

**Conclusions:** A random forest classifier could represent an effective algorithm to support the identification of ADHD children and to simplify the diagnostic process as an initial step. The use of supervised machine learning algorithms could be useful in helping the diagnostic process, highlighting the importance of a personalized medicine approach.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** machine learning; Personalized medicine; Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder; Diagnostic classification

## EPP0124

### Impact of WPA's Telepsychiatry Global Guidelines on Clinical Practice, International Collaboration, and Education

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**Introduction:** Telepsychiatry is the best-documented e-Mental Health application. It refers to the use of videoconferencing in the provision of mental health services. During the COVID19 pandemic, in response to physical distancing, mental health services worldwide have turned to online consultations. For the vast majority of clinicians, it was the first time they use telepsychiatry, and very few have received training in how to do it.

**Objectives:** - to present the main objectives and messages of the WPA Global Guidelines for Telepsychiatry related to competencies & skills, educational & legislative needs, and international collaboration.

**Methods:** A structured review of the main challenges, innovations, and settings in the first Global Telepsychiatry Guidelines, published by WPA in February 2021.

**Results:** The benefits of increased access to telehealth services are apparent for telepsychiatry, but benefits can only be realized if the tools are used by clinicians who have the appropriate training and guidance. With proper preparation and thoughtful risk management, telepsychiatry can be an invaluable tool for allowing greater access to care. However, certain prerequisites must be fulfilled to achieve the desired goals. These prerequisites are e.g. choice of the technology, settings, patient/provider preferences as well as competencies and skills described in this document.

**Conclusions:** The need for training among health care professionals is the highest priority. The urgent need for clinical training and skills building around e-mental health inclusive telepsychiatry, will determine the influence that psychiatry can have in addressing the mental health sequelae of the COVID19 pandemic via competent practice and increased international collaboration.

**Disclosure:** I am the main author of "WPA Telepsychiatry Global Guidelines"

**Keywords:** telepsychiatry; collaboration; education; skills and competencies,

## EPP0125

### What ePROs are telling us about patients with substance use disorder

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**Introduction:** Despite the high prevalence of substance use disorders, the majority of affected individuals do not seek any medical help or receive treatment targeting mainly symptoms of intoxication, withdrawal or general medical conditions due to chronic use of psychoactive substances. Patients with substance use disorders are more likely to remain undiagnosed regarding other psychiatric illnesses. Electronic patient-reported outcomes (ePRO) provide an easy-to-use instrument for detailed assessment at low economic cost.

**Objectives:** To assess patients' attitude towards self-reporting of symptoms related to substance use, mood, anxiety, quality of sleep, medication intake, social performance, and psychotic symptoms.

**Methods:** Mobile application consisting of seven questionnaires (Mood, Anxiety, Substance Use, Sleep, Medication, Social Activity and Various symptoms) was offered for use to patients with substance use disorder. Enrolled subjects were encouraged to use the app to report their actual condition in accordance with their own willingness and lifestyle.

**Results:** Throughout the study a total of 1077 completed questionnaires were submitted, of which 193 (17.9%) were on mood, 188 (17.5%) - on substance use, 187 (17.4%) - on sleep, 155 (14.4%) - on anxiety, 139 (12.9%) - on medication intake, 111 (10.3%) - on psychotic symptoms, and 104 (9.7%) - on social performance.

**Conclusions:** Our research revealed that patients with substance use disorder are likely to share concerns regarding variety of psychiatric symptoms besides these attributed to their primary diagnosis. Implementation of ePROs can be a valuable tool for in-depth assessment and subsequent meeting the needs of such patients.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** electronic patient-reported outcomes; digital psychiatry; substance use disorder

## EPP0126

### The Management and Supervision Tool (MaST): an electronic crisis risk prediction tool to support safe and effective mental healthcare

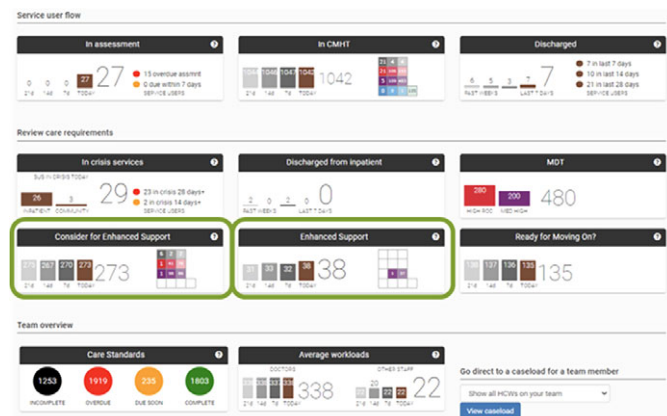
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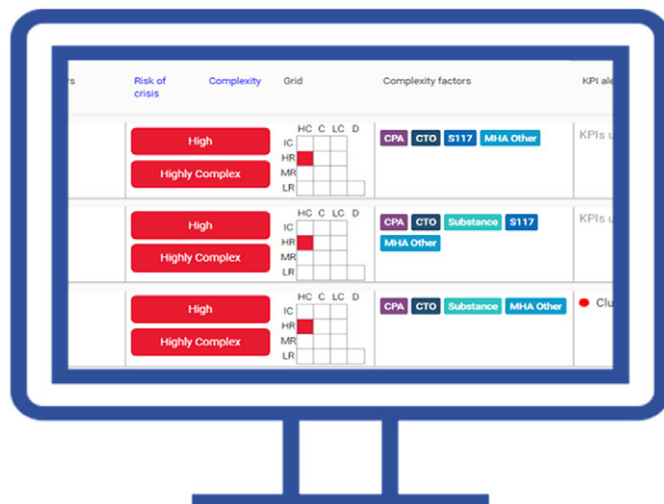
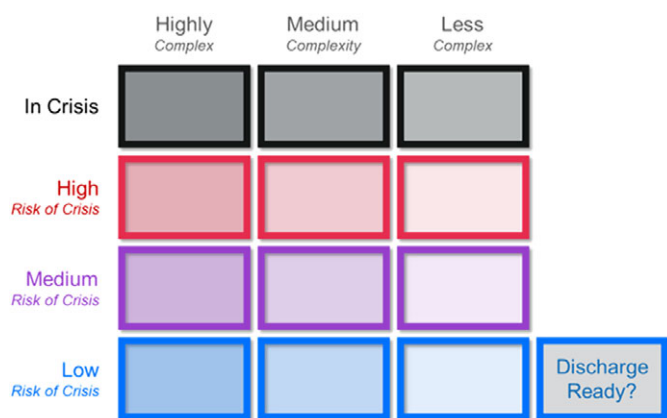
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**Introduction:** The increasing global burden of mental disorders has led to rising demand for mental healthcare services. Effective resource management is essential to ensure safe and timely access to care. Electronic health records (EHRs) provide a real-time source of data on clinical presentation and prognostic factors that could be harnessed to provide clinicians with actionable insights to prioritise mental healthcare delivery. We describe the development and evaluation of MaST, an EHR data visualisation tool that provides information to clinicians on risk of mental health crisis defined as an admission to a psychiatric hospital or acceptance into a community crisis service.



**Objectives:** (i) To develop an EHR-data driven risk prediction tool for risk of crisis. (ii) To evaluate predictive performance in a real-world clinical setting.

**Methods:** The risk of crisis algorithm was developed and evaluated with EHR data from six UK NHS mental health providers using Ordered Predictor List propensity scores grouped into 5 quintiles. The predictor variables were clinical and sociodemographic factors including previous mental health service contacts.



**Results:** Data from 2,620 patients contributed to algorithm development which was subsequently tested on data from 107,879 patients. The risk of crisis algorithm performed well with an overall accuracy for predicting the greatest risk of crisis (top quintile) ranging from 64% to 80%.

**Conclusions:** The MaST algorithm accurately predicted risk of mental health crisis in UK community mental health services. EHR data visualisation tools can provide actionable insights to clinicians to prioritise mental healthcare delivery in real-world clinical practice.

**Disclosure:** This study was funded in full by Holmusk.

**Keywords:** Electronic Health Records; Predictive Analytics; CMHT; Crisis

EPP0127

Whis is the opinion of Italian psychiatrists regarding Telepsychiatry?

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**Introduction:** Italy was the first European country to face up with COVID-19 pandemic, which posed challenges to National Health System (NHS), including the need to adapt mental health services/infrastructures and implement digitalization.

**Objectives:** Despite telepsychiatry (ie., delivery of psychiatric care remotely through IT), is extensively used in non-European countries, only during the COVID-19 pandemic, became a convincing alternative to face-to-face modality for many psychiatrists in their clinical practice. Our aim was investigating Italian psychiatrists' opinion about telepsychiatry.

**Methods:** A questionnaire, disseminated during the third Italian phase, constituted by three sections (socio-demographic, opinions