

processes across the system. This study sheds empirical light on key influences that act across a mental health provider system. Both researchers of patient safety and providers intending to improve their approach to patient safety should take account of such systemic influences on effectiveness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Migration and Mental health of Immigrants

EPV0604

Syrian refugees' experiences while receiving mental health services and psychiatric nursing care: A qualitative study

G. Öztürk^{1*}, K. Timarcioglu², G. Dikec¹, E. Karali³, H. Nacaroglu⁴, H. F. Cakir⁵ and A. K. H. Seren¹

¹Nursing, Fenerbahce University, Istanbul; ²Community Health Center, Turkish Red Cress, Sanliurfa, Türkiye; ³New Cross Hospital, 3Royal Wolverhampton Trust, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom; ⁴Community Health Center, Turkish Red Cress, Kahramanmaraş and ⁵Disaster Risk Reduction, 4University of Health Sciences Mental Health and Neurological Diseases Education and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Millions of people have migrated because of violence, wars, disasters, and human rights violations, all of which have increased rapidly in recent years. Türkiye has hosted millions of refugees since 2010. Few studies have focused on the mental health needs of refugees or how these needs have been addressed in Türkiye.

Objectives: This study examined the experiences of Syrian refugees in a community center in Türkiye as they access mental health services and receive psychiatric nursing care.

Methods: A qualitative design was adopted in the study. Data were collected from southern Türkiye between November and December 2021. The researchers conducted three semistructured focus group interviews following Colaizzi's phenomenological method to analyze the qualitative data. A total of 19 Syrian refugees participated in the focus group interviews.

Results: Three key themes related to immigrants' experiences of receiving mental health services and nursing care were identified: barriers to receiving mental health services, coping with negative experiences in Türkiye, and satisfaction with mental health services. The participants identified the barriers they experienced while receiving health services as those pertaining to language, discrimination, and stigmatization. They also mentioned the methods of coping with these negative experiences in Türkiye. Despite their negative experiences, they expressed satisfaction with the mental health services they received, especially psychiatric nursing care.

Conclusions: This study determined that Syrian refugees face barriers to accessing and receiving mental health services. They stated that mental health professionals in Türkiye approach them with empathy, particularly those in psychiatric nursing.

Healthcare professionals may be trained in culturally sensitive care to increase awareness. Studies have frequently examined the experiences of nurses providing care to refugees, but few have focused on evaluating nursing care from the perspective of refugees. Syrian refugees have reported various obstacles in accessing and receiving mental healthcare services. Health professionals, especially psychiatric nurses in mental health psychosocial support centers, must facilitate the processes to eliminate these obstacles.

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EPV0606

Evaluation of a scalable psychosocial intervention for refugees in Greece

C. Papathanasiou^{1*} and A. Kougioumtzi²

¹Department of Psychology, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences and ²Department of Refugee Care, Association for Regional Development and Mental Health, Athens, Greece

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The world of the third millennium is witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record. To meet the specific needs of this vulnerable population, a task-shifting approach is developed, where individuals with refugee background and lived experience are trained and supervised by mental health professionals to provide emotional and practical support to members of their communities.

Objectives: The evaluation of a scalable psychosocial intervention for refugees based on the task-shifting approach.

Methods: The intervention consisted of sessions of Problem Management Plus (PM+) and peer case management delivered by a team of community psychosocial workers (trained refugees). The sample consisted of 173 participants, Arabic- and Farsi-speakers male and female, recognized refugees, and asylum seekers. Anxiety, depression, and psychological distress were measured before and after the intervention using the Generalised Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7), Patient Health Questionnaire - 9 (PHQ-9), and Psychological Outcome Profiles (Psychlops) scales respectively. Repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) was adopted to evaluate the difference in the degree of change across patients' characteristics over the follow up period. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$ and analyses were conducted using SPSS statistical software (version 26.0).

Results: Significant decreases were found in all post-test scales, indicating diminution of anxiety, depression symptoms, and psychological distress. Large effects sizes were found in all scales.

Conclusions: The findings support that task-shifting approach incorporating PM+ and case management is effective for the mental health of refugees. Peer support could be included in a stepped care model for refugee mental health and well-being in high-income countries. For future research a randomized controlled trial is proposed as a study protocol.

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