

**Results:** We observed that searches for “unemployment” significantly increased with searches for “depression” ( $B=1.860$ ,  $p<.001$ ) and “suicide” ( $B=.860$ ,  $p<.001$ ). The analysis further revealed that the correlation between the increase in searches relating to depression and unemployment was seen more in women than men. This resulted in an accompanying increase in the volume of searches for suicide ( $B=2.341$ ,  $p<.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** The job insecurity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led to varying degrees of depression according to gender. Thus, social security measures related to unemployment, depression, and suicide interventions require a gender-specific approach.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Depression; unemployment; Suicide

## Cultural Psychiatry / Oncology and Psychiatry

### EPP0033

#### Does culture affect How Mental Health Is Treated And Diagnosed- What Is The Future Of It

C. Musolo<sup>1</sup> and J. Beezhold<sup>2,3,4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sir Isaac Newton Sixthform, N/a, EL, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, Mental Health Liaison Service, Norwich, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup>Hellesdon Hospital, Yare Ward, Norwich, United Kingdom and <sup>4</sup>University of East Anglia, Norwich Medical School, Norwich, United Kingdom

\*Corresponding author.

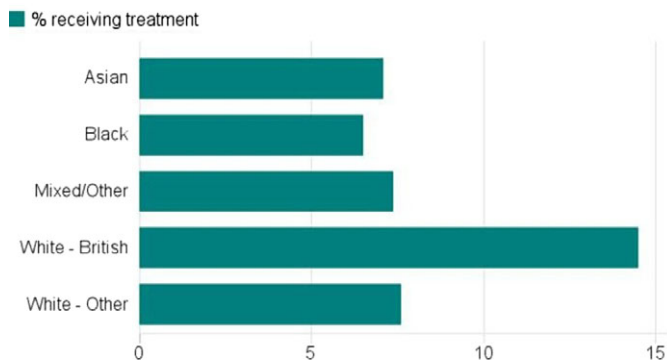
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**Introduction:** Culture is used to refer to the aspects of thinking, feeling, and behaviour related to nation, heritage, place of birth and ethnicity. I look at how the cultural context of mental disorders and the cultural context of mental disorders and the challenges of addressing ethnic diversity in psychiatric services because there is an over-representation of black people detained under the MHA.

**Objectives:** My aim is to understand what current data shows and use this to find a way forward which identify issues with culture and independently and challenge policies, services systems and address culture in clinical practice to provide culture complement care.

**Methods:**

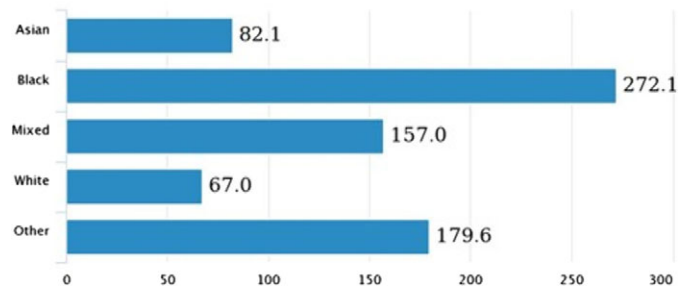
#### Percentage of adults receiving mental health treatment in England



Source: Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014



Title Rates of detention (per 100,000) under the Mental Health Act 1983 by broad ethnic group. Location: England. Time period: 2016/17. Source: Mental Health Services Dataset | Ethnicity Facts and Figures GOV.UK



. research on rates of detention

**Results:** The MHA acts tells us POC are 4 times more likely to be detained, arrested under 136 twice as much, and are 8 times as likely to be put on CTOS. 40% of black people will more likely asses care through the police system. (mind.org, Uk) This further shows us just how unrepresented POCs are when it comes to their diagnosis, treatment, and care, especially compared to their white counterparts.

**Conclusions:** In conclusion regulatory bodies and clinicians have to work towards understanding and identifying the reasons for these disparities and then implementing measures to address this. Such as putting people of color in higher positions in mental health positions to add diversities, also teaching the staff members and other people in high positions of power how much culture really impacts mental health, culturally appropriate advocacy, and improving research done.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** psychiatry; Cultural; cross cultural

### EPP0034

#### Modifying Psychiatric Approaches to Respond Better to Indigenous People in Maine (North America)

L. Mehl-Madrona<sup>1\*</sup>, B. Mainguy<sup>2</sup> and L. Sockabasin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Wabanaki Public Health and Wellness, Public Health, Bangor, United States of America and <sup>2</sup>Coyote Institute, Education, Ottawa, Canada

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Psychiatry has typically underserved indigenous people and immigrants. Indigenous people have different ways of viewing mind and mental health and conventional Euro-American psychiatry has not always acknowledged that.

**Objectives:** We wanted to modify conventional psychiatric approaches to better serve our indigenous population. We worked together to determine what that would be, gained feedback from indigenous patients and practitioners, and wanted to describe what we learned in an autoethnographic fashion.

**Methods:** We engaged each other, indigenous practitioners within the community and indigenous patients in an ongoing discussion of how psychiatry should change to be relevant to indigenous people. We monitored our own process in an autoethnographic fashion.

**Results:** 1. The typical DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) or ICDA (International Classification of Diseases) categories were difficult to apply to the lives of many of these patients, given the