

Mental Health Care

EPP0134

Mental Health in Medicine: A novel stepped care model in medical psychiatry and the implementation of measurement-based care

D. Wiercigroch^{1,2*}, S. Wright¹, N. Bangloy¹, S. Bush^{1,2}, A. Wai^{1,2}, D. Koshy^{1,2}, L. Thomson^{1,2}, N. Abdel Gawad^{1,2}, S. Abbey^{1,2}, M. Kaye¹, M. Kelsey¹, A. Tan^{1,2}, J. Delwo^{1,2} and K. Sheehan^{1,2}

¹University Health Network and ²Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Individuals with co-occurring mental and physical health issues have worse health outcomes in both domains. Integration improves outcomes and aligns with patient preference, but health services tend to be siloed. The Mental Health in Medicine Clinic (MHiM) supports patients receiving inpatient or outpatient medical or surgical care at a tertiary academic hospital in Toronto, Canada. The predominantly virtual clinic has an interdisciplinary team offering services via stepped care, matching patient need with service intensity. Measurement-based care (MBC), the systematic evaluation of patient reported outcomes, was not initially used routinely in the clinic, but its implementation may improve treatment decision-making and may be useful in allocating patients within a stepped care model.

Objectives: 1) To describe the stepped care model, referral patterns, diagnoses, and level of care provided since implementation of stepped care. 2) To conduct a quality improvement initiative to implement MBC in the clinic, with a goal of 50% of patients completing at the time of first assessment and prior to discharge from the clinic.

Methods: We reviewed the electronic medical record for referral source, diagnoses, and level of stepped care within the clinic. We conducted semi-structured interviews with stakeholders (clinicians, administrative staff, patients) to explore barriers to implementation of MBC. Interviews were analyzed for themes around barriers and facilitators to MBC. Plan, Do, Study, Act cycles were carried out around change concepts informed by stakeholder interviews and relevant literature.

Results: The MHiM clinic began operations in August 2020. The clinic operated on a physician-only model until March 2022 and then shifted to a stepped care model with an interdisciplinary team. The most frequent referral sources were internal medicine, COVID19 clinics, consultation-liaison psychiatry, red blood cell disorders clinic and cardiology. Since the implementation of stepped care, 250 referrals were assessed. 58% of new referrals were assessed by the psychiatrist, 42% were managed by the NP, and 25% consulted with the social worker. Referrals consisted of trauma and stress-related disorders (32%), depression (21%) or anxiety disorders (20%). Personality, substance use, and psychotic disorders accounted for less than 10% of referrals combined. Some patients did not have any diagnosis (6%). Results from the quality improvement initiative to implement MBC will also be presented.

Conclusions: The MHiM clinic provides an integrated care pathway addressing comorbid mental and physical health conditions. We describe a novel stepped care model and the implementation of MBC. Future directions include ongoing quality improvement of MBC and its integration within the clinic to assess and re-assess service intensity.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0137

Impact of a daily supportive text message program (text4hope) on the stress, anxiety, and depression levels of elderly (60 years and above) subscribers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Alberta.

E. Owusu^{1*}, R. Shalaby¹, B. Agyapong¹, W. Vuong², A. Gusnowski², S. Surood², A. J. Greenshaw¹ and V. I. Agyapong^{1,3}

¹Psychiatry, University of Alberta; ²Psychiatry, Alberta Health Services, Edmonton and ³Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: One of the biggest global crises in our generation is the COVID-19 pandemic. It has had a severe and far-reaching negative impact on our health systems, economies, and societies. Older adults were particularly at higher risk of severe illness, isolation from social distancing measures, and concerns about their health.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of the daily supportive text message program (Text4Hope) on the levels of stress, anxiety, and depression experienced by elderly subscribers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Alberta six weeks after enrollment.

Methods: An online survey link was used to gather demographic and clinical information on several self-report scales, such as the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) ≥ 14 and Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7). Scale ≥ 10 , and Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) ≥ 10 . Descriptive and inferential statistics were run using SPSS version 25.

Results: 172 subscribers out of 1136 completed baseline and six weeks using an online questionnaire, giving a response rate of 15.1%. There were significant reductions in mean scores on the PSS-10 and GAD-7 scales at six weeks compared to baseline ($P > .05$), but not on the PHQ-9 scale. There were also significant reductions in the prevalence of moderate or high stress (68.6% vs 60.5%, $p = 0.036$) and likely GAD (14.9% vs 22.7%, $p = 0.029$) from baseline to six weeks, with the highest reduction in stress (8.1%). A change (27.6% to 25.2%) in the prevalence of likely MDD from baseline to six weeks was insignificant. ($P > .05$)

Conclusions: This study's findings show a decrease in the prevalence rates and the mean scores for stress and anxiety on standardized scales, indicating an improvement from baseline to six weeks. This outcome has potential implications for planning an intervention to meet the mental health needs of the elderly in similar situations like the pandemic

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0138

Psychological struggles in tunisian Infertile couples: A gender Perspective

K. Mahfoudh*, F. Askri, S. Hamzaoui, A. Ouertani, U. Ouali, A. Aissa and R. Jomli

Psychiatry "A", Razi Hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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