

participants showing more acceptance at a distance, indicating persistent stigma. Notable differences between urban and rural areas were observed, with urban areas showing a higher level of openness. Furthermore, stigma was significantly influenced by the level of education and age of the respondents.

**Conclusions:** Mental health services are currently available across all districts of Moldova, but there remains a need for ongoing improvements to ensure equal access to high-quality care and to minimize both geographical and stigma-related barriers. Ongoing training programs for healthcare professionals are vital for effectively reducing stigma and improving the quality of care for those facing mental health challenges, with a specific focus on non-discriminatory practices and empathetic approaches. To achieve successful mental health care, a collaborative approach that involves healthcare professionals, policymakers, and community stakeholders is essential. This multidisciplinary coordination is key to establishing a supportive and comprehensive care environment. Additionally, public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives targeting both the general population and healthcare providers are critical in reducing stigma and changing attitudes towards mental health, thereby encouraging more people to seek care. Finally, integrating mental health services into primary healthcare should be prioritized to enhance accessibility and continuity of care. This integration will also facilitate early diagnosis and timely intervention, leading to improved outcomes for patients.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Suicidology and Suicide Prevention

### O012

#### Suicide-related features in migrant people with a recent suicide attempt: Results from the SURVIVE Study

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**Introduction:** Migrant people may constitute a vulnerable population with an increased risk of suicide-related behaviour due to the accumulation of multiple risk factors, such as migration-related stress, the history of traumatic experiences and socioeconomic situation in the country of immigration.

**Objectives:** To study the prevalence of suicide attempts from migrant population in hospital emergency departments. Moreover, it aimed to study suicide-related outcomes, according to migration status.

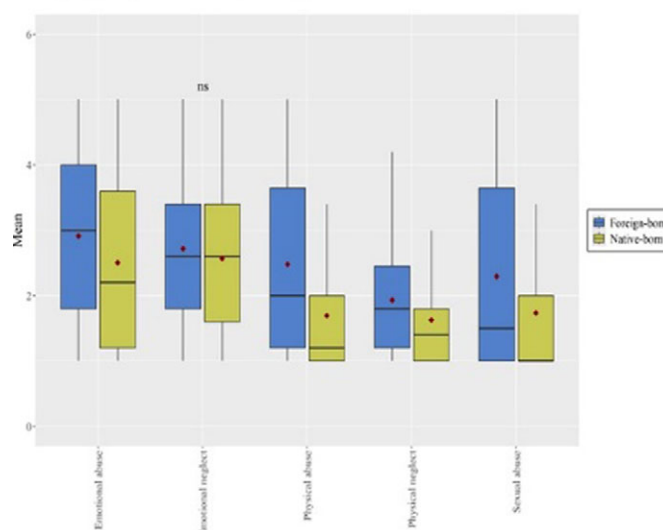
**Methods:** Data from 754 patients (73.1% female;  $m = 40.23$ ,  $sd = 15.72$ ) with a recent suicide attempt from 10 Spanish hospitals were included. Assessment protocols were delivered within the 15 days

after the index attempt. Suicide-related outcomes, clinical and sociodemographic factors were assessed by administering a wide range of clinical tools (C-SSRS, MINI, BIS-21, BSI, ACSS-FAD, CTQ).

**Results:** One in four patients was foreign-born, mostly being from Latin American countries (74% of foreign-born patients). Foreign-born patients were younger, higher psychopathology symptom severity, child trauma scores (Figure 1), than their counterparts ( $p < .01$ ). Higher proportion of employed people and lower amount of people receiving pension benefits, were found in the foreign-born group. No between-group differences were observed regarding suicide-related outcomes. Finally index attempt in foreign-born group was featured by using more lethal methods ( $p < .05$ ) (Figure 2).

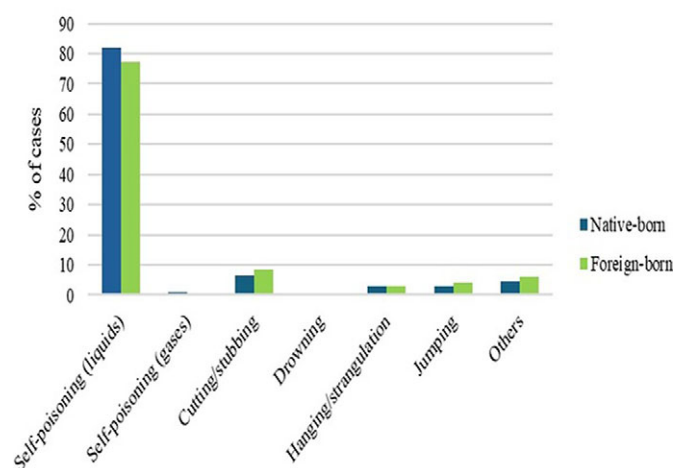
**Image 1:**

**Figure 1.** Group differences in child trauma scales. Between-group differences were significant ( $p < .01$ ), except for the Emotional neglect scale (\*ns\*).



**Image 2:**

**Figure 2.** Method used for the index attempt, according to group.



**Conclusions:** Significant proportion of attempts attended in clinical settings may come from migrant people, mainly featured by child trauma history. Attempts from migrant populations may be featured by more lethal methods. Health care provision adjustment becomes mandatory to meet migrant people needs in current times.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Forensic Psychiatry

O013

### The Role of Resilience on Correctional Worker Wellbeing: A Systematic Review

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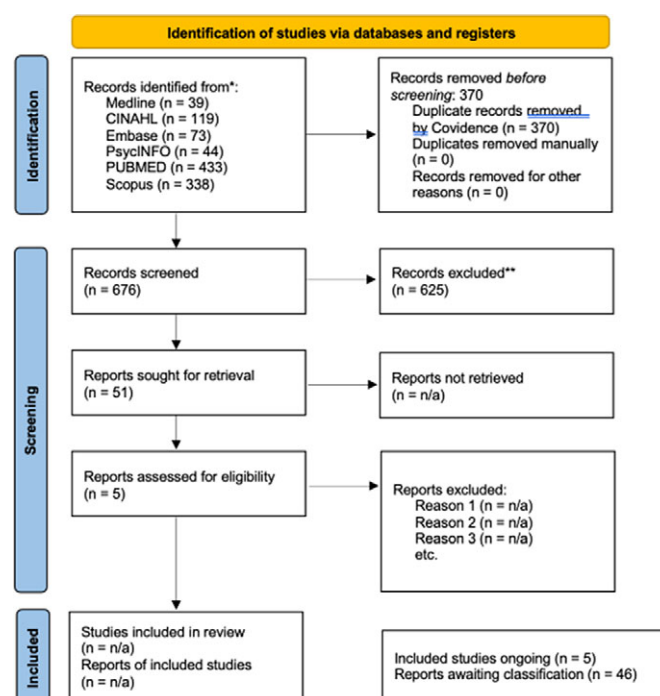
**Introduction:** Correctional workers face uniquely stressful conditions that can impact their personal and professional wellbeing. Resilience, defined as the ability to adapt and thrive in adverse conditions, may be a key mitigator of occupational stress. Despite its potential benefits, few reviews examine the wellbeing of correctional workers (Miller, O., Bruenig, D., & Shakespeare-Finch, J. 2022; 49(11), 1559-1579) but have not comprehensively addressed resilience.

**Objectives:** 1. Describe resilience and summarize measures used to assess resilience in correctional settings. 2. Investigate the role of resilience on psychosocial wellbeing, burn-out, work performance, work leaves, attitudes, response to adverse incidents and turn-over among correctional workers. 3. Describe risk factors associated with resilience among correctional workers. 4. Describe study-defined strategies to build resiliency and relevant recommendations for future research and clinical practice.

**Methods:** The present review was conducted in accordance with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guideline. Major databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, Scopus, and CINAHL) were searched for eligible reports. At least two independent reviewers were responsible for screening and data collection. Conflicts were resolved via discussion, with input from senior authors when necessary. Quality appraisal was conducted for all included reports.

**Results:** As shown in Figure 1, a total of 679 articles were identified through major database searches. Title and abstract screening yielded 51 articles eligible for full-text review. The majority of articles were set in North American correctional facilities. Key factors for resilience included support systems, purpose, and optimism, while workplace adversity was a risk factor. Resilience was found to reduce symptoms of burnout and depression, and be crucial for managing psychosocial wellbeing. The presentation will discuss strategies to build resilience and highlight relevant recommendations.

Image 1:



**Conclusions:** Overall, resilience was found to play a mediating role in the wellbeing of correctional workers. Further studies involving a standardized measure of resilience and broader populations and correctional settings are required to improve the validity and generalizability of findings.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Emergency Psychiatry

O014

### The European Violence in Psychiatry Research Group (EViPRG): what does it offer for a European psychiatrist?

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**Introduction:** The use of restrictive practices such as restraint, seclusion and long-term segregation on people with mental health problems remains common in European psychiatric care to