Methods: Baseline patient demographics, clinical and treatment characteristics of 537 patients with a completed care episode between 2012 and 2019 were assessed. Satisfaction and mental health treatment outcomes were examined using routine outcome monitoring and analyzed with multilevel intention-to-treat models. **Results:** Two thirds of patients were woman (median age 41 years), predominantly with a primary diagnosis of mood or anxiety disorder. Mean number of treatment sessions was 49 (SD=94) and total clinical time was 54 hours (SD=109). Mean treatment duration was 460 days (SD=407). Ninety percent of the sample filled out one or more assessment(s). Of the individuals with a baseline assessment, 50% completed a follow-up. Significant improvements in symptomatology, social functioning, interpersonal functioning, wellbeing, resilience and quality of life were found. Clinical and scientific interpretation, moderator analyses and patient satisfaction will be presented at the conference.
Conclusions: Although no definite conclusions can be drawn due to the naturalistic design and missing data, especially at follow-up, patients seem to improve on all measured domains, including psychopathology, functioning and wellbeing.

Keywords: routine outcome monitoring; integrative psychiatry; fundamental prognostic research; patient reported outcomes

EPP0728

Measuring therapeutic engagement in finnish adult acute psychiatric in-patient care units using the finnish version of therapeutic engagement questionnaire (TEQ)

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Introduction: The Therapeutic Engagement Questionnaire (TEQ) has been developed and validated in partnership with service users (SUs), registered mental health nurses (RMHNs) and nurse academics in the UK in accordance with psychometric theory. The TEQ is highly relevant and useful to clinical practice. The TEQ measures therapeutic engagement (TE) in two contexts - 1-1 interactions between SUs and RMHNs, as well as the overall environment and atmosphere of the units - from the perspective of both SUs and RMHNs. The TEQ has been translated into Finnish by two expert panels and was pre-tested and validated in ten adult acute psychiatric in-patient units in two hospitals in Finland.
Objectives: To measure TE in Finnish adult acute in-patient psychiatric settings from the perspectives of both SUs and RMHNs.
Methods: The Finnish version of the TEQ (Hoidollinen yhteistyö) will be completed by RMHNs and SUs in 15 adult acute psychiatric in-patient units. Nine of the units are within the University Hospital and six in a municipal psychiatric hospital. The data will be collected within a 3-month period (October - December 2020). The coordinating nurse of each unit will organise the operational side of the study including obtaining consent from SUs. The nurses will participate in the survey via Webropol which includes nurses' consent. Sociodemographic information will be collected from the SUs and nurses.
Results: The results of the measurement study will be reported at the 29th European Congress of Psychiatry.
Conclusions: The conclusions of the measurement study will be reported at the 29th European Congress of Psychiatry.

Keywords: therapeutic engagement; mental health; acute psychiatry; interactions

EPP0729

Relationship between emotional exhaustion and empathy in medical students from monteria - colombia

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Introduction: Empathy is considered one of the most relevant characteristics in the interaction between the doctor and the patient, highlighting the need to enhance it from the professional training stage. However, some studies have established that high levels of empathy could generate emotional exhaustion (Boujut, Sultan, Woemer & Zenasni, 2012). However, if a certain type of empathy can lead to burnout, it must also be considered that an optimal empathic posture can, on the contrary, relieve stress and exhaustion.
Objectives: Establish the relationship between the level of emotional exhaustion and empathy in medical students.
Methods: A cross-sectional study of correlational scope was conducted in 182 (n = 90) medical students. The cognitive and affective empathy test (López, et al., 2008) and the adaptation of the MBI instrument for the Colombian population (Barbato, Córdoba, González, Martínez & Tamayo, 2011) were used to assess emotional exhaustion
Results: Statistically significant correlations of positive magnitude were evidenced between the variables emotional exhaustion and cognitive empathy (Table 1)
Conclusions: It was possible to conclude that the higher levels of cognitive empathy (adoption of perspective) in medical students, also resulted in greater emotional exhaustion, revealing an inappropriate consequence of empathy, where professionals can excessively adopt the patient's feelings, generating wear. It is essential to promote optimal levels of empathy, which are beneficial for both the patient and the doctor.

Keywords: empathy; exhaustion; doctors in training

EPP0730

Sexting in young university of the colombian caribbean, a comparative study between male and female

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