

.046), while self-direction value was negatively related to it ( $\beta = -.419$ ,  $t = -2.644$ ,  $p = .011$ ).

**Conclusions:** Valuing independence, creating and exploring, people implicitly stigmatize people with mental illnesses less, and vice versa. To the contrary, valuing restraint of actions, inclinations, and impulses, people implicitly stigmatize people with mental illnesses more, and vice versa. Activation of these value priorities might be used to decrease the implicit stigmatization.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** values; implicit stigma; stigmatization; Stigma

## EPP0626

### «Demographic and clinical characteristics among individuals involuntary admitted in psychiatric hospital with positive history of substance use»

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**Introduction:** Various factors of socio-demographic characteristics can affect outcomes of substance abuse such as age, gender, employment history, marital status, education level, or previous history of other neurobiological disorders.

**Objectives:** Exploration of demographic and clinical profile in people involuntary admitted at Cyprus Psychiatric Hospital, with positive substance use history.

**Methods:** A descriptive correlational design was performed with cross-sectional comparisons in a sample of 172 individuals. Data collection following informed consent (12/2012-02/2018) was achieved through individual interviews, using a structured questionnaire.

**Results:** 74.4% of the sample were Greek-Cypriots, 152 male and 20 female, at the age of 25-34. The most frequent clinical diagnosis was schizophrenia or a relevant thought disorder. 1 out of 2 reported a daily use of psychoactive agents, while 68% of the sample met the criteria for a dual diagnosis. Thought disturbances were strongly associated with dual diagnosis ( $p < 0.001$ ), while dual diagnosis was statistically significantly associated with non-adherence to pharmacotherapy and subsequent lack of insight ( $p = 0.003$ ) Cannabis was the most frequently substance used in people 25-34 years ( $p < 0.001$ ), unmarried, ( $p = 0.034$ ), who daily used substances ( $p = 0.006$ ), having a positive history of multiuse ( $p > 0.001$ ) and a clinical diagnosis of thought (psychotic) disorders ( $p = 0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** These data may be relevant for the formation of preventive interventions and education in substance use among people with severe mental illness, and vice versa. Also, re-appraisal of the effectiveness of dual diagnosis treatment programs is also recommended. Furthermore, an acute involuntary short-term residential treatment program is suggested among individuals with substance abuse and dual diagnosis in Cyprus.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** thought disorders; dual diagnosis; substance use; sociodemographic characteristics

## Mental health care - Part III

### EPP0627

#### Understanding and building resilience to early life trauma in belarus and ukraine

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**Introduction:** Despite high levels of early life trauma (ELT) in Belarus and Ukraine, a culturally nuanced understanding of attitudes to and experiences of ELT and mental health care has not previously been studied.

**Objectives:** Better understanding of the ways that ELT is understood and experienced; better understanding of how organisations working to support mental health can help families in Belarus and Ukraine to build resilience to ELT.

**Methods:** A series of three workshops on the cultural contexts of early life trauma and mental health care were undertaken in Minsk and Lviv with over 40 participants from different disciplines (doctors, psychologists, lawyers, researchers, teachers, police, NGOs, WHO and UNICEF) in 2018-2019.

**Results:** The main reasons to attend the workshops were to increase understanding of current work undertaken on ELT; increase understanding of the relationship between culture and mental health; and as an opportunity for NGOs to communicate directly with governmental institutions. As a result of the project, participants felt more prepared to work with ELT, and were able to identify blank spots in their knowledge and structure of care. The workshops also resulted in an online network of ELT practitioners within Central and Eastern Europe (<http://earlylifetrauma.info/>) and increased motivation for work on policies targeting ELT. More research in the field, awareness raising and improved training to work with ELT were identified as priorities.

**Conclusions:** Responding effectively to ELT will require a multi-disciplinary approach that considers how cultural aspects influence attitudes towards mental health and psychiatric care.

**Conflict of interest:** No

**Keywords:** Children; psychiatric care; trauma

### EPP0628

#### Influence of ecological and professional conditions of residence of management personnel on the mental health level

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