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Say NO to Online Mindfulness - a wellBEHing Initiative

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Aims. Trainees in Barnet, Enfield and Haringey (BEH) Mental Health Trust reported feeling isolated and burnt out after COVID-19. Offers of "online mindfulness" or "resilience training", as a substitute for in-person gatherings, felt very inadequate. Well-being initiatives are known to improve staff morale, mental health, patient care, recruitment and retention of trainees. We created and delivered a pilot well-being programme to improve the well-being of trainee psychiatrists working within BEH between September 2022 and January 2023.

Methods. We developed a WellBEHing brand for our trust and a committee of trainees dedicated to improving the well-being of themselves and their colleagues.

We ran a focus group for all trainees to submit ideas for sessions and activities they would enjoy.

We developed a programme of monthly WellBEHing events during protected well-being time, that was funded by medical education and the local division.

We surveyed trainees pre and post WellBEHing autumn/winter programme to record the impact on their sense of well-being. We also collected qualitative data on their experiences of being part of a WellBEHing community.

Results. Prior to the WellBEHing autumn/winter programme we surveyed 40 trainees in BEH and only 12.5% of them rated their well-being as good or great. 35% of trainees felt undervalued or uncared about at work.

At the end of the autumn/winter WellBEHing programme 73% of trainees felt valued at work, with 60% of trainees feeling "happy and cared for".

Some of the qualitative feedback showed the impact well-being events can have on trainees "Seeing everyone in person, and being able to do so during the working day made me feel that BEH values me enough as an employee to prioritise my well-being. The quiz was also excellent and had clearly had a lot of effort put into it."

Conclusion. Meaningful well-being initiatives take time, effort and funding. They require the support of management and consultants. Our results demonstrate that when well-being is designed and led by trainees, they feel valued and cared for as employees. We are beginning the second phase of project development where we will focus on making the programme sustainable and embedded in trainee life at BEH long-term.

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Depicting Perinatal Mental Illness in *Hollyoaks* – Diane and Liberty's Plotline Analyses

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Aims. The 2018–2020 MBRACE report highlights that 1.5 women per 100,000 die by suicide during pregnancy or up to 6 weeks postpartum in the UK, a threefold increase since the 2017–2019 report. Raising awareness of the variety and severity of perinatal mental illness is vital in order to reduce stigma and ultimately save lives. *Hollyoaks* is a soap opera with a target audience aged 16–24 years. In 2020 the show aired the storyline of Liberty Savage, a woman whom developed postpartum psychosis. In 2021 the show aired the story of Diane Hutchinson as she develops symptoms of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) during her pregnancy. In this article we analyse both storylines for clinical accuracy and consider the impact that this may have.

Methods. EC and AS held structured discussions in order to assess the accuracy of the portrayal of each illness, comparing each presentation to diagnostic criteria. Further discussions were held to establish themes and to consider the impact of the information/misinformation delivered to viewers.

Results. The production team worked with the charity Action on Postpartum Psychosis when producing Liberty's story. The storyline addresses that Liberty hallucinates, although creative licence is used. She is emotionally labile and highly anxious with a fixation on her baby's well-being.

Unfortunately there are many elements of Liberty's storyline that do not accurately portray post-partum psychosis. She has no delusional beliefs, no thought disorder and is fully orientated. Liberty is consistently immaculately presented and while there is mention that she is sleeping poorly this is not explicitly seen. We do not see any interaction with a psychiatrist and Liberty is not admitted to hospital.

Diane's story begins when she falls pregnant during the COVID-19 pandemic. The production team worked with the charity OCD UK.

Diane's presentation is focused around contamination. Her intrusive thoughts are voiced out-loud for the viewer to hear yet are distinguishable from the spoken dialogue. Her intrusive thoughts escalate during labour and in the immediate postpartum period and her distress is palpable throughout these scenes.

Diane's storyline concludes with an evaluation from a supportive psychiatrist who gives a clinically accurate explanation of her presentation and offers reassurance.

Conclusion. The mainstream media can provide a useful tool to raise awareness of perinatal mental illness in the general population and may play a vital role in reducing stigma. However, variations in clinical accuracy are likely to be present, even within the same television programme, limiting potential positive impact.

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Progression and Retention of Psychiatric Trainees in Wessex

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