

system. The backdrop of the QI programme was the essential role of rehabilitation psychiatry in aiding the recovery and reintegration of individuals with mental health challenges, and sub-optimal audit results about patient's attendance and positive step-down discharges at an in-patient psychiatric unit.

Objectives: The QI programme aimed to implement and explore Co-production, a transformative approach involving patients and healthcare professionals as equal partners.

- To promote co-production in psychiatric in-patient service
- To improve patient experience in the CPA meetings
- To reduce anxiety associated with the CPA meetings and discharge planning
- To assess staff's limitations and barriers in promoting co-production.

Methods: The QI programme was divided into phases, including diagnostic, problem-solving, and evaluation. It employed diagnostic tools such as the fishbone cause and effect diagram and the 5-Why Technique for root cause analysis. The project's aim was aligned with the Model of Improvement, guided by the three fundamental questions. Change ideas were developed using driver's diagram and were then evaluated through PDSA cycles. Quantitative analysis utilized paired t-tests to assess the significance of changes, and qualitative analysis focused on patient perspectives gathered through the co-produced CPA questionnaire. Emerging themes from the questionnaire responses were integrated into the project's trajectory through narrative synthesis. Predictions were formulated to measure project success: 50% patient attendance in the next CPA meetings, 70% positive step-down discharges, and improved Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) scores.

Results: The iterative Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles demonstrated the evolving impact of interventions on patient engagement and discharge outcomes. Implementation of patient information leaflets, staff training, and a CPA agenda template led to increased attendance and positive step-down discharges. Analysis of HAM-A scores revealed a substantial decline in anxiety levels for almost all participants, suggesting the effectiveness of the interventions. Discharge outcomes were influenced by patient engagement and tailored interventions. Patient responses revealed themes such as challenges during transitions to community care, empowerment from shared decision-making, and diverse experiences in communication with healthcare professionals.

Conclusions: The CPA agenda template improved patient experiences by enhancing communication and patient-centeredness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0872

REVIEW OF MEDICATION INCIDENTS IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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Introduction: In this review, medication incidents across different mental health care facilities was reviewed and nuances, challenges, and advancements in the administration and management of

psychiatric medications was noted. Through gaining a better understanding of the complexities surrounding these incidents, valuable information can be gathered that will enhance patient safety, improving healthcare practices, and fostering a deeper understanding of the critical intersection between mental health care and medication management.

Objectives: To identify the most frequent types of medication errors or patterns of medication errors in a mental health service across different settings including inpatient, outpatient, liaison and long term residential unit

Methods: This is a multicentre project as it covers medication incidents in mental health care in a regional area in Ireland. It includes an acute psychiatric Unit, the General Hospital and patients admitted in medical and surgical wards and as well long term residential care. Using the National Incident Management System we collected National Incident Report Forms (NIRF) relating mental health care provided and medication prescribed within a region in Ireland. From these we selected the ones where medication hazard was noted. Data collection happened between July 2020 and July 2021. A statistical analysis was then performed to identify any patterns to medication errors.

Results: A total of 22 incidents were included. On review of these, it was noted, among other findings, that there was a significant increase in the frequency of medication errors during the month of December. It was also noted errors ranged from medication being given to the wrong patient, medication being given twice and medication being missed.

Conclusions: Minimising medication errors requires a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach that involves healthcare providers, patients, and healthcare systems. Healthcare organizations should foster a culture of safety where medication errors are seen as preventable and where providers are encouraged to report errors without fear of retaliation.

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EPV0873

Compassion and the quality of life of the inpatient healthcare team

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Introduction: Nurse-patient relationships and interactions during inpatient care evoke feelings of empathy and compassion. Compassion can lead to satisfaction, but also to exhaustion. Compassion fatigue is a commonly used concept that signifies the exhaustion of healthcare personnel due to the specific activities and repeated exposure to the suffering of others. This manifests through physical and emotional over-tiredness, anxiety, anger and irritability, low vitality, social isolation, diminished sense of enjoyment of one's career, cognitive disorders, and sleep disturbances.

Objectives: To assess the level of compassion of the healthcare staff employed in a Romanian general hospital.

Methods: The study sample included 256 nurses working in a general hospital. To identify socio-demographic data we applied a specific questionnaire, and subsequently we also used the PROQOL scale (Professional Quality of Life Scale). All data were statistically analysed.

Results: The majority of healthcare professionals in our sample belong to the 40-49 age group (39.45%). Regarding work experience in the healthcare system, the majority (43%) have been working for over 10 years. 78.52% of nurses reported a high level of compassion satisfaction. Burnout was not identified in the majority of our sample (54.3%). We noted that the number of the staff affected by compassion fatigue increases proportionally with the years of work experience ($P=0.033$).

Conclusions: A high level of compassion satisfaction in medical professionals leads to a remarkable improvement in the quality of the healthcare they are providing. However, our study results suggest that compassion fatigue tends to increase in line with the years of work in healthcare

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Rehabilitation and psychoeducation

EPV0874

The level of consciousness and mental reactions of children after acute brain injury (interdisciplinary rehabilitation)

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Introduction: The process of recovery of mental reactions in children after acute traumatic brain injury is determined by complex methods with an interdisciplinary approach. Studies of emotional, communicative and behavioral reactions are based on an assessment by a psychiatrist and a teacher-defectologist.

Objectives: to study mental reactions and identify predictors of positive recovery of consciousness after acute brain injury in children in early rehabilitation.

Methods: psychiatric and pedagogical examinations; also - neuroimaging data and others.

Results: Three groups of children were identified, depending on the different severity of emotional, communicative and behavioral indicators:

Group 1 (11%): The level of consciousness is minimal positive. Reactions: stable gaze fixation; emotional reaction to sound (smile) and the face of an adult; short-term tracking of the gaze of the object; the ability to touch an object and hold it; sits himself.

Group 2 (33%): The level of consciousness is minimal positive / negative, with an advantage of positive. Reactions: unstable gaze fixation; emotional reaction and involuntary movements to sound; reflex seizure of an object; sits with support.

Group 3 (56%): The level of consciousness is minimal negative. Reactions: no emotional reactions, low motor and sensorimotor activity.

Conclusions: predictors of emotional-communicative and behavioral indicators of recovery of the level of consciousness were identified: sensory and motor, cognitive and socially-oriented (orienting reactions to the voice and face of an adult, tracking the gaze of an object, sensory and motor activity, etc.). These predictors are the basis for choosing a rehabilitation program with interdisciplinary support and a treatment strategy.

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EPV0875

The Effect of Physical Activity on Postural Abilities in Menopausal Women

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Introduction: Menopause marks a significant physiological transition in a woman's life, often accompanied by various health challenges. Understanding the impact of physical activity on postural abilities in menopausal women is crucial for promoting their overall well-being during this transformative stage.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to investigate the effect of a physical activity program on postural abilities, psychological well-being, and the quality of life of menopausal women.

Methods: Nineteen menopausal women, averaging 56 ± 3 years of age, participated in a 12-week Zumba-style physical training program, consisting of three 50-minute sessions per week. The exercise regimen incorporated aerobic workouts, muscle conditioning, balance exercises, and flexibility training, predominantly inspired by Latin dances. Postural balance was evaluated using a stabilometric force platform, measuring the average velocity of the center of pressure (COPvm) under open eyes (OE) and closed eyes (CE) conditions on both firm and soft surfaces. Quality of life and mood were assessed using the SF-36 questionnaire (Short Form Survey-36) and the BMIS score (Brief Mood Introspection Scale). Assessments were conducted before (pre-test) and after (post-test) the 12-week training period.

Results: The findings revealed a significant decrease in COPvm values in the post-test for both conditions (on a firm surface: OE $p=0.05$, CE $p=0.01$; on a soft surface: OE $p=0.001$, CE $p=0.05$). Additionally, improvements in mood ($p=0.05$) and quality of life ($p=0.05$) were observed compared to baseline values.

Conclusions: This study underscores the positive impact of Zumba-style physical training on postural abilities, mood, and quality of life among menopausal women. These results suggest that such exercise programs hold promise in reducing the risk and incidence of falls associated with menopause

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