

6-010**Implementing a Need-Adapted Stepped-Care Model for Mental Health of Refugees: Pilot Data of the State-Funded Project 'refuKey'**

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Background: In studies, refugees have been shown to be a very vulnerable population with increased psychiatric morbidity and lack of access to adequate mental health care. By expanding the regional psychosocial and psychotherapeutic care structures and adapting the psychiatric routine care to refugees' needs in Lower Saxony, Germany, 'refuKey' pursues a stepped care treatment model and intercultural opening of mental health care services to ease access to mental health care and increase service quality for immigrants and refugees. **Objective:** The efficacy of the project is evaluated in a four-part study. **Method:** The first part of the study investigates the state of psychiatric routine care for refugees in Lower Saxony by requesting data from participating and non-participating psychiatric clinics regarding the numbers of refugee patients, their diagnoses, settings of treatment, etc. The second part explores experiences and satisfaction of care givers treating refugees in refuKey cooperation clinics. The third part consists of interviews and focus group discussions with experts regarding the difficulties in mental health care of refugees and expectations for improvement through refuKey. The fourth part compares mental health parameters like depression, anxiety, traumatization, somatization, psychoticism, quality of life as well as 'pathways-to-care' of refuKey-treated refugees before and after treatment and to a non-refuKey-treated refugee control group. **Results:** Pilot data will be presented. **Conclusions:** The state of mental health care for refugees in Lower Saxony will be discussed. Implications for the improvement and the need for adaptation of routine mental health care services will be drawn.

6-011**Family Empowerment (FAME): A Pilot Implementation and Evaluation of a Preventive Multifamily Programme for Asylum Seeker Families**

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Background: Families applying for asylum have often experienced potentially traumatic events. Studies have indicated that these events can negatively impact parenting behaviour and child development. The secondary preventive multi-family group intervention programme Family Empowerment (FAME) was developed. FAME aims to strengthen parenting skills and prevent exacerbation of emotional problems in asylum seeker families. **Objective:** The current study aims to evaluate the feasibility, acceptability and potential effectiveness of FAME to reduce parental mental health problems and improve family functioning. **Method:** An uncontrolled pre- and post-test design was conducted, using a mixed-methods approach. Six multifamily groups living at asylum centres and family locations were included. All participants were invited to take part in seven sessions of FAME. Measurements included the quality of the parent-child interaction, family functioning, parental symptoms of depression and anxiety. A programme integrity list was filled out during each session. Semi-structured interviews at baseline and post-FAME were used to evaluate FAME. **Results:** Findings on the implementation and evaluation of FAME will be presented. **Conclusions:** This is the first study to provide a pilot implementation and evaluation of a multi-family group intervention programme (FAME). Findings of this study inform us on the merits and feasibility of a family-oriented intervention in asylum seekers, and on how to improve programme elements and the implementation of FAME.

6-012**Sex Differences in Trauma Exposure and Response among Asylum Seekers and Refugees Resettled in Ireland**

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Background: Asylum seekers and refugees typically report an array of highly noxious traumas including exposure to war, torture and sexual violence. Cumulative, sustained and/or interpersonal trauma exposure have all been linked to increased psychiatric comorbidity. Moreover, research which has yielded sex-specific differences in relation to patterns of trauma exposure and trauma response has shown that (i) females are more likely than males to experience sexual violence, and (ii) among those experiencing sexual violence, females are more likely to exhibit elevated levels of PTSD. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to explore