

Abstract

Cite this article: (2023). Symposium. *European Psychiatry* 66(S1), S7–S42.

S0001**Developments in the management of psychosis: key evidence from 2022**

N. Chakraborty^{1,2}

¹Early intervention in psychosis, Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust and ²Dept of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.38

Abstract: The field of treatment and understanding in psychosis is evolving at an unprecedented pace with advances in neuroscience. It takes time before research findings are translated to clinical practice. Daunting as it is, clinicians need to keep up with findings which change our practice straightaway (new medication), findings which suggest that changes are expected in future (new theories about how illness develops and can be predicted) and findings which remind us of continuing practice and the evidence behind them (long term follow-up studies which give no big surprises but consolidate existing knowledge).

In a snap shot, I bring to you a range of five papers published in 2022 which enrich our understanding of psychosis, its development and treatment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

S0002**Digital transcultural psychiatry in times of crisis: the Help for helpers webinar series**

M. Rojnic Kuzman^{1,2}

¹Zagreb University Hospital Centre and ²Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.39

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemics brought numerous changes in the European mental health systems. One of the major, was the widespread introduction of digital psychiatry across the globe, as the only possible option to maintain the psychiatric care. On February 28th 2022, the European Psychiatric Association has started a network of solidarity for Ukraine to respond to the needs of people in Ukraine as verbalized by the Ukrainian mental health professionals, but also to the need of surrounding countries where people from Ukraine fled to. As verbalized by the colleagues from Ukraine and surrounding countries, one of the unmet educational needs was the education for first line helpers and volunteers from Ukraine and countries surrounding Ukraine where displaced persons fled to. This resulted in the series of webinars on the topics detected as unmet needs (what is normal response to trauma, how to triage displaced persons in need of help, how to provide first psychological help, how to approach to children of different ages, how to take care of one-self and what is the role of supervision). The webinars were delivered by experienced clinicians, trauma experts and experts with lived experience in the war zones, including the ones from Ukraine. These are available freely at the EPA website <https://www.europsy.net/resource-page/>, in several languages.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

© The Author(s), 2023. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of the European Psychiatric Association. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

S0003**Using neurocognitive models to optimise the treatment of depression**

S. Murphy

Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.40

Abstract: Conventional antidepressants, such as SSRIs, are an effective treatment for many patients with depression. However, for a significant proportion of patients SSRIs either lack efficacy or are poorly tolerated. Even when SSRIs are effective in treating mood symptoms, there

