified as an area for improvement. Work to date has included updating the clinical falls policy, promoting a ‘falls awareness week’ and introducing a mandatory falls e-learning module. However, concerns remained about the practical application of this learning. As such we developed and delivered a half-day simulation course, with the aim of engaging staff in a enjoyable, practical session which would allow for reflective discussions and embed the new falls policy within ward culture.

Methods: The simulation course is designed to reach approximately 100 multi-professional staff across the four wards. Eight deliveries have taken place, or are scheduled to take place, between December 2024 and March 2025. Learning objectives, which were informed by