

The experience of migrating can exert pressure on mental health through factors such as acculturation stress, discrimination, and economic hardships. These challenges can, in turn, contribute to the development of mental health issues.

Objectives: To study the socio-demographic and clinical profile of immigrants hospitalized in the “C” psychiatry department, Hedi Chaker Hospital, in Sfax, Tunisia.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective descriptive study of immigrants hospitalized in the psychiatry department “C”, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax Tunisia from 2011 to 2023. Socioeconomic data and clinical profiles of immigrants were collected from archived files.

Results: The total number of immigrants hospitalized during these 12 years was 32, with an average age of 28.81 years \pm 7.8 years, all of them were males, as the psychiatric department “C” only hospitalizes men.

All were of African origin, of whom 21.9% (n=7) had Libyan nationality, 15.6% (n=5) had Somali nationality and 12.5% (n=4) had Sudanese nationality. Communication with them was possible in 87.5% of cases, primarily through the native Arabic language in 56.3% of instances. Illegal immigration was the most prevalent form, accounting for 75% of cases. During the immigration process, 18.8% of individuals reported experiencing violence.”

The majority of hospitalized immigrants were single (71.9%), had a primary school education (37.5%), a low socio-economic level (81.3%), and no profession (59.4%). 21.9% of them had received social assistance, and 59.4% lived in a refugee camp. Psychoactive substance consumption was reported by 53.1% of our study population.

Regarding the clinical profile of the population, 21.9% had a history of somatic conditions, 43.8% had a psychiatric history, including 9.4% who had attempted suicide, and 34.4% who had experienced traumatic events since arriving in Tunisia. The primary reason for hospitalization was behavioral disorders in 71.9% of cases and suicide attempts in 15.6%. The most prevalent diagnoses were schizophrenia (50%), and bipolar disorder (18.8%). Upon discharge, 15.6% encountered administrative issues.

Conclusions: Hospitalized immigrants exhibit diverse socio-demographic and clinical profiles. These findings underscore the significance of acquiring a deeper understanding of the mental health needs and existing barriers to healthcare within various immigrant communities. This is particularly crucial as immigration continues to be a central focus in Tunisia’s public policies and discussions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0613

War and Migration – when Mental Health is left behind

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Introduction: Wars and armed conflicts are known to have devastating consequences for both physical and mental health of all the people involved. Studies have shown that conflict situations cause more mortality and disability than any major disease and, among

the consequences of war, the impact on mental health of the civilian population is one of the most significant.

Forced migration, compelling people to become internally displaced or refugees who have fled to other countries, is responsible for additional physical and mental health problems. Regardless of the reasons for migration, the process itself can be a highly stressful life event, leading to a higher risk of psychiatric disorders. Refugees are particularly susceptible to mood and anxiety disorders, whose prevalence rates is almost twice as high as those found among non-refugee migrants.

Objectives: Since 2022, with the progression of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the establishment of a real war scenario, many Ukrainians were forced to leave their homeland, to ensure their survival and security. In Europe, many countries took in Ukrainian refugees and Portugal was no exception.

In the Psychiatry Inpatient Service of University Hospital Center of São João, there were admissions of Ukrainian refugees who already had a known mental disease - at that time decompensated - and also new cases, to date without follow-up by the specialty.

Methods: In this work, we will carry out a bibliographical review on the impact of war and migration on mental health and the potential of proper medical approach, based on articles indexed in Pubmed, in the last 10 years.

Furthermore, we will present the cases of war refugees interned in our service between January 2022 and December 2023.

Results: We will describe the psychopathological features and also the sociofamilial circumstances of these patients, as well as explain the intervention and longitudinal support developed in these cases.

Conclusions: As a conclusion, we point out the importance of approaching mental illness in light of the individual’s context, knowing that this context may contain the problem and also the solution. War and forced migration bring increased challenges to psychiatry and, in an increasingly globalized society, geographical, linguistic or cultural barriers cannot impose limits on our best and most appropriate medical treatment.

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EPV0614

A Bibliometric Analysis of Refugee Health Publications in the Nursing Field by Visual Mapping Method

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Introduction: Millions of people worldwide are forced to migrate to another country and nurses are the key professional for providing necessary health care to this population. Providing nursing care to refugees or immigrants requires diverse transcultural professional competencies based on standardized guidelines.

Objectives: This study was aimed to examine the bibliographic characteristics of quantitative studies conducted on refugees in the nursing field.

Methods: The data were obtained from articles scanned in the Web of Science Core Collection database. The 1672 articles that were published between 1980-and 2023 and met the inclusion criteria were analyzed using VOSviewer and Microsoft 365 Excel software. The PRISMA 2020 Checklist was used for reporting.