

management of business finances. Weaving businesses employing uncompensated female family labour were more resistant to shocks. Weavers are more robust when they interact directly with major traders or cooperative management. Weavers' self-efficacy views emerged as a prominent determinant when we examined resilience in terms of individual-level variables. However, there was a negative correlation between the relationship with the supplier and the subjective relative efficiency of weavers.

Paper number 635 | Oral Presentation | Clinical

The processes of change in group psychotherapy experienced by patients with anxiety disorders

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The covid-19 pandemic, among its various negative consequences, brought about the emergence and worsening of cases of anxiety disorders. Due to the increase in the number of cases, it is fundamental to think about different forms of care that can meet this increasing demand. Group psychotherapy emerges as a possible alternative and it is preponderant to understand how this modality impacts individuals, seeking to understand what in its process helps those who are submitted to it and to evaluate how it can facilitate changes in those individuals. The present research aimed through a qualitative method approach to analyze the processes of change in group psychotherapy experienced by patients with anxiety disorders. The participants were submitted to 6 months of weekly group psychotherapy in a school-based service of a university in northeastern Brazil in 2022. At the end of the treatment, a modified version of the Change Interview was used to evaluate the impacts and the changes that those patients experienced throughout the process. Six people were randomly selected to participate in the interviews, which were recorded and analyzed by the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). As a result, patients reported that the feelings of acceptance and identification with other patients's histories and problems were fundamental to their improvement. It was through listening and talking with others in similar situations that they were capable of better understanding their needs and current problems. They also reported a better capacity to understand their feelings and their environment. The practical implication of this research is the impact it had in the lives of the participants. As an original contribution, the analysis of the factors, in group psychotherapy, that can help patients to change is the main point of this work. However, a limitation that can be pointed out is the lack of control data.

Paper number 429 | Oral Presentation | Others

The role of psychological distress and quality of the relationship with the cancer patient in informal carer burnout

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Aims: This study aims to explore the role of psychological distress and the quality of carer-cancer patient relationship as burnout predictors of informal carers.

Background: Cancer patients' impairment requires assistance from informal carers, which may lead to burnout. Literature suggests informal carers' psychological state and carer-patient relationship quality may have implications on the manifestation of this syndrome.

Methodology: Ninety-four informal carers recruited in Portuguese caregiving social network groups, answered a cross-sectional online questionnaire. Distress was assessed by the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales, and relationship quality by the Quality of Carer–Patient Relationship Scale. Three multiple regression analysis were performed to analyse the role of these independent variables as predictors of each of the dimensions of burnout (depersonalisation, emotional exhaustion, and personal

accomplishment) measured by Maslach Burnout Interview-Human Services Survey, as dependent variables.

Results: All regression models proved to be statistically significant: depersonalisation ($R^2=.249$, $F(4,90)=7.45$, $p<.001$), emotional exhaustion ($R^2=.512$, $F(4,90)=23.62$, $p<.001$), and personal accomplishment ($R^2=.40$, $F(4,88)=14.68$, $p<.001$). Relationship quality showed a statistically significant predictive value on depersonalization ($st.\beta=-.306$, $t=-3.110$, $p=.003$, $rpart^2=.08$), emotional exhaustion ($st.\beta=-.450$, $t=-5.681$, $p<.001$, $rpart^2=.174$) and personal accomplishment ($st.\beta=.476$, $t=5.335$, $p<.001$, $rpart^2=.194$) and stress on emotional exhaustion ($st.\beta=.299$, $t=2.371$, $p=.020$, $rpart^2=.03$).

Limitations: Direct access to informal carers is difficult to achieve and brought some limitations: the risk of information accuracy in online recruitment and a small sample size.

Implications: Results support the relevance of attaining to the relationship between patient and informal carer in support services and underline the need of continuing to research relationship quality and burnout in relation to other dimensions of carer and caregiving.

Value: This study presents a contribution to the lack of knowledge about informal carers of cancer patients in Portugal, adding new findings to the scarce literature on informal carer burnout and the quality of carer-patient relationship.

Audience: Academic, Practitioner

Paper number 926 | Oral Presentation | Forensic

Legal probation of opioid dependent individuals after release from prison

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Research data on the treatment of opioid dependence in prisons are mainly available from the U.S.; whereas in Europe, studies relating to this topic are rather scarce. However, it can be stated that opioid-dependent prisoners are treated unequally in European prisons. The present study is part of the project "Opioid Addiction When Incarcerated – An Evaluation Study" (German: "Haft bei Opioidabhängigkeit – eine Evaluationsstudie; HOpE-Study), in the context of which opioid-dependent prisoners in Bavarian prisons have been interviewed since the beginning of 2020 and followed-up with additional interviews for up to twelve months after release from prison. The research project, funded by the Bavarian Ministry of Justice, aims to clarify whether substitution treatment or primarily abstinence-oriented treatment in prison leads to better outcomes in terms of illicit drug use, addiction treatment, legal probation, social integration, and physical and mental health among opioid dependent individuals after release from prison.

The focus of this presentation is on the question whether opioid substitution treatment initiated during incarceration (independent of positive effects on opioid relapse – these will be addressed in a different presentation), influences the legal probation after release from prison. It will be investigated whether and to what extent differences between the groups (primarily abstinence-oriented treatment vs. substituted treatment) can be found regarding re-offending, imprisonment, and convictions. Of particular interest are the later measurement time points, since in some studies a positive effect of substitution treatment on legal probation after release from prison could only be proven in the medium term. We hypothesise that opioid-dependent individuals benefit from an opioid substitution treatment in terms of lower rates of re-offending, imprisonment, and convictions after their release. To date, we are not able to present results as the final data are still being collected. We expect the data to be complete in May 2023.