

important direction is the evaluation of the effectiveness of PST, the identification of factors affecting it, which determines the urgency of research in this area.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of psychosocial treatment of patients with schizophrenia at different stages of psychiatric care; to build regression models to identify factors that influence the effectiveness of psychosocial treatment.

Methods: Clinical and psychopathological, statistical, as well as a battery of tests: PANSS, CGI; Drug Attitude Inventory (DAI, Hogan T.P. et al., 1983); Insight Scale for Psychosis (ISP, Birchwood M., 1994); «SF-36 Health Status Survey» (SF-36, Ware J.E. et al., 1993); URICA (McConaughy E.A. et al., 1983); The Social Adjustment Scale-Self (SAS-SR, Weissman M, Bothwell S., 1976); PSP (Morosini P.L. et al., 2000) and a number of other scales. 90 patients with schizophrenia in the community, inpatient department of psychiatric hospital, day hospital participated in the basic PST program, which included psychoeducation, motivational training, social and cognitive skills training. At each stage, PST was received by 30 patients who did not differ significantly in age and other socio-demographic characteristics, but were characterized by different quality of remission, the duration of the PST program was 3 months. The assessment of the patients' condition was carried out before and after the rehabilitation program.

Results: A significant improvement in the indicators on the PANSS scale was found in patients of all three groups, as evidenced by a reduction of more than 10 points in the total score of the scale. As a result of the PST program, patients of all three groups have improved to varying degrees their awareness of the disease understanding of the need for drug treatment, increased motivation, and have shown a tendency to improve a number of cognitive functions. The participants of the program demonstrated an increase in the level of activity and purposefulness of activity, as well as the ability to master new social skills and implement them. Correlation and regression analysis, during which more than 100 factors were studied, allowed us to identify the most significant factors that positively or negatively affected the effectiveness of PST: severity of the condition, duration of illness, age of onset of the disease, age of referral to the service, number of hospitalizations, type of remission, observation group, level of education, marital status, family support, family relationships, having friends, having income.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of the basic PST program has been shown. However, the work on evaluating the effectiveness of the PST should be continued, especially for the development of information criteria and a tool for its evaluation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0892

The development and implementation of trauma, posttraumatic growth and trauma-informed rehabilitation course for psychiatric personnel-case study

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Introduction: The National School for Training in Mental Health Rehabilitation and Recovery at the Ono academic college operates under the auspices of, and is funded by, the Division for Mental Health Rehabilitation of the Israeli Ministry of Health. Intended to hone the quality of services provided, it offers numerous training courses, that target various populations associated with and working in the field of mental health recovery, among them clients and their family members, as well rehabilitation professionals and support personnel. The novel course of trauma and posttraumatic growth (PTG) was developed and aimed at supporting recovery, coping strategies and ultimately PTG through the lenses of both recovery and trauma informed care for psychiatric and support personnel, professionals with lived experience, and family members. It is built of eleven six hours long sessions with lectures, in-vivo assignments, and group supervision.

Objectives: Portray the development, implementation, and outcomes of the course from psycho-educational, clinical, social, and personal perspectives of students as well as the course's developers.

Methods: A case study of the course that will be portrayed through qualitative anonymous testimonials from students' surveys and assignments, as well as the analyses of processes that the course underwent through the years.

Results: The course has several dimensions that allow the integration between trauma, recovery, and PTG in psychiatric rehabilitation: the integration between academia and research-based knowledge with experiential knowledge; integration between the perspectives of PTG and recovery; and, integration between social and cultural perspectives and person-centred care. In addition, the course promotes trauma-informed models in psychiatric rehabilitation; offers new perspective and implantation to psychiatric recovery-oriented tools so as to promote PTG; and enhances social support and cohesion within mental health services and personnel.

Conclusions: The current case study portrays the unique processes of knowledge development, implementation, and training in psychiatric rehabilitation personnel, supported staff and people with lived experience. The course brings a focus on PTG as a promising addition to the trauma-informed approach in psychiatric rehabilitation, which is only scarcely linked to recovery.

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Research Methodology

EPV0893

Prospects for the use of artificial intelligence methods in autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction: ASD is a heterogeneous group of pathological conditions.

Objectives: Sensory Functions in Children with Autism

Methods: A brief review of scientific publications is presented, formed by the search result for the keywords: autism spectrum disorders, artificial intelligence, machine learning.