with a 0.2% reduction in depressive symptom scores (IRR 0.998, 95%CI 0.997–0.999). This association was most pronounced in the spring (IRR 0.995, 95%CI 0.992–0.999). For manic symptoms, we found that each 1°C increase in mean temperature in the preceding two weeks was associated with a 0.4% increase in manic symptom scores (IRR 1.004, 95%CI 1.001–1.007), with the strongest association observed in the autumn (IRR 1.011, 95%CI 1.002–1.020). Associations between maximum temperature and depressive and manic symptoms followed a similar pattern.

Conclusion. We found evidence that higher temperatures were associated with decreased depressive symptoms and increased manic symptoms, indicating a complex relationship between temperature and mood disorder symptoms. With globally rising temperatures due to climate change, there is a need to understand the impact of heat on mental health symptoms to provide targeted support. This study demonstrates the potential for using novel data sources and EMA methods to inform our understanding of the link between climate and mental health, although there is a need for improved data collection to realise the potential of these methods. Clinically, our findings highlight opportunities for risk stratification and targeted interventions based on local temperature patterns.

Integrating Spirituality Into Mental Health Care

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Aims. To find how best to integrate religion/spirituality (R/S) into clinical care.

Methods. This was a qualitative study. 41 mental health patients of varying diagnoses in secondary care underwent semi-structured interviews describing their mental health and spiritual journeys and how these have interacted, before, during and after a period of acute illness. Grounded theory was used. Detailed coding was carried out and themes extracted.

Results. Preliminary results from this project have already been reported, (submitted for publication). 5 main processes by which R/S interacted positively or negatively with mental health recovery were identified:

- R/S experiences, (+ve or -ve),
- Existential crisis, (-ve),
- Influence of faith community, (+ve or -ve),
- Finding a personally meaningful faith, (+ve),
- Changing priorities to a more spiritual outlook, (+ve).

Further analysis has allowed a comparison between our different participants who were at different stages of recovery:

1. Those who described themselves most as being in recovery tended to have more positive R/S experiences, support from a faith community, a personally meaningful faith and have changed their priorities. Most have also found clinical care helpful. However, often R/S was considered more helpful both for personal recovery and symptom relief. For others in this group, R/S enables living a satisfying life despite limitations of illness partially controlled by medication.
2. Those who described themselves most as struggling with mental illness were much less likely to have a personally meaningful faith or had changed their priorities. They tended to have negative R/S experiences, persistent existential crisis and/or rejection from a faith community. Most of these people find both clinical care and R/S issues unhelpful. Some people were finding clinical care helpful but R/S barriers were blocking their recovery.

Many people at all stages of recovery said they wanted more help with R/S issues. They often regard their illness as a spiritual problem and consider positive R/S experiences a key to recovery.

Conclusion. Spiritual health may be important for recovery from many mental health problems and needs to be addressed according to the 5 themes.

- Possible R/S barriers identified, even if symptoms seem to be responding to clinical treatment.
- Positive R/S experiences and/or support from a faith community used to help overcome R/S barriers.
- Support made available to find a personally meaningful faith and change priorities.
- Referral to spiritual care offered more frequently.

Clinical care will be most effective if combined with facilitating spiritual health.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

A Comparison of the Use of Handheld KardiaMobile ECG Devices With 12-Lead ECGs in an Older Adult Psychiatric Setting

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Aims. To establish the usability and tolerability, as well as accuracy of measurements of a handheld KardiaMobile ECG device in an inpatient older adult dementia ward.

Methods. Between February 2023 and April 2023, KardiaMobile ECGs and 12-lead ECGs were taken for patients admitted within a dementia ward in Liverpool. The standard 12-lead ECGs were analysed as per current practice, by Broomwell Health Watch. The KardiaMobile ECGs were read manually, by two independent raters, for heart rate and QTc. The user-rated tolerability was measured out of 5, 5 being the most tolerable, and was measured for both KardiaMobile and 12-lead ECGs, allowing comparison. The QTc and heart rate were calculated for both methods, and then compared. QTc was calculated using Bazett's formula.

Results. 13 inpatients had a 12-lead ECG, and a KardiaMobile ECG performed. Both were tolerated by all patients, except one who tolerated neither, leaving 12 ECGs for comparison. KardiaMobile ECGs were quicker to obtain, more well tolerated, and easy to use. However, manual calculation of QTc, versus expert and computer analysis for 12-lead ECGs, led to some variability between QTc measurements. Inter-rater reliability between raters for the KardiaMobile QTc was poor, however, when both were combined, correlation with 12-lead ECG QTc was moderate. KardiaMobile ECGs were harder to obtain in those with tremors, and the lack of computerised readings made interpretation more difficult. 12-lead ECGs also offer reassurance in the form of a fully interpreted, more detailed ECG.

Conclusion. KardiaMobile devices are faster to use and as/more tolerable in a dementia ward setting than 12-lead ECGs. The ECG trace is fed back instantly to the mobile device, however, automatic interpretation is limited and QTc calculation relies on the operator. Visual inspection of QTc can be difficult, and unreliable. However, the combination of two different raters led to more reliable results. The device has potential for use in this setting, however, an increase in automatic interpretation, or interpretation by a third party such as with Broomwell Health Watch, would increase its usability.

Prevalence of Depression Amongst Adult Hemophilia Patients Registered With Hemophilia Foundation of Zambia

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Aims.

Main Objective
To assess the prevalence of depression (major depression) amongst adult hemophilia patients in Zambia.

Specific Objectives
1. To assess the prevalence of depression amongst adult hemophilia patients in Zambia using the Patient Health Questionnaire 9 (PHQ9) tool to screen for/diagnose depression.
2. To determine risk factors, amongst hemophilia patients, to developing depression.
3. To ascertain factors that significantly associate with depression amongst adult patients with hemophilia in Zambia.

Methods. This was a quantitative cross-sectional study, conducted by administering the study questionnaire to collect data on demographic characteristics, clinical characteristics and the Patient Health Questionnaire – 9. A total of 59 adult patients with Hemophilia in Zambia, registered under the Hemophilia Foundation of Zambia were interviewed through the questionnaire. The data were analyzed using STATA 14. Descriptive analyses were done on the data, responses on PHQ-9 were totaled to assess for the prevalence of depression. Depression was defined as PHQ-9 $\geq$ 5; Major Depression as PHQ-9 $\geq$ 10. Pearson Chi-2 test was done to assess for associations and a logistic regression model was created to show the relationship between significant risk factors (independent variables) and depression.
Results. 59 participants were interviewed in this study. They were all male with an average age of 24.77 years from various parts of Zambia. 91.53% of the patients reported to have Hemophilia A, while 8.47% had Hemophilia B, there were no patients with Hemophilia C. The average PHQ-9 score was 8.66. 83.04% of participants had depressive symptoms (PHQ > 5); 44.06% having major depression and only 16.96% of the participants reported no depression. Number of painful bleeding episodes (OR = 2.063; P = 0.048) and difficulty in performing daily activity (OR = 4.311; P = 0.008) were significantly associated with a higher risk for major depression.
Conclusion. There was a high prevalence of major depression (44.06%) amongst adult patients with hemophilia registered under the Hemophilia Foundation of Zambia. Hence there is need for addition of mental health care to the multidisciplinary management of adults with hemophilia for improved health outcomes due to the high prevalence of depression amongst this group. Additionally, patients who suffer many painful bleeding episodes must be prioritized candidates for mental health care.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

Knowledge of Psychogenic Polydipsia Within Mental Health Services

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Aims. Psychogenic polydipsia (PP) is a term used to describe a repetitive behaviour that characterises compulsivity in psychiatric patients resulting in excessive fluid consumption. It is a common clinical problem in patients with severe mental illness, learning disability, autism and acquired brain injury. Up to 20% of patients with schizophrenia have polydipsia, and many develop hyponatraemia and water intoxication, which can lead to irreversible brain damage or death.

Psychogenic polydipsia may not be obvious to staff in a busy care setting, leading to delayed identification and appropriate care.

The objective of this study is to assess the existing knowledge of psychogenic polydipsia among mental health staff and promote greater awareness of the condition.
Methods. To investigate the understanding of psychogenic polydipsia among healthcare staff, an online survey has been chosen as the research method. This survey will help identify any knowledge deficiencies in this area. It consists of both closed and open-ended questions, allowing for quantitative and qualitative analysis. The open-ended questions are designed to provide an opportunity for participants to share their individual experiences. Additionally, the survey will collect information on participants' age groups, years of experience in mental health services, and level of expertise. The survey was created using Qualtrics online survey software. Participant recruitment will be conducted at St Matthews Healthcare, with an estimated sample size of n = 101. The collected data will be analysed using statistical software such as SPSS, NVivo, or other appropriate tools.
Results. The results of this study will be presented. Data are being collected and analysis will be completed in March. The abstract will be updated. These findings will serve as the basis for future recommendations and suggestions.
Conclusion. Comprehending patients' illnesses is a crucial aspect of providing quality healthcare. However, identifying psychogenic polydipsia has proven to be challenging within mental health