

supporting self-determination and promoting social inclusion. The implementation of recovery-oriented plans requires an in depth understanding of key factors influencing real-life functioning, health status and quality of life. Recently published data from the Italian Network for Research on Psychoses have provided evidence that baseline variables associated with functional outcome at follow-up included domains not routinely assessed and targeted by intervention programs in community mental health services. As pointed out by experts in schizophrenia research and care, the management of subjects with schizophrenia has not significantly improved and only a minority of them receives integrated and personalized treatments. Shared decision-making and integrated pharmacological and psychosocial treatments, tailored on subjects' needs, might significantly improve the outcome of subjects with schizophrenia, supporting independent living and inclusion in the community.

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Clinical/Therapeutic

Best of 2021: Research that Advanced Psychiatry and Changed our Practice

S0009

Forensic Psychiatry

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In this session I will discuss recent publications that have advanced the field of forensic psychiatry or changed clinical practice. Content will be current so that it is not possible to specify at present.

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S0010

Eating Disorders

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Covid had a profound impact on services for eating disorders because of the huge increase in demand. Nevertheless, services quickly adopted a virtual form of working. This rapid change in prevalence was attributed to a number of factors, including a general increase in fear and fragmented social functioning, with a

specific accentuation of higher risk associated with body weight. Recent advances in the conceptualisation of eating disorders include a move from a transdiagnostic to a more to a personalised approach. For example, it has been further demonstrated that reducing the duration of untreated illness within three years of onset is associated with a better outcome (1). This has led to the rollout of FREED, an early intervention service in the UK. Genetic associations have been compared and contrasted across the spectrum of eating disorders. People with binge eating disorders share a profile with those at risk of metabolic syndrome whereas people with anorexia nervosa have the opposite profile (2). This reconceptualization of eating disorders as conditions with both brain and body underpinnings has led to new treatment approaches. For example, there have been small proof of concept studies in which metreleptin has been administered. These show promise with rapid reductions in depression and other symptoms (3, 4). Meanwhile the value of "experts by experience," in co designing and delivering services is an area of active investigation which offers the much needed potential of improving treatment outcomes (5).

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Mental Health Policy

The Impact of Racism and Discrimination on Mental Health of Ethnic Minorities

S0011

What do Health/Mental Health Professionals Have to do With Racial Discrimination?

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There is a growing evidence that social determinants of health influence the health outcomes. These non-medical factors, i.e., social determinants of health / mental health, are defined as the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the factors shaping these conditions. They either have direct effects on health and ill health or work as mediators. In this respect, racial discrimination is a fundamental social determinant of ill health / mental health and health inequalities. A strong correlation between reported experiences of racial discrimination and poor general health and poor mental health has been reported. Besides, racial discrimination may lead to risk taking behaviors increasing poor health / mental health especially in vulnerable disadvantaged populations. A leading factor mediating the negative effects of any biopsychosocial factor on mental ill health is the degree of discrimination. Furthermore, racial discrimination is one of the processes explaining and reinforcing racial disparities in health and ill health. From a conceptual point of view, racial discrimination and its effects on ill health could be discussed in the context of the issue of othering and related dehumanization and violence. Psychiatrists and mental health workers have