

AWARDS ABSTRACTS (AA)

AA-1

EFFECTIVENESS OF FLOOR-TIME THERAPY IN COMPARISON TO FLOOR TIME THERAPY ADJUNCT TO MUSIC THERAPY IN THE CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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Background: Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is a group of neurological disorders characterized by impaired social communication and interaction as well as the presence of stereotyped behaviours and interest. The Floortime Therapy has been evolved around the principles of DIR and music has also been studied to be an adjunctive therapy in numerous psychological problems and combined use of music and Floortime Therapy would fetch better results for children with ASD. There is Paucity of studies on the impact of combined (Music adjunctive to Floortime) therapy in children and adolescents with autism' Aim: The present study intended to see the effective comparison in between floortime therapy adjunct to music therapy and Floor time Therapy on communication process and social reciprocity in ASD. Method: Ten children and adolescent (between five to fifteen years of age) with diagnosis of childhood autism, as per ICD-10 DCR criteria were selected in the study through purposive sampling method and allocation of treatment (floor time therapy + music therapy vs. floor time therapy only) was done. Those two groups of children were appropriately matched as per their age and clinical condition. Measures like 'Socio-demographic and Clinical Data Sheet', 'Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS)'& 'Indian Scale for Assessment of Autism (ISAA) were used for data collection. Results: There was significant change in the scores of CARS and ISAA, over treatment from baseline to middle, baseline to post and middle to post in both of the groups i.e. floortime therapy and floortime adjunct to music therapy. Conclusion: Adjunctive use of Music Therapy with DIR Model (e.g. Floortime Therapy) can hasten the improvement process in ASD as compared to single use of Floor-time therapy.

Keywords: Music Therapy, Floortime Therapy, Autism Spectrum Disorder

AA-2

A STUDY TO COMPARE THE EFFICACY OF GROUP VERSUS INDIVIDUAL RELAPSE PREVENTION THERAPY ON ALCOHOL INTAKE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ALCOHOL USE DISORDER

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Background: Relapse prevention therapy (RPT) along with pharmacotherapy is the mainstay treatment after management of acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome in Alcohol use disorder. However, deficiency of trained mental health professionals in India is a significant problem in provision of psychosocial interventions which are time consuming and hence, there is need for adoption of alternate modalities to increase efficiency of psychosocial interventions. One of the methods is providing psychosocial intervention to a number of clients at same time. Group therapy has become popular because it is more efficient and costs less than individual treatment. We aim to compare efficiency of RPT provided to a group as compared to individual intervention. Aims and Objectives: To compare the efficacy of group based relapse prevention therapy versus individual based relapse prevention therapy on alcohol intake and Quality of Life in Alcohol use disorder. Materials and methods: 30 Patients of Alcohol use disorder attending outpatient services of Department of Psychiatry, KCGMC, Karnal and fulfilling inclusion and exclusion criteria were recruited for the study. Patients were randomized to either group based RPT or individual based RPT using systematic random sampling. The two RPT formats were identical in content, consisting weekly session for 12 weeks. Both the groups were provided routine pharmacological treatment. Primary measure outcome were abstinence and relapse rates and secondary outcome measures were treatment compliance and WHO Quality of Life (BREF) at 3 months. Results and Conclusions: Results and conclusion indicates primary measure outcome such as increased abstinence and reduced relapse rates in both the groups but it was found significantly high in group based RPT and as well as some secondary outcome measures such as treatment compliance and Quality of Life were increased in group based RPT.

Keywords: Alcohol use disorder, Group relapse prevention therapy, Efficacy

AA-3

RE-IMAGINING MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK IN INDIA: EVIDENCES FROM ESTABLISHED GLOBAL PRACTICES FOR ENSURING A PATIENT CENTRIC HEALTH CARE

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Right to Health (Article 21) is a fundamental right in India which guarantees everyone right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health. It means that failure of a government hospital to provide a patient timely medical treatment results in violation of the patient's right to life (State of Punjab v. Mohinder Singh Chawla (1997) 2 SCC 83). To ensure the same, there is a multi-disciplinary team of health service professionals in most of the government funded or licensed health care centers. Medical social worker is an integral part of this team theoretically more and practically less in India. The mandates of a Medical Social Worker range from curative to preventive, protective and promotive aspects in health care. But due to number of reasons medical social work has failed to stand upto its core mandates in the country. Methodology: This paper synthesizes primary and secondary data in terms of a detailed review of global best practices in the field of medical social work as well as empirical evidence of direct interaction with patients and medical social workers at AIIMS, New Delhi. Result: The paper puts forth lived experiences of patients and medical social workers in terms of their challenges and suggestions to re-imagine afresh the roles and responsibilities of medical social workers in the country. It also brings to the fore the principles of 'social model of health' in pursuit of a patient centric approach. As a direct corollary to the constructive criticism of existing challenges it suggests evidence from global best practices in its pursuit of 'evidence-based practice'.

Keywords: Cure, care, Medical Social Work, Patient Centred Approach, Global Best Practices, Health Inequality, Social Model of Health, etc.

AA-4

MENTAL HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF TRIBAL POPULATION OF GADCHIROLI DISTRICT

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Mental health problems has risen considerably even in the tribal areas but the information and treatment seeking is still low. Mental health is not an isolated concept. It is affected by several factors. One of the important factors is mental health literacy which decides the health seeking behavior. It's important to check whether people from tribal areas knows about mental health, how they seek health treatment and what are the barriers in seeking help. The geographical location as well as socioeconomic factors in the tribal block of Gadchiroli can lead to mental stress and cause mental health problems in people. So the present study was conducted to understand the awareness among people, health seeking behavior towards mental health problems in the tribal block of Gadchiroli district.. The result will help in understanding the mental health seeking behavior of tribals in the tribal block of Gadchiroli district as well as stigma, discrimination against people with mental illness. The study will also helps in initiating community based mental health care and community based initiatives for mental promoting mental health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Tribal mental health, Health seeking behavior, community based initiatives

AA-05

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE IN INDIA – CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Social Work is a profession with specialized know-how of working of people. Its practice involves the combined use of knowledge, attitudes and skills that are defined by the value base of social work. It mainly works two ends from creating a satisfied life condition to development within the individual and the community as well as to build the capacities within and outside the community. Medical & Psychiatric Social Work, a specialized branch of Social work, that deals with theories and practice related to clinical social work field. The clinical social work practice provides the platform for the social work professionals to work with people with problems individually, in groups and communities with their families to empathize their psycho social problems and to motivate them for better life. Psychiatric social work professionals both academicians and practitioners face numerous challenges like low pay scale and recognition. In clinical setting there is no role clarity for the psychiatric social worker. The emerging challenges in clinical social work practice is the lack of personnel choosing practice in Psychiatric social work due to the threat of secondary stress is becoming viewed as an occupational hazard of providing direct services to traumatized population apart from the lower remuneration. This study aims to understand the problems and prospects of the social work profession in Psychiatric social work practice with the psychiatric social work professionals which includes practitioners, academicians and students with psychiatric social work by using In Depth interview and Focus Group Discussion. Major focus of the study strives to identify the challenges and constraints in prospecting of the psychiatric social work practice so that the psychiatric social work profession can prospect with role clarity among the professionals and the practices.

Keywords: Social work Practice, Clinical social work, Challenges and problems.

AA-06

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING IN PERSON WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

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Background: Alcohol abuse/dependence is known to lead to sexual dysfunction. Sexual dysfunction has been reported in 40-95.2 per cent of alcohol-dependent patients, the rates being consistently higher than in the healthy controls or social drinkers. The common sexual dysfunctions reported are erectile dysfunction, followed by premature ejaculation, retarded ejaculation and decreased sexual desire among men. So keeping the above background this study is planned to assess sexual dysfunction and psychological well-being in person with alcohol dependence in Indian setting. **Objectives:** To examine the sexual dysfunction and psychological well being in person with alcohol dependence and normal controls. **Methodology:** The present study will be conducted at Out and Inpatient department at de-addiction centre of the Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke, Ranchi. The sample will be consisted of 30 patients diagnosed with alcohol dependence and 30 individual of normal controls. This study will be Hospital based cross sectional and purposive sampling will be used for data collection. Duration of marriage and taking alcohol more than two years will be considered as the inclusion criteria. Age, income and education of the individual will be matched with normal controls. After obtaining basic socio-demographic and clinical details on an especially designed performa, Psychological General Well-Being Schedule, The International Index of Erectile Function and GHQ-12 will be applied. **Results and Discussion:** Results of the study will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Sexual dysfunction, Well-being, Alcohol

AA-07

VIOLENCE AGAINST CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER IN TERTIARY CARE

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Background: Not all individual's diagnosed with schizophrenia or bipolar affective disorder (BAD) is violent or is violent in their behavioural response. However, psychiatric disorders like schizophrenia and BAD is associated with violent acts of patients' in various forms as physical, verbal and emotional violence. The victims to these violent acts by individuals suffering with schizophrenia or BAD are the caregivers most of the times. Also THE treating team has experienced violence by psychiatric patients during their stay in the hospital, especially the initial days of hospitalization. Methods: The study was a cross-sectional descriptive research in a tertiary care in North India. Total 104 caregivers were selected for the study as per inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sociodemographic and clinical details were collected through semi-structured interview schedule. Data was collected using with sociodemographic details, Family Violence Scale, Family Burden Interview Schedule and Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale. Result: The study states that caregivers of individual diagnosed with schizophrenia or BAD experience overall burden. The experience is associated with being victim of violence made by the relative suffering with psychiatric disorder. Also the events of violence create adverse impact on psychological wellbeing of the caregivers causing stress, anxiety and depression. Conclusion: The study clearly indicates the need to attend the psychological needs of the caregivers of individuals suffering with schizophrenia or BAD.

Keywords: Burden, Manifestation, Impact, Schizophrenia, Violence