

booklet first, then the video two weeks later. Group 2 received the video first, then the booklet after two weeks. Group 3 received both resources at the same time. After 4 weeks, patient feedback was collected by 4 medical students by telephone. Qualitative and quantitative data was obtained from 8 patients. Quantitative feedback was obtained using a 5-point Likert scale. In the second QIP cycle, 10 patients received both resources simultaneously, with improvements made to resource accessibility and readability. **Results.** The first QIP cycle highlighted that the videos were helpful in explaining FND, with 75% of patients rating the videos the same or higher than the booklet. Qualitative responses commented that videos were more personal and easier for family members to understand. Across both video and booklet resources, 67% of patients agreed or strongly agreed the resources were useful for explaining FND and their experience. One patient, in group 1, stated the resources improved their symptoms. 54% of patients agreed that they received the resources at the appropriate time; a common theme across all groups was the desire to access the resources earlier within the pathway. In the second QIP cycle (8 patients, 25% response rate), all agreed the resources improved FND understanding and self-management strategies.

Conclusion. Our study highlights that video resources are a valuable addition to FND psychoeducation, with benefits for patients, carers and family members. Both booklet and video resources were helpful in improving patient education on FND. Our findings emphasise the need for early integration of psychoeducation in the care pathway. Future developments could include collaborating with other specialties involved in the care of FND patients, such as neurology and emergency departments, to enable early integration of psychoeducation resources, empowering clinicians to effectively communicate about FND and enhancing patient psychoeducation.

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Enhancing Medical Student Experience in Psychiatry Placement in Stockport: A Quality Improvement Project

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Aims. Fourth-year medical students from Manchester University undergo a four-week Psychiatry rotation in Stockport as part of their curriculum. Placed in both community and inpatient teams within General Adult and Older Adult Psychiatry services, this placement offers a unique opportunity for students to gain clinical and educational experience in Psychiatry, potentially shaping their perception of the field. This quality improvement project aimed to enhance the overall experience of medical students during their Psychiatry placement in Stockport.

Methods. A retrospective review of quantitative and qualitative feedback from the March to April 2023 cohort ($n = 4$) involved a 5-point Likert scale and comments covering 10 domains. The feedback focused on aspects such as induction, orientation, learning objectives, patient assessment, procedural skills, supervisor

feedback, access to resources, timetables, and the overall experience. An average total score was calculated.

Subsequently, strategies were implemented for the April to May 2023 cohort based on the feedback. Weekly check-ins, updated timetables, team introductions, additional teaching sessions, and opportunities for case presentations were among the interventions.

Quantitative and qualitative feedback from the April to May 2023 cohort ($n = 4$) were collected and compared with the previous cohort's feedback.

Results. The feedback scores demonstrated improvement, with the average total score increasing from 4.1/5 (82%) in March – April 2023 to 4.7/5 (94%) in April–May 2023. Students praised the helpful staff, opportunities to present cases, and the tailored and useful nature of the placement. Feedback on improvements included addressing vague timetables, unannounced cancellations of teaching sessions, and limited opportunities for case presentations.

Conclusion. This quality improvement project demonstrated that the targeted interventions helped enhance the educational experience of medical students during their psychiatry placement. The increased feedback scores underscore the positive impact of targeted interventions. The findings emphasize the importance of continuous quality improvement in medical education, ensuring a more positive and enriching experience for medical students in Psychiatry rotations.

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Improving Health Literacy for Individuals With Intellectual and Developmental Disability and Their Carers

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Aims. The aim of our project is to support health literacy in patients and carers under the Nottinghamshire Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDD) service. To achieve this aim, we will produce a 20 page newsletter, containing updated and accessible research on mental health disorders that are common in the IDD population. We will also utilise a Trust webpage to publish the newsletter and produce a video/ podcast for the webpage, showcasing individuals with intellectual disabilities discussing and interacting with the articles.

Methods. Research into the relevant articles included a search on Google Scholar and PubMed, and a list was written up. Final research articles to be included in the newsletter were selected after consultation with the consultant peer group within the Intellectual and Developmental Disability team within Nottinghamshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust. Easy read forms of all the articles were drafted by researchers, which will be sent to relevant authors to verify that this is an accurate representation of their research. An accessible 20-page newsletter will be produced, and an IDD focus group will review the content of the newsletter, discuss the articles and relevant videos/ podcasts will be made of these interactions. A webpage on the trust website will be created to publish the newsletter and allow users to interact