

EPV0280

Enhancing Physical Health in Patients with Severe Mental Disorder: Addressing Physical Multimorbidity

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Introduction: Over the last two decades, a growing volume of research has discovered a correlation between severe mental disorders (SMD) and early mortality. This is attributed to the elevated incidence of chronic physical illnesses and multimorbidity, resulting in a reduction of life expectancy by 10-20 years. Individuals with SMD exhibit lower rates of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment for medical comorbidities when contrasted with the general population (GP). **Objectives:** The objective is to assess the prevalence of CPM and its impact on psychiatric treatment outcomes in individuals with SMD, and to propose preventive interventions to enhance physical health.

Methods: This nested cross-sectional study enrolled 343 SSD patients and 620 GEP.

Results: Individuals diagnosed with SMD encounter CPM earlier in life compared to the GP. Notably, individuals under 35 years old within the schizophrenia spectrum disorder have almost three times higher odds for experiencing CPM compared to their GP counterparts, a difference that is both clinically and theoretically significant. This disparity is especially pronounced among younger women, with the gap widening the younger the patient is in comparison to peers in the general population. CPM has been identified as a factor affecting the outcomes of psychiatric treatment.

Conclusions: The treatment approach for SMD should be tailored to accommodate the diverse physical multimorbidity patterns of patients. It's imperative for future research to delve into how CPM impacts the outcomes of SMD treatments. There's a pressing need for detailed treatment guidelines addressing CPM in patients with SMD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0281

A Study on Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) in Mental Health Professionals and the Psychosocial Factors Affecting This

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Introduction: The present study investigates irritable bowel syndrome in mental health professionals and the characteristics of psychosocial factors that affect this.

Objectives:

Methods: The present study selected an irritable bowel syndrome group among 291 mental health professionals based on the Rome III criteria, and investigated demographic variables. The Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS), Psychosocial Well-being Index (PWI), and Korean Occupational Stress Scale (KOSS) were used to evaluate psychosocial factors. An independent t-test and chi-square test were used to determine differences between the groups, and a

logistic regression analysis was used to determine the odds ratio (OR) of IBS based on occupational stress. SPSS 21.0 (IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 21.0) was utilized for all statistics.

Results: Differences in demographic variables based on IBS group were not statistically significant. Depressive symptoms ($t = -4.767$, $p < 0.001$) and anxiety ($t = -4.068$, $p < 0.001$) were higher in the IBS group, and psychosocial well-being was lower ($t = 2.288$, $p < 0.05$). The OR of IBS based on depressive symptoms was 5.737 (95% CI = 2.24–14.69). There were significant differences in occupational stress based on IBS within the subordinate domains of physical environment ($t = -3.160$, $p < 0.01$), job demand ($t = -3.273$, $p < 0.01$), interpersonal conflict ($t = -2.295$, $p < 0.05$), job security ($t = -3.005$, $p < 0.01$), and lack of reward ($t = -2.046$, $p < 0.05$). The OR of IBS based on the subordinate domains of occupational stress was 3.708 (95% CI = 1.20–11.41) in physical environment, and 3.759 (95% CI = 1.33–10.56) in job demand.

Conclusions: The results of the present study verify that psychosocial factors in mental health professionals have a close correlation with IBS. Accordingly, improvements in both IBS symptoms and quality of life should occur through proactive intervention in these variables.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0282

Role of mental health and quality of life in adherence and effectiveness of a motivational exercise program to improve weight and functionality: “The way to change diabetes”.

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Introduction: Exercise and other lifestyles are key treatment strategies to improve diabetes outcome, prevent cardiovascular risk and may also result in further results in quality of life and emotional symptoms.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of an exercise intervention program for people with diabetes or cardiovascular risk.

To evaluate the influence of previous mental health and quality of life status in the results.

Methods: 61 people with a type 2 diabetes or cardiovascular risk factors were recruited from health primary health centers in