

reference of the past 7 days. The findings were analysed via SPSS software.

Results: Most of the sampled students (54.8%) were girls and the rest were boys. Up to 43.3% were full boarding and 46.7% were day students. Average score of fear symptoms in day students was 0.471 ± 0.513 and in full boarding students was 0.412 ± 0.522 . The mean of being paranoid in full boarding students was 1.49 ± 0.843 however in day students it was 1.35 ± 0.837 . Similarly, average score of sensitivity in the relationship (1.13 ± 0.787) and depression (1.10 ± 0.813) in full boarding students were more than in day students. T-test analyses showed that full boarding students were more likely to experience obsessive-compulsive disorder, sensitivity in relationships, depression, anxiety, paranoid, and psychosis symptoms compared to day students ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the findings, full boarding students are more likely to have psychological symptoms. Further studies are needed to explore this issue in a large scale.

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Empowerment of Mentally Ill Clients to Obtain Employment in Kalmunai Region

P.J.R. Jeyakumar. Mental Health Unit, BH-Kalmunai(North), Kalmunai, Sri Lanka

Objective: To analyze the role of employment and empowerment in management of mental illness.

Methodology: This study was based on 120 people diagnosed with chronic mental illness selected at random from among patients admitted to the Kalmunai rehabilitation unit. They were targeted by the staff to obtain employment with the help of an informal network of employers that included service providers, shop owners, INGO'S, and NGO'S. Micro credit finance was provided to some of them to start an income generation activity. MDT followed them up for at least one year.

Results & Observations: Data on the clients studied were collected from clinical records and the follow up register of the rehabilitation unit. It was found that providing lively hood support enhanced their quality of life; their families accepted the clients because they generated income; their self-esteem was raised; and their readmission rate was low.

Nearly 120 clients got an employment since 2009. Males 50 (41.6%) and females 70 (68.4%); 100 clients (83.3%) sustained the job, 10 clients (8.33%) defaulted and got relapsed again. Number of clients with a bank account and regular monthly deposit was 80 (66.6%), 20 clients (18.33%) got married. Family no longer blamed them, and kept them well, with proper care.

Discussion and Conclusions: This study shows that helping people diagnosed with chronic mental illness to obtain employment raises their quality of life and acceptance by their families. Funding (for example with micro-credit schemes) and active involvement of fieldwork staff to liaise with potential employers are important part of rehabilitation for people with mental illness

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How Effective Teamwork Functions within Health Care Sectors

C.-H. Yang¹, J.-O. Chen², W.-P. Lee². ¹Department of Early Childhood Care & Education, Cheng Shiu University, Kaoshiung, ²Department of Nursing, Tajen University, Pingtung County, Taiwan R.O.C.

Whilst researchers and health practitioners have long been aware of the criticality of teamwork in regards to effective team performance and the considerable difficulties inherent in interprofessional teamwork, contemporary solutions have failed to take into account the factor of professional differences. This paper argues that professional difference cannot be overlooked in discussing the effectiveness of the interprofessional working in health care. It also examines the team processes associated within team functions, including interpersonal processes. Within a health care team, professional differences seem to hinder the effectiveness of its

operation and affect the interpersonal relationships, but this is not to suggest that it is never possibly effective. In fact, the opportunities to effective teamwork depend on professionals' willingness to break the norms taken for granted and to search for changes. The first step could be addressing medical predominance. In addition, interprofessional socialization, which is a dynamic process for integration, must occur. Learning to work together with those from other disciplines is the key to success. Notably, effective teamwork cannot be possibly achieved in a short time. It will take time before we are able to see the fruits of interprofessional teamwork.

Poster session

P17. Comorbidity in Psychiatry

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Substance Use among the Patients with First Episode Psychosis

M.S. Ahsan. Department of Psychiatry, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU), Dhaka, Bangladesh

Introduction: Out come of psychosis largely depends on the initiation of intervention, adherence with the treatment, substance use etc.

Objective: This study was done to see the rate of substance use among the patients having psychosis for the first time in two tertiary hospitals in Bangladesh.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was done since November 2007 up to March 2009. Fifty consecutive First Episode Psychosis (FEP) patients were taken as subjects and 50 healthy attendants were recruited as controls. Psychiatric diagnosis were assigned as per DSM-IV criteria using Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV clinical version (SCID-CV).

Results: Mean age of the patients was 27.24. Among the patients, male (62%) were found more than female (38%). Of the 50 patients with FEP, 17 had mood disorder with psychotic feature and 33 patients had psychotic illness like Schizophrenia, Delusional disorder etc. Life time substance use was found double in patients (36%) with FEP than controls (18%). Cannabis was found to be the most commonly used substance followed by alcohol and opiate. Substance use was found more among male patients than female patients.

Conclusions: In present study, life time substance use in FEP was found lower than life time substance use in different studies done in Western countries. Favorable outcome can be predicted in Bangladesh if broad based studies done with large sample size This study will provide baseline data of substance use in FEP patients for further studies.

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A Clinical Audit of Liaison Psychiatry in a Tertiary Care Hospital in North India

V. Sinha, R. Ajagallay. Psychiatry, S.N. Medical College, Agra, India

Aims and Objectives: Estimation of need of referrals for psychiatric consultations in a tertiary care hospital in north India.

Methodology: Data of all the patients referred to the psychiatry department over a period of one year was reviewed and information regarding sociodemographic variables, presenting complaints, reasons for which consultation was sought, underlying medical diagnosis, provisional psychiatric diagnosis, treatment advised was analysed. The information regarding condition of the patients after one week was also gathered by regular follow-up.

Results: Violent behaviour, agitation, disorientation, sleep difficulties were the main complaints for which psychiatric consultations were sought.

Conclusion: Early psychiatric evaluation and management can accelerate the recovery of the critically ill patients and may reduce stigma borne by the patients of suffering from psychiatric disorders.