tests achieved the followinf results: Cohen Kappa 0.70, IC: 0.66–0.74; Weighted Kappa 0.72, IC:0.72 – 0.72; Bhapkar Test X^2 = 5.98, Df = 7, P-value = .55; Achieved Power (w=0.1): 0.93

Table 2 Agreement between examiners for eight diagnostic groups

	ARD	BD	DD	DRD	ND	Organic	PD	SSD
ARD	**39**	3	9	0	2	0	3	3
BD	1	**154**	7	3	2	2	4	10
DD	9	10	**71**	0	0	2	5	9
DRD	0	2	0	**4**	0	0	0	2
ND	1	2	1	0	**51**	1	1	6
Organic	0	1	0	0	3	**20**	0	5
PD	4	2	1	1	0	0	**33**	3
SSD	5	20	11	2	8	5	4	**192**

Conclusions: NSDA evaluation was moderately reliable, but the lack of some prevalent hypothesis inside the pairs raised concerns about NSDA sensitivity to some diagnoses. Diagnostic momentum bias (that is, a tendency to keep the last diagnosis observed) may have inflated the observed agreement.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Climate change

EPV0222

Exploring the connections between psychiatric disorders and climate change

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Introduction: Considering the increased occurrence of climate changes in the world and their consequences on human health and quality of life, there is an increase in psychiatric disorders, including anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and stress related disorders caused by climate changes.
Objectives: To explore the connections between psychiatric disorders and certain types of climate change.
Methods: Data from research related to climate change and its impact on mental health are presented.
Results: Research indicates an increase in psychological disorders related to climate change from several diagnostic categories, consequently to the acute and long-term effects of climate changes, depending on the type of climate event, individual sensitivity, socioeconomic conditions, community support and assistance, and response to therapeutic interventions.
Conclusions: In addition to raising awareness of the impact of climate change on psychological health, it is important to develop strategies for providing psychological and psychiatric assistance, both immediately after a climate event and during long-term exposure to adverse climate conditions, especially for vulnerable groups.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0223

The Psychosocial Impact of Climate Change and natural disasters

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Introduction: In this study we have studied the impacts of natural disaster yash on the development of PTSD in a rural hamlet of West Bengal.
Objectives: Correlation of natural calamity and trauma ie post traumatic stress disorder in exposed population.
Methods: Setting of the study was a relief camp operated for victims of climate change and natural disasters ie cyclone yash 2021.Tool for data collection - PCL 5 questionnaires, socio demographic pro forma, data was analyzed by using statistical SPSS.
Results: Analysis shows that there is statistical correlation between post traumatic stress disorder and subjects exposed to climate change events such as cyclone Yash.
PCL-5 cut-off score between 31-33 is indicative.
Conclusions: Our study clearly demonstrates the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the development of post traumatic stress disorder in the study group.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0226

Eco-anxiety, how can the awareness on fighting global warming is becoming a mental health problem

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Introduction: Although the issue of climate change usually brings thoughts of environmental impact and physical health concerns to our consciousness, climate change also affects people's mental health. Nowadays there is an emerging condition about climate change anxiety (CCA), defined as negative responses associated with global warming, with apprehension and stress related to the anticipation of threats to the ecosystem and our species. It may include cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses, for example, persistent worries, psychological distress, or sleep difficulties related to long-term consequences of climate change, and can result in functional impairment.
Objectives: A literature review to analyse the evidence, to be aware of individuals overconcerned about global warming, bring awereness and promote an appropriate seek of professional help when needed
Methods: Using the Medline database through the Pubmed search engine was used, with the keywords: "climate change anxiety", "eco-anxiety".
Results: Despite the lack of studies, CCA affects a substantial proportion, especially the younger population, aged from 16 to 25 years old worldwide. As a result of ecoanxiety, people are becoming anxious about their future and the future of the planet

as we currently know it, the terrifying and at some extent uncertainty of it. It is documented the importance of green and blue spaces (water places) specially in urban areas for mental wellbeing – as our environment is quickly changing with the global warming, the reduction/disappearing of these areas are ongoing; besides this direct consequence, the disruption of these places results in feelings of loss due to changes to personally significant places a phenomenon known as 'ecological grief'. Additionally, the occurrence of natural disasters like heatwaves, hurricanes, flooding, wildfire, and drought, raising concern and the socially-mediated impacts of forced migration and conflict caused by it. Self-reported presentations may include panic attacks, insomnia, obsessive thinking, and/or appetite changes caused by environmental concerns. If prolonged symptoms, depressive, anxious disease, post-traumatic stress disorder, among others can develop.

Conclusions: To reduce eco-anxiety individuals can take steps to reduce their carbon footprint, engage in activism and advocacy, bringing more awareness to the subjects and thus taking measures to mitigate the effects of climate change and protect the environment. It's equal important to consider and address the mental health impacts of climate change, this additionally includes providing adequate emotional and psychological support to those affected.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0227

Impact of mean monthly temperature on psychiatric admissions: data from an acute inpatient unit

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Introduction: Psychiatric disorders are large contributors to the global disease burden and their prevalence is increasing. Global climate is also facing changes, including a rise in temperatures. Many clinical conditions are affected by meteorological factors and there are numerous reports on the effect of climate changes on such conditions. Psychiatric disorders are also influenced by climatic factors but the literature on the effects of climate changes on mental health is limited.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of rising temperatures on the risk of acute exacerbation of psychiatric disorders.

Methods: Data were collected retrospectively for a total of 139 months, *i.e.* from January 2012 to July 2023. Recordings of mean monthly temperatures were obtained from registries of the meteorological station of the Department of Physics of the University of Turin. For each of the 139 months, deviations from the average temperature of that month of any year were computed (ΔTm). Anonymised socio-demographic and clinical data on patients admitted during the observation period to the acute psychiatric unit of San Luigi Gonzaga University Hospital (Turin, Italy) were extracted from the hospital registry. Linear regression analyses were used for statistical analyses.

Results: A total of 5420 admissions to our psychiatric ward were recorded over the observation period. Monthly deviations from average temperature and monthly number of admissions were directly correlated, with regression coefficient 1.803 (P = 0.0048) (Fig.1A). Linear regression analysis was performed between ΔTm and number of admissions according to diagnostic group. The regression coefficient was 0.1336 (P=0.5334) for admissions of patients with schizophrenia and related disorders (SCZ) (Fig.1B), 0.4575 (P=0.0295) for bipolar disorders (BD) (Fig.2A) and 0.3381 (P=0.0382) for major depressive disorder (MDD) (Fig.2B).

Image:

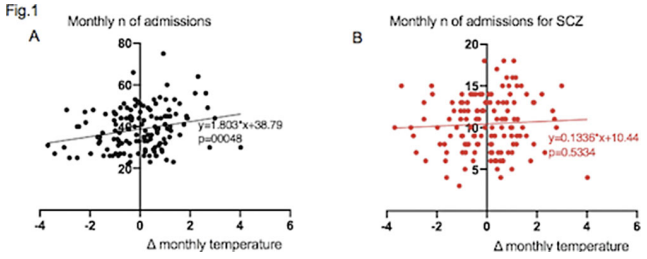
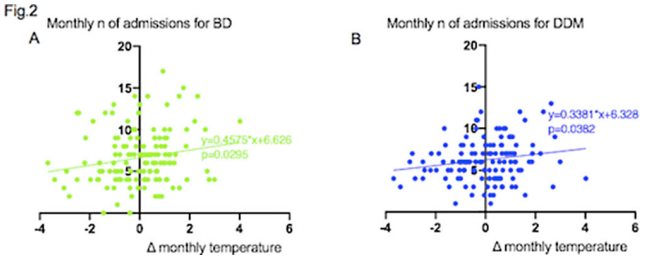


Image 2:



Conclusions: These results confirm the impact of meteorological factors on mental disorders. In particular, we observed a positive correlation between monthly temperature and the number of admissions to our acute inpatient unit. The correlation was significant when taking into consideration admissions for exacerbation of bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder, but not when considering admissions for schizophrenia. This highlights the importance of climatic factors especially in mood disorders, provides new insights into their etiopathological mechanisms and provides information that can be implemented for follow up and relapse prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0230

The role of the community in providing psychological and social support after catastrophic events

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