

FREE PAPER ABSTRACTS (FPA)

FPA-1

INCEST AS A SILENT FAMILY CONSPIRACY: EXTENT AND INTENSITY THE WAY FORWARD

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Incest is human sexual activity between family members or close relatives. This typically includes sexual activity between people in consanguinity (blood relations), and sometimes those related by affinity (marriage or stepfamily), adoption, clan, or lineage. As per National Crime Records Bureau, 2014 post Nirbhaya incident (2012) there has been a sharp increase in reporting of incest cases in the country. Methodology: It derives evidence from both primary and secondary sources. The study is based on the information given by the victims during counseling sessions, before the medical examination of rape victims in emergency department at AIIMS, New Delhi. It also draws inferences from review of literature with regard to the cases reported in other studies. Physical and mental damage resulting from incest can't be accurately estimated only through quantitative tools therefore qualitative data through case study and observation method helps to gauge the details of agony and helplessness as expressed by victims as well as reported in various studies. Thematic Analysis of both primary and secondary data depicted through diagrams, flow charts, narratives and transcripts has been undertaken to derive inferences for benefit of practitioners as well as advancement of future research. Result and Discussion: This study of incest cases describes the taboos and helplessness of the victim and the social response. It emerges that incestuous behaviour by the perpetrator paralyse the whole personality of the victim. In most of the incest cases it is observed that the family try to keep silent in fear of family dysfunction and taboo. Financial dependency of female members on their male counterparts emerges as a major factor for women choosing to suffer silently or become mute witness. Quantitative findings from literature reviewed highlight the huge scale of incest cases across country whereas qualitative data specifies the intensity of the problem. This study endeavours a clarion call to the practitioners and activists to take the issue of incest on priority in contemporary India.

Keywords: Dysfunction, Emergency, Incest, Perpetrator, Victims, etc.

FPA-2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN A PROTRACTED CONFLICT AREA

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Humanitarian catastrophes like protracted conflict, internal displacement, refuge situation etc. have profound and long-lasting negative sequel for children especially in terms of their developmental trail. Children living in a protracted conflict area are more vulnerable compared to the other vulnerable population. This paper aims to assess the correlation of anxiety and educational performance of children living in a protracted conflict in the state of Manipur. Children between the age groups of 11- 16 years were taken for the study in villages where maximum displacements occurred. On assessment it was found that anxiety and educational performance was significantly correlated. This study highlights the vulnerabilities in terms of the psychosocial aspect of children living in a protracted conflict area.

Keywords: children, conflict, protracted, vulnerability

FPA-3

IMPACT OF NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN A RESETTLEMENT COLONY, SUNDER NAGARI, DELHI

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Background: There are individuals who are engaged in substance abuse, afflicted families and vulnerable groups who may not be able to avail the de-addiction facilities on account of difficulty in access, social stigma and other factors. The Community based treatment approach of substance abuse is a key strategy to reach out the above clients and help them to ensure the treatment compliance using various approaches. Combination of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions is generally more effective in the management of substance abuse patients. Aim of the Study: The main aim of this study is to explore and assess the compliance and regularity in follow-ups of the community based treatment for substance abuse and also to highlight the impact of various non-pharmacological interventions to manage the non-compliance. Methods: The records of 164 clients were scrutinized and the semi-structured interview was conducted among the 146 clients coming to Mobile Clinic at Sunder Nagari to avail the treatment for substance abuse. Purposive sampling technique is used. Results: The result shows an alarming number of drop-outs were 51% which is because of migration, involvement in anti-social/illegal activities (which leads to incarceration) and death. The irregularity in treatment is 3% because of lack of family involvement, lack of motivation, influence of peer group. The main reason behind drop out are migration (15%) and involvement in illegal activities like pick pocketing (50%). However 30% of the patients are regular as they are integrated with the family. In case they are relapsed their family members were contacted and it helped in resuming of the treatment. 17 patients started working in the needle-syringe exchange program of NACO as a peer educator and daily wage earner. Rest were provided occupational guidance and motivated to get employment near the centre. All of the regular patients were attending the sessions of Non-pharmacological interventions like-Individual Counseling, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, RP Sessions and

Occupational Rehabilitation from the experts on regular basis. Conclusion: Overall it is concluded that the non-pharmacological interventions are very effective in the substance abuse clients for the better prognosis.

Keywords: Substance abuse, non-pharmacological interventions, Individual Counseling, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, RP Sessions and Occupational Rehabilitation, incarnation,

FPA-4

CASE STUDY OF A SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION FOR GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL SETTING

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Concerns over the relationship between poor mental health conditions and old age among the aging populations is a common phenomenon. The imperative of a geriatric patient having certain mental health illness is conducted by the clinicians and its subsequent treatments are carried out according to the said illness. However despite the fact of diagnosing with an illness or not; maintaining a sound mental health status at old age has become a pre-requisite as a part of prevention care practices. The verity of elder population suffering from mental health issues is not new and very much related to their changing physiological conditions of lesser functional capacity with aging. Moreover in the increasingly globalized world and its society, problems of depression and anxiety face by elder populations cannot be entirely reduced to their physiological change due to aging (Bhugra & Mastrogianni, 2004). Rather the transforming social environment and their weak economic conditions also play huge role such that it effects the mental health and correspondingly to their physical health (Ohrnberger, Fichera, & Sutton, 2017). Several studies on mental health issues of older persons such as “State of Geriatric Mental Health in India”, 2013, by Om Prakash and Prerna Kukreti stress the declining sanctioned role of elderly in India and ways of observing metal health problems of elderly people as normal course of aging without sobering at all by our society also shares in worsening the situation and their vulnerability (Prakash & Kukreti, 2013). Whilst WHO have been affirming both dementia and depression among the older

population as an important public health problem that need special attention. As WHO has estimated that around a population of ‘50 million people worldwide are living with dementia with nearly 60% living in low and middle income countries’ (WHO, 2017). Consequently aging people need to get access of mental health care services in order to cope with their life stressors and for achieving active aging. This paper is based on study outcome of a social work intervention that had conducted among a group of geriatric patients in one of India’s biggest hospital located in New Delhi. It aims at discussing the usefulness of mindful meditations, social catharsis, gratitude giving exercise, and some other exercises in helping to ease the mental health issues namely depression and anxiety among the elderly patients. Examining through the results of intervention work and reviewing of literatures on the activities and action that had conducted, the study captures another lens for understanding elderly people as well as their concerns related with mental illness. Therefore this paper will stand as valuable piece to be contributed in the field of social work with elderly and elder care practices.

FPA-5

SOCIAL WORK INITIATIVE FOR PREVENTION AND PROMOTION OF MENTAL HEALTH

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Social workers in the field of mental health are the forefronts for individuals with mental illness. Even though the great responsibility that the mental health social workers carry there is dearth of literature about how social workers can work towards promoting and preventing the mental health. The study uses exploratory and descriptive research design to match with the implementation of research approach. A purposive sample of twenty social workers was compiled and the data is collected through semi-structured interviews. This research study uses qualitative design using in depth interviews to understand how promoting mental health can be done with the help of social workers. The earlier researches have shown that interventions to work towards reducing the risk factors, preventing new cases of mental illness will help to promote mental health. Along with these interventions which work towards interdisciplinary aspect like housing, livelihood to people with mental illness will be useful in decreasing stigma and promotion of mental health. To enhance the future research, practice and policy around mental health

preparation this study can be used. How social work initiatives play a role in promoting mental health, how public policy should work towards promoting mental health? These are the questions addressed in the paper.

Keywords: Prevention, promotion, mental health, social work initiatives

FPA-6

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION FOR PERSON LIVING WITH BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER AND POOR SOCIAL SUPPORT

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Introduction: Bipolar affective disorder is characterized by episodes in which the patient's mood and activity levels are significantly disturbed, this disturbance consisting on some occasions of an elevation of mood and increased energy and activity and on others of a lowering of mood and decreased energy and activity. **Psychosocial difficulties faced by client:** Client is diagnosed to have bipolar affective disorder (ICD Code – F31) for the past 22 years. He was separated from wife and sibling also deserted him because of the illness. He was worked as security guard and stay without the family support. However, mother was supportive in terms of emotional and she could not stay with client because of the housing problem. Client stopped medication because of job nature (security at night). **Psychosocial Interventions:** Interventions provided to the client at individual level were psycho education, enhancing the social support, vocational rehabilitation, facilitation for the medication and continuous follow up with clients and family. **Outcome:** The client knowledge about the illness was improved, ready to find new job which not affect his medication, achieved optimal functioning, got job after completing the vocational training. Client also voted in the election after a long-time and family also enhanced their support towards client. Family members distress also significant reduced.

Keywords: Bipolar affective disorder, Psychoeducation, Vocational Rehabilitation, Social Support

FPA-7

PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE INDIVIDUALS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Background: Schizophrenia is a chronic psychiatric condition often associated with exacerbations & remissions. Prevalence schizophrenia is around 1% in general population. This disorder imposes severe hardships in patients and their families. Schizophrenia is also a challenge to society in the development of public policies that both preserve the public health welfare and enable patients to have decent quality of life. Objective: To examine the quality of life of persons with schizophrenia their siblings and normal controls. Method: This study will be a cross sectional, hospital based study and the sample will be selected by purposive sampling technique. This study will include 60 individuals (20 patients diagnosed with Schizophrenia as per ICD -10 but currently in remission for at least 6 months, 20 siblings of patients with schizophrenia and 20 normal control individuals). Age range will be 20-45 for each group. Age, education and family income will be matched between siblings & normal controls. WHO Quality of Life - BREF will be applied on all the participants for the assessment of quality of life. For the siblings & normal controls GHQ-12 will be applied and person who will score less than three in GHQ -12 will be included in the study. Result & Conclusion: Findings of the present study will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Quality of life, Siblings, Schizophrenia

FPA-8

SCOPE OF ONCOLOGY SOCIAL WORK IN INDIA: TOWARDS CULTURALLY RELEVANT PRACTICE

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Social Work is a practice-oriented discipline which borrows theories from different other disciplines and applies its knowledge base (theory and practice) to train social workers to work with different vulnerable groups including ailing people. With some similarity with the field of health, oncology has evolved as a specialized field of practice for social workers globally with the upsurge of cancer morbidity and mortality. The field of Oncology Social Work (OSW) is very significant in India due to the high prevalence of tobacco-related cancers (mostly preventable), their psycho-social problems and reduced quality of life which demand a comprehensive intervention along with the medical treatment. The influence of Western theories and models fail to contextualize the heterogeneous socio-cultural beliefs and practices in India related to cancer care. Therefore, different risk factors associated with cancer, its diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and allied aspects which are unique to the Indian culture are mostly overlooked. Considering the contemporary issues in the field of OSW in India, the paper questions the imperialism of Western SW knowledge through indigenization of SW practice which fits local contexts of health and illness. An attempt has been made for understanding the scope of practice-based research (bottom-up approach) in the field of OSW and the role it plays in dealing with cancer patients psycho-social health needs at different stages of their illness considering the diverse socio-cultural contexts.

Keywords: Social Work practice and research, Indigenisation, Psycho-social health, Cancer, India

FPA-9

BIO-PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCED EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN ADOLESCENTS

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Adolescence is a stage of transition from childhood to adulthood which is known as the puberty phase. This transition leads to multiple changes in terms of physical, psychological, sexual, social interaction and interpersonal relationships. Due to these changes in developmental period they experienced various kinds of psychosocial issues. The study aims to understand the bio-psychosocial factors that influence emotional regulation and tries to assess the different aspect of emotional regulation of adolescents. Findings depict that minimal knowledge about their bodily changes and its concern, maximum participants reported to face disturbance about their bodily changes and its effects in their everyday living and studies. Teachers, parents and all stakeholders in education need to be sensitized and trained in adolescent health and mental health along with collaboration between schools and external agencies need to be encouraged in terms of educating the adolescents about their physical and psychosocial issues.

Keywords: Adolescents, Bio-Psychosocial factors, Emotional Regulation

FPA-10

SOCIAL WORK INITIATIVES FOR PROMOTIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH OF VITILIGO PATIENTS

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Vitiligo is skin condition where patients' skin start losing colour and it start becoming white. Vitiligo has been described since ancient history. It is available all-around glob from 0.01% to around 8% globally. It is available to all age group people and to all gender people also. The exact cause of vitiligo is still unknown. Many a time ever doctors say that it's not curable. Vitiligo is classified into the following major types as:

- I. Focal
- II. Segmental
- III. Acrofacial
- IV. Vulgaris
- V. Universal Vitiligo / Vitiligo totals

In many cases the treatment period for vitiligo is very long and many a time it reappears to the patients who had cured in the past. Due to all these and also being socially not accepted vitiligo patients mental health are not good. In Indian Society Vitiligo patients are still not accepted due to that vitiligo patients faces humiliation, stigma, discrimination, human right violation etc. in their daily life. These issues are having very negative impact on vitiligo patient's mental health. This paper is study of such issues face by vitiligo patients and the role of social work initiatives for promotion of mental health. Methodology: One to One Interview, informal Talks, Pre-define questionnaire is used. Results: Vitiligo patients faces humiliation, stigma, discrimination, human right violation in their life. Social Work Initiatives helps to restore Mental Health of vitiligo patients. Discussion: Does family, community and society at large need to accept vitiligo patients without any discrimination? Conclusion: Counselling as part of social work initiatives needs to be added for vitiligo patients. There is need to spread awareness in the communities and society at large towards acceptance of vitiligo patients.

Keywords: Vitiligo Patients, Mental Health, social impact, human rights, Counselling.

FPA-11

PREVENTION HEALTH PROMOTION & EDUCATION: CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

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Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers worldwide. In India, it is one of the leading causes of mortality among women. According to GLOBOCAN 2016, cervical cancer is the second leading cancer among the Indian women. In 2018 GLOBOCAN's data, there is a persistent decline in cervical cancer. According to GLOBOCAN 2018 cervical cancer stand third in all cancers in India. There is a great need for the prevention of cervical cancer because it has adverse social and economic impact on families. While working in the field, it has been observed that Indian females have inadequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer. There could be tremendous increase in screening process if females would be provided adequate knowledge, regarding the cervical cancer risk, screening and symptoms etc. To prevent any issue, whether it is social or health related awareness generation is must. Health education must be promoted to increase awareness about the risk associated with cervical cancer. Awareness to Whom: Cervical cancer is a preventable and curable cancer, so awareness generation for the same should be initiated for better prevention. In India, cervical cancer is more prevalent in rural areas than urban as early marriage is one of the risk factor of cervical cancer. There should be awareness generation at the primary level and secondary level. Primary level: Here awareness generation should be for the female and their family members. In India, most of the females are not allowed to excess health services without the permission of their husbands and by their elder person in family. Here we must conduct family counselling sessions with their families and individuals to sensitize them about the risk factors of cervical cancer. Secondary level: The secondary level awareness generation should be for the community at large. At this level, we should inform the community about the cervical cancer screening and risk factors etc. There are following ways at Secondary level can be used to create awareness:

Conduct group meetings with females in community

Speak at local council for e.g. Panchayat meetings, Schools and Public library

Connect with local Health care groups e.g. family planning centres are the best source, where India have a wide network to reach out to the women and their families to inform them about the danger of cervical cancer and preventive measures.

Meeting with elected local representative in the community.

Strategy for cervical cancer awareness

A good strategy must be adopted for the awareness about cervical cancer. In the following ways we can work effectively:

- To create schedule of the meetings to be conducted with various groups in the community and individuals.
- To form a very good rapport with the community and individuals
- To find out volunteers with in the community and train them for awareness generation for example ASHA workers and youth in the community
- To participate for awareness generation in community events for example fairs, community celebrations, school events, public speaking for creating awareness
- To distribute study materials
- To connect with the mass media e.g. Local channel and Newspaper etc.

Continuous ongoing awareness: Sensitizing community about the cervical cancer is not the task of few days, we should continuously monitor the ways how we are working for awareness. For cervical cancer prevention, there is a need to create a massive awareness to motivate women to get screened and educate their family members to spread the word. In India, the full responsibility of preventing cervical cancer lies on the women themselves. At all levels of awareness, women must be involved as it is the women's level of awareness and motivation for screening towards the prevention of cervical cancer. It determines their attitude towards their own health.

FPA-12

NUTRITION GARDEN- A PROMISING APPROACH TO ENHANCE TRIBAL WOMEN HEALTH

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The vast majority of hungry and malnourished people live in developing countries under sub standard living conditions and over half a billion of the global population suffer from chronic food security. The concept of home gardening is a unique itself. There has some key benefits of this like improve food security, during diversity improved availability and better nutrition, empower women financial condition as well. Home-based vegetables production has been recognized as nutrition and gender sensitive intervention that has the potential to improve nutrition in developing countries, yet evidence is lacking. Homestead Food Production has been shown to not only improve access to nutritious foods, but in many cases enable women to obtain authority for decision-making within the household. As women are the primary producers of food they also active in home gardening though their involvement in the home garden tends to socio-cultural norms. Beside this, Women are the primary careers in their families, and they are responsible for food provision and nutritional needs of the children. This paper deals with mainly two issues. One is how far home garden financially empower women farmer and improve their food security. And another one is what extent these home gardens addressed women's multiple roles in food production, care and provisioning at the household level. Home gardens are widely promoted in many countries as a mechanism to avert poverty and as a source of income for subsistence families in developing countries.

FPA-13

MALNUTRITION AMONG MELGHAT TRIBAL OF VIDARBH REGION OF MAHARASHTRA-A STUDY

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Out of 17 SDG's, 3rd one is Good Health and Well-being. Good health is key aspect of daily of human being. Your food choices each day affect your health how you feel today, tomorrow, and in the future. Good nutrition is an important part of leading a healthy lifestyle. Combined with physical activity, your diet can help you to maintain a healthy weight, reduce your risk of chronic diseases (like heart disease and cancer), and promote your overall health. India is a tribal region with amongst the highest numbers of malnutrition cases. In India 19.8 million Children below age 6 are undernourished (ICDS 2015), 44% of children under the age of 5 are underweight. 72% of infants and 52% of married women have anaemia. Research has conclusively shown that malnutrition during pregnancy causes the child to have increased risk of future diseases, physical retardation, and reduced cognitive abilities. This paper is a case study of Malnutrition among Melghat Tribal Area of Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra. Melghat situated in Amravati District. The inhabitants are mainly tribal, largely of the Korku tribe (80%) and others like Gond, Nihal, Balai, Gaolan, Gawal, Halbi, Wanjari, etc. This case study is also focussed on the role of academic institutes and NGO's in improving nutrition services in tribal area.

Key words: Melghat, Diet Diversity, Malnutrition, Micronutrient Weaning.

FPA-14

IMPACT OF COUNSELLING ON GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER: A REPORT OF TWO CASE

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Introduction: Gender is an important part of social institution and healthy reproductive life. Present case studies aim at presenting a client who were born with both male and female gender organs and in dilemma of his/her identity due to fear of social stigma. Medically it is known as Ovotesticular disorder of sexual differentiation (OTDSD). It is a rare condition, which is more commonly known as true hermaphroditism. It comprises of 3-10% among all DSDs. Phenotypically, OTDSD characterized by the presence of recognisable male and female internal and external body parts like ovaries and testes, uterus (functional, hypoplastic or absent), varying degrees of breast development, and ambiguous genitalia detected at birth. With these background the present case studies were carried out to achieve the following objectives. Objective: Repeated counselling for stressful situation to bring significant behavioural changes in such a way that he / she felt that they are also a part of society to lead a happy life, Removed the misconception about their sexual disorders, Develop the positive attitude. Case Summary : 1 A 29 year old unmarried male referred from Urology OPD with complaints of pain in lower abdomen & cyclical hematuria for 3 cycles. Ht: 167 cm Wt: 67 kg, Breasts- tanner stage 3, Pubic hair- tanner stage 3, Per abdomen- no mass, Local examination- Sparse pubic hair small penis & small scrotum, testes uterus and ovaries felt. Case Summary: 2: A 25 yr old unmarried girl complaint of Amenorrhea, diagnosed Testicular Feminization syndrome. Breast Tanner 11, no uterus no ovaries vagina non colonised. Methodology: A friendly rapport was created for 3 to 4 times in a span of 10 days. During the counselling were explained the possibility of leading normal healthy life after gender corrective surgery. In-depth orientation was given to make them at ease and cope up with the situation and adjust in his social environment. Explained the treatment plan that did not involve any financial burden. Pre-operative counselling & post operative counselling done. Conclusion: Both case studies A faced difficult situation of a young male and female to face

identity disorder. During the time of crisis the role of counsellor was very crucial and connecting bridge between clinician and patient. The counsellor made them to understand the value of life & encouraged them to face the problem and overcome social stigma to lead a normal life.

Keywords: DSD, OTDSD

FPA-15

TO STUDY THE CSR INTERVENTION IN HEALTH CARE SERVICES BY PRATHAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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Introduction: India is regarded as the second largest country in the world in terms of population. Due to extensive deforestation due to inadequate area of residence as well as large scale pollution from many factories, vehicles, ships, planes, people are facing new health problems every day. For all these factors, India's health index is 68.31 and India ranks 33rd in the world in terms of health index. According to one research, 10% of India's total mortality rate is due to not just receiving first aid in an accident, that is, about 2 lakh deaths a year. According to a 2016 report by the Ministry for Statistics and Program Implementation, India has 103.9 million elderly, people above age 60, about 8.5 per cent of the population. Just as the elderly need social, psychological support, and caregivers who need care due to many ailments in the body. This is because of the lack of such care carriers in India. Identifying the need for a growing hospital and the skilled manpower that is lacking in those hospitals, The Pratham Education Foundation empowers unemployed youth through the General Duty Assistant Course through 27 centers across India. This program is funded by CSR fund of Kotak Mahindra Bank. In India there are many CSR fund activities are going on but still we are lacking to provide the best practices and services in health care sector. But while thinking with Pratham Education Foundation we reach the grass root for this health care sector. Total 129 Different vocational training centers are situated all over India out of these 27 centers of Pratham Education Foundation are working for Health Care related services. It includes Hospital related services, Home care services, Services regarding old age clients, etc. This program in intervening in the problems regarding health care services across

India. This research paper include overall study of services provided by Pratham Education Foundation, also we find the post intervention results. Objectives: To study the Goals and objectives of CSR activity of Kotak Mahindra Bank, to study the Implementation and services provided by Pratham Education Foundation and to study the changes in Health Care services across India regarding Pratham Education Foundation. Research Methodology: This paper is based on primary data will be collect from Hospitals and Home care services beneficiaries.

Keywords: Health Care services, Corporate Social Responsibility, Home care services, General Duty Assistant, social & Psychological support.

FPA-16

LOST AND FOUND: A CASE REPORT OF HOMELESS WOMEN BEING REUNITED WITH FAMILY

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Homelessness and mental illness is a global phenomena and it can lead to vicious cycle. During psychotic episodes, women wander away from home, sometimes for long distances and wind up in homeless shelters. Then they return to their families before undergoing sufficient psychosocial rehabilitation to deal with their illness. This is the story of 32 year old women brought from reception home for the treatment of postpartum psychosis. A month later her child passed away to which she reacted by completely denying the truth and assuming child was still alive. With the help of police her family was traced and background verification as well as psycho-social assessment revealed that there were multiple stressors which acted as risk factors for dual diagnosis of abuse and mental illness. Some of the stressor was substance abuse by husband leading to domestic violence, husband missing since 2005 and she was accused by others for his murder. She used multiple substances as a way to cope up with negative life events which ended up in prostitution for which she was imprisoned for 15 days and was out on bail. The process of parentification which made children grow and mature before age and how they tried to fill the void created by their father by being more loving and supportive towards their mother was the strength of the case.

Keywords: Life events, Homelessness, Survivor, Grief, Reintegration

FPA-17

IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL / PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK IN HOSPITAL

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Severe mental illness includes condition namely Schizophrenia, BPAD, RDD, Severe Depression with psychotic symptoms. The National Mental Health Survey states that the prevalence rate of schizophrenia and other psychoses is 0.64 percent which thereby has an effect on the various subsystems of an individual life. This rates have been influences by various social determinants and thereby cause an increased level of global burden. A 34-year-old male with diagnosis of Paranoid schizophrenia was referred to Psychiatric Social Worker for assessment and plan of intervention for both the client and the family. Fifteen sessions, each lasting up to 45 minutes were carried out with the family and the client on an inpatient basis. The plan for intervention included 1) Psycho education 2) Supportive psychotherapy 3) Family therapy 4) Provision of Welfare benefits. Psycho social assessments were done using scales – 1) Family Burden Interview Schedule(Pai&Kapur) 2) Camberwell Family Interview (CFI) 3) Indian Disability Evaluation and Assessment Scale (IDEAS). At the time of discharge, the client had improved on the management of self through the behavioural contract and in his couple subsystem while the family had improved in terms of understanding about the illness, in their dynamics and method of management towards the same. This case stands as a classical example emphasizing on the importance of psychosocial interventions in the management of psychiatric conditions.

FPA-18

ROLE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN ERADICATING BLINDNESS AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN INDIA

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Blindness and Visual Impairment continues to be a significant public health issue. India has a maximum number of blind populations after China. As per WHO, our country has 75 million visual impaired people, out of which 8 million are blind. Most of them live in the poorest part of the country with little to no access to basic eye care services. 80% of Visual impairment is avoidable; cataract and refractive error being the major cause of it. Even though India was the first country in the world to implement blindness prevention strategies, still it is lagging behind to achieve its target to decrease the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020 (Vision 2020). This is due to insufficient funds spent on health care by the government, increasing population & aging, poor infrastructure and acute shortage of Ophthalmologists and Optometrists. So, there is a need for corporates to work together with the govt. to cope with financial pressure that will strengthen eye care services and eradicate blindness. There are several corporates like Zeiss, Essilor, Johnson & Johnson, Alcon, etc, supports eye care services with their CSR policies by organising free eye camps, providing free spectacles, awareness of eye donation, school screening, educating people of eye abnormalities, training of personnel includes social workers, ashra workers, doctors and organizing educational events in un served communities and low-income groups. They also support hundreds of charitable and NGOs by monetary, equipment and product donation. We cannot expect CSR to eliminate blindness at once but it is definitely helping the community to remove it at a much faster rate.

FPA-19

A CASE OF BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER WITH FREQUENT RELAPSE AND POOR FAMILY SUPPORT

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BACKGROUND: The cumulative prevalence of mental illness in India is 13.7% of India's general population and 10.6% of population requires immediate interventions. Mental illness is associated with multiple psychosocial risk factors which affects the functionality of a person.

CASE DESCRIPTION: Ms. K, 36 years, unmarried Hindu educated Diploma, from lower socio economic background from Karnataka diagnosed with Bipolar affective disorder. The total duration of illness was 12 years with recurrent episodes is 8 due to poor drug adherence. The patient had poor family support and multiple psycho social risk factors which attributed to her frequent relapse. Patient was under long term IP care for 1 ½ years in Department of psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bangalore.

ASSESSMENTS: Psychosocial Assessment, Family Assessment, Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS), Family Burden Interview Schedule by Pai & Kapoor were administered to assess psycho social factors, depression, functional level of patient and family burden respectively.

INTERVENTION: Psycho education (both individual and family), Reintegration with the family, Networking with NGO for placement. Regular telephonic correspondence, supportive psychotherapy, pre-discharge counselling.

OUTCOME: Post assessment shows fare insight about illness in patient and understanding about regular medication and follows up and adequate support system. Improvement noticed in the overall functionality of the patient.

CONCLUSION: Psychosocial interventions can be an effective mode of treatment in persons affected with mental illness.

FPA-20

IMPERATIVE ROLE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONALS IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY REHABILITATION TEAM FOR HOLISTIC TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (With Specific Reference to Safdarjung Hospital)

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Medical Social Work Professionals play an imperative role in comprehensive rehabilitation management services. This paper focuses on service and expertise of social work professional executing the key role in the multidisciplinary team addressing issues of PWDs in need of rehabilitation. Safdarjung Hospital has a full- fledged Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department that caters to rehabilitation needs of persons with locomotor disabilities. Medical Social Work Professionals deal with initial screening and psychosocial evaluation of patients. They render counselling services not only to the patients but also to their family members thus helping them cope with social, financial & emotional aspects. Their role involves advocacy, guidance, crisis intervention, referral services and mobilizing community resources thus providing the PWDs with opportunities for full and effective participation and inclusion in the main stream of society. Another important arena where social work professionals are engaged is liaisoning with NGOs for arranging aids and appliances and follow up. Giving patients hope and assisting them to live life with dignity is the ultimate aim of a social work professional as a key member of multidisciplinary rehabilitation team. The paper also focuses on how social work services bring about positive impact in patients' lives thus illustrating the significance of imperative role of medical social work professional as a member of multidisciplinary team.

FPA-21

CONCEPT PAPER: IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK IN INDIA

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Professional Social Work services are more than ten decades old in India and have spread into the whole spectrum of human life. Wherever the potentials and the capacity of individuals, groups or systems are impaired, one finds a context for social work over there. Social workers are one of the largest groups of providers of psychiatric and mental health services. Psychiatric Social Work, a specialized branch of Social work, which concerns with theoretical as well as clinical work and the knowledge of Psychiatry which primarily deals with problems of the mind and associated disorders. They provide intensive and at times holistic support to people who are suffering from incredibly severe, complex, and multifaceted mental health and behavioral issues. It involves supporting, providing therapy to, and coordinating the care of individuals who are severely mentally ill and who require hospitalization or other types of intensive psychiatric help. Psychiatric social workers complete a variety of tasks when working with clients, including but not limited to psychosocial and risk assessments, individualized and group psychotherapy, crisis intervention and support, care coordination, and discharge planning services. Today, the field of practice of professional social work has diversified greatly to cater to wider spectrum of needs. In future in India Psychiatric social work is a challenging and very demanding profession. The role and responsibilities of the psychiatric social worker is fast increasing never before. Related to mental health policies and legislation, it would be good if psychiatric social workers are involved in the panel.

FPA-22

KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF PARENTS AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY

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BACKGROUND: Epilepsy is a chronic disorder, the hallmark of which is recurrent, unprovoked seizures. It can also affect children at any age and different way. Early recognition and treatment can be a better outcome for this condition. Many parents have significant misconceptions, negative attitudes, and poor parenting practices. Increased awareness and educational programs are needed to improve the quality of life of these families so as to improve the quality of life of the child. Parent's knowledge, attitude and their practices is very much important in care giving and the quality of life of the children with epilepsy. So understanding the parent's knowledge, attitude and practice is important in giving awareness and therefore better care giving. **AIM:** To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of parents and quality of life of children with Epilepsy. **METHOD:** In the month of October to December 2019 children between 6 – 14 years who diagnosed with Epilepsy without any co-morbidity and their parents attending Neurology Out-Patient services in NIMHANS will be included in the study. Data has been collecting through Socio-demographic data sheet, Knowledge Attitude Practice schedule, Quality of Life in Childhood Epilepsy Questionnaire -55 (QOLCE-55), Impact of Pediatric Epilepsy Scale (IPES) & National Hospital Seizure Severity-3 (NHS-3). **RESULTS:** The mean age of the children is 10 years. Most of the parents were illiterate and poor KAP on the Epilepsy.

FPA-23

DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS AMONG INTERNET USER STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Background: The use of Internet has become an integral part of everyday life, especially among the youth. In spite of the widely perceived merits of this tool, psychologists and psychiatric social worker have been aware of the negative impacts of its use, especially the over or misuse and the related problems. One of the most common of these problems is internet addiction and addiction produced negative impacts physical and psychological health. Aim: Aim of the present study was to identify the High internet use among Female B.A. student and to assess the Depression, anxiety and stress level among High and Low internet user. Methods: It was a School based prospective study. Purposive sampling technique used for the study. Total 80 female college students (female student who were Studying in B.A. I, II, III years) from Baba Siddh Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Arjunpur, Utter Pradesh were taken in the study in which 40 were high internet user and 40 were low internet user. The age range of the sample was 18 to 24 years. Subjects were evaluated by using socio demographic datasheet, Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and Depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS-21). Results: Present study finding revealed that there is a difference in the socio-demographic variables of the family income among high and low internet users. The overall prevalence of High Internet Users in B.A. female students was found to be 29.9% and Low Internet users was 70.1 % and High internet users have more Depression, Anxiety and stress as compared to Low internet user. Conclusion: A high prevalence rate in the present study indicates towards the increasing use of the Internet in problems in their health among female B.A. student. Significant differences were observed in terms of comparison of the two groups on the domain of Depression, Anxiety and Stress. These are the important findings that justify the need for the study on High internet users.

Keywords: Internet addiction, college student, Depression, Anxiety and Stress.

FPA-24

THE BURDEN OF THE BURNT: PRACTICE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK WITH BURN VICTIMS - AN EXPERIENTIAL JOURNEY

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This paper is based on our field work placement experience in Burns Ward at a Government Medical College Hospital in Chennai. It focuses on the opportunities, constraints and rehabilitation along with the impact of social work expertise at burns ward while working with the victims, families and their collateral contacts. What is significant in our observation is that the social workers need relevant cultural competency in understating gender perspectives during the entire process of social work interventions. More quality time is needed to work with victims and other significant members in their psycho social network in order to understand the causes, consequences and outcomes. It cut across the age of the victims, occupations, socio economic conditions, behaviour and personality of the all persons involved. Alcoholism and addiction behaviour of the victims as well as the perpetrators have to be taken into consideration while dealing with the assessment, diagnosis and interventions. Burn injuries can be highly complex, often involving injuries related to self-immolation, domestic violence and other criminal elements or events. The social worker will often be required to spend more time with burn-injured patients, their families and various external agencies and support services to ensure that patients' needs are met and their rights in terms of legal, financial and insurance matters explained. A burn injury is a traumatic, painful and potentially life-changing event for patients and their families. The impact of a burn injury on a patient and their family is enormous. The psychosocial support and assistance provided by social work is therefore a vital part of the holistic, multidisciplinary care delivered in a burns unit setting. A patient with a burn injury may go through various physical, psychological and emotional stages while receiving treatment. A patient's family and support network may also experience different emotions and needs as the patient reaches different stages of treatment and ability. The burns treatment process may be long-term, painful and extremely complex and extensive- even following a patient's discharge from an acute care burns unit. A social worker working in this area needs to be aware of the possible physical and psychological impacts on patients and family members alike. A burn injury can be a life altering event. Trauma

and grief and loss responses, scarring, disfigurement and self-esteem and return to their family, community and work place all need to be assessed and responded to by the social worker.

Keywords: burns survivors, social work intervention, case management

FPA-25

A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY ON PREVALANCE OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER IN NORTHEAST INDIA.

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Head and Neck cancers (HNCs) are malignancies of upper aerodigestive tract- oral cavity, pharynx, and larynx. These exclude malenomas and tumors of the brain and thyroid. In India, approximately 30-40% of all cancers are HNCs. 1. The incidence in the northeast states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland is higher (54.48%). 2. We studied the epidemiology of HNC among patients registered at a cancer hospital in Assam over a five- year period. Background: The incidence of head and neck cancer (HNC) is higher in the north-eastern states than the rest of India. There has been a recent decrease in incidence of HNC in some parts of India. Aim: To study the epidemiology of HNC over a five-year period in the northeastern state of Assam. Setting and Design: Retrospective observational study conducted at a single regional center in Guwahati. Assam. Methods and Materials: We reviewed and analysed the medical records of all HNC patients registered at the hospital during 2008-2012. The demographic data of patients was correlated with the diagnosis. We specifically included the oral cancers, i.e. cancers of the lip, oral cavity, oropharynx, hypo pharynx, nasopharynx, and larynx in our study. Results: 1047 patients had been diagnosed with HNC during the study period. Of these, 80.71% were male. Most common cancers were those of the hypopharynx (29%), oropharynx (28.56%), and oral cavity (26.65%). Hypopharyngeal cancer (32.4%) was the most common HNC among males and oral cancer (40.63%), among females. In both genders, highest incidence of oral cancers was in the 60-69 years old age group. Conclusion: Results suggest a need to increase HNC awareness, early screening programs, and lifestyle counselling in Assam and neighbouring states.

FPA-26

MARITAL AND FAMILY CONCERNS OF PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME AND MULTIPLE SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE SYNDROME

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Background: Alcoholism is a major threat to the individual as well as the society and the maximum burden of the illness is borne by the family. Alcohol Dependence syndrome (ADS) is one of the most common psychiatric disorders that has deleterious consequences not only on the patient with ADS but also hampers social, financial, and legal matters of his family hence could be considered as a disorder of the family. Spouses of patients with ADS, a key member of such dysfunctional family system, are most vulnerable to have significant psychiatric disorders. Aim- Present study aims to assess and compare the marital satisfaction, family interaction pattern and quality of life of Patients with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome and Multiple Substance Dependence Syndrome. Method: 60 Patients (30 patients with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome and 30 patients with Multiple Substance Dependence Syndrome) were included who were qualified the inclusion and exclusion criteria based on Purposive Sampling technique. They were evaluated on Marital Adjustment Questionnaire, Family Interaction Pattern Scale and Quality of life Scale (WHOQOL- BREF). Result and Conclusion: Result and Conclusion will be discussed during time of presentation.

Keywords: Marriage, Well Being and ADS.

FPA-27

ROLES AND PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN HEALTH CARE: A PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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Indian healthcare systems have effective mechanisms for effectively dealing with biological/physical health needs of persons with health problems. Psychosocial needs of those persons and their families are often less sufficiently addressed in the health care systems. Social Work roles are often undefined or partially understood by stakeholders at various levels. Medical social workers play an integral role in a multi - disciplinary health care team to deliver variety of general and specialized acute care medical facilities. The roles performed by social workers in private hospitals and their professional identity is vaguely presented in the literature. This study tried to explore the roles and professional identity of social workers in hospital setting using a qualitative analytical framework to understand the roles, challenges and prospects of health social work in private health care facilities. Qualitative interviews were held with 21 health social workers working in private hospitals in the state of Kerala was utilised for the study. The interviews continued until a saturation of information on roles, challenges and professional identity occurred. The data was analysed in three stages viz. open coding, axial coding and selective coding. A detailed account of the analysis would be presented. Psychosocial assessment, crisis intervention, grief counselling, patient and family education, supportive counselling, coordination of activities and events in the hospital, and patient and family advocacy were the major roles performed by the social workers. The details of the roles, availability of supervision, recognition of the roles of social work challenges and prospects of health social workers would be discussed the presentation.

FPA-28

BIRDS EYES VIEW ON HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT-SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

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Health in the broad sense of the word does not merely mean the absence of disease or provision of diagnostic, curative, and preventive services. It also includes as embodied in the WHO definition, a state of physical, mental, and social well-being. The harmonious balance of this state of the human individual integrated into his environment constitutes health, as defined by World Health Organisation. Social Work has also been primarily concerned with the social health empowering individuals, groups and communities to work for the socially desirable goals of the society. Poor health connotes poor social development, unsatisfactory family/social life, unmet personal or social needs, and desires. In the 21st century, the lives of people will be more or less governed by depression, maladjustments, indifference, value crisis, personality stress, tension etc. Social Work, therefore, has been focussing on an enabling approach on the one hand, and a clinical one on the other, particularly helping the persons in need with ailments as a process of social work intervention to facilitate appropriate treatment. The present day health problems are woven round the social and economic dis-equilibrium such as poverty, malnutrition, environmental degradation, faulty life style, and ignorance. Social Work Intervention can play a major role in resolving prevailing 'Community Health' problems. The relationships between practice of Health Work and Social Work have not been sufficiently explored. The global emphasis on Social Development as an outcome of the 'UN World Summit on Social Development' has aroused keen interest. It is now well accepted that health is an integral part of Social Development. The slogan 'Health for All' has been a mirage; and the Government Programmes have been failing to come out of the hospital setting. It lacks flexibility to incorporate the concept of need-based, community-based and health-problem-based learning. To promote holistic health for all it seems essential that a holistic health programme must be launched with proper planning and assessment of community needs. A holistic health is not only clinical but social and economic as well.

FPA-29

IMPLICATIONS OF INTERVENTION ORIENTED SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH IN HEALTH SETTING: A METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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This paper explores the possibilities of intervention researches to overcome the paucity of pertinent social work literature that establishes the credibility of professional social work interventions in health setting. The intervention research in social work has dual purposes viz. Betterment human conditions and creating evidences for effectiveness of social work interventions. Social work research in a health setting has a significant role in creating evidences for social work interventions than theory development or throwing light into basic understanding of psychological, social or ecological aspects of human functioning. However, the research literature has little information on such evidence based approaches. The presentation would provide a detailed account designing different types of intervention research in health setting, six-phase perspective for the development of social and health services interventions (Rothman and Thomas, 1994), hierarchy of evidences in intervention research, methodological issues in intervention research, steps in evidence based practice, statistical procedures and methods of reporting an intervention research. The paper also explores the scope of collaboration of academicians and practitioners in designing and conduct of research in health setting.

FPA-30

REFERRAL BACK SERVICES IMPLANTATION MODEL IN TERTIARY HEALTH CARE HOSPITAL OF NORTH INDIA

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Objective: To describe the role and procedure followed by the Medical Social workers for Referral Back services from Emergency Medicine Outpatient Department (EMOPD). Methodology: Retrospective case series of all patients referred back by Medical social workers in Emergency Medicine outpatient Department (EMOPD) from July 2018 to December 2019. Results: In the EMOPD, three distinct areas were seen by the medical social workers. The areas are red, yellow and green. The referral back was provided for completely stable patients or intensive care not required patients. Most patients were referral back from Green and Yellow areas. More than 600 patients successfully referred back to the nearest hospitals. Conclusion: Medical social workers were providing valuable services to tertiary care hospital EMOPD and referral back services tried to control the overload of the hospital.

FPA-31

IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF POSITIVE PARENTING IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT

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Introduction: Parenting plays an important role for the overall development of the child that includes the domain such as physical, Psychological, social, emotional and cognitive. 40 percent of India's population are children. The concept of Positive parenting is varies by the changing scenario like nuclear families, urbanization, single parent, single child, helicopter parenting etc. Hence the current study emphasis on the identifying of the components of positive parenting in

Indian context and variables associated with positive parenting. Methodology: Aim of the study is to identify the components of positive parenting. The study was conducted in the city of Bangalore. 24 participants participated in the exploratory study. The data was collected through focus group discussion and socio-demographic details of the participants. Analysis of focus group discussion was done using Atlastia software for qualitative research analysis. Results: Totally 21 themes were found in selective coding which was further divided into 5 domains. It is reported that parents are excessively concerned about a child's future as children are living in the competitive world. There is a significant association between interpersonal issues between couples affecting Parent-Child subsystem, association between inconsistent parenting and lack of work life balance etc.

Keywords: Positive Parenting, Parent and child interaction, Parenting style.

FPA-32

INTEGRATING PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICES FOR RARE NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN HOSPITAL SETTING

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Palliative care aims to improve the quality of life of patients with life threatening illness. In view of common people and among health professions still Palliative care is closely associated with people suffering with cancer. Neurological conditions such as Dementia, Motor neuron Diseases, Sub acute Sclerosis pan Encephalitis, muscular dystrophy, Parkinson's diseases requires a palliative care. This paper aims to understand the importance of early identification, psychosocial assessment to evaluate child and caregivers physical, emotional distress, social barriers, care giving burden, psychological distress. Integrate palliative care services in multidisciplinary team and psychosocial intervention for individual and caregivers of persons with chronic neurological life threatening condition.

FPA-33

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN LIVING IN DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES AND SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

Mr. Joyvitamchara

Family is the smallest unit in the society where a group of persons are united by the ties of marriage, blood, adoption, constituting a single household and interacting with each other in their respective social positions, usually those of spouses, parents, children, and siblings. Family is the primary unit where individuals find their self-identity and desire to live. It plays a very significant role in development of positive mental health and making a person psychologically and socially organized. It becomes dysfunctional when the family does not follow what a normal family does and when there is conflict, misbehavior and even abuse on the part of individual members of the family occur continuously leading other members to accommodate such actions. Children sometimes grow up with the understanding that such an arrangement is normal. Dysfunctional families are most often a result of alcoholism, substance abuse, or other addictions of parents, parents' untreated mental illnesses/defects or personality disorders or parents immolating their own dysfunctional family experiences. Violence and verbal abuse are typical outcomes. A child denotes a definite stage in the development of the human being. This stage extends from the time of birth to the adolescent period. According to Child Rights, a child has the right to have a proper childhood where their basic needs such as love, care, protection, education, recreation etc. are felicitated but sadly there are many children who does not experience any of those needs. Children living in dysfunctional families have various psychological problems which is often failed to be recognized and ignored due to which it affects the children in various forms. The most common psychological problems are stress, anxiety, social phobia, low self esteem, inferiority complex, etc.

FPA-34

EXPRESSED EMOTIONS AND WELL BEING AMONG CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS WITH PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS

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Background: Mental illnesses can represent disruptive and disabling conditions for patients and, in the meantime, a severe burden for their family and society. Family's expressed emotion has been shown to be predictive of outcome in mental and physical illnesses in a variety of cultural settings. Family and care givers play important role in the recovery of psychiatric patients. Family can perform causative as well as protective role for the psychiatric patients. Aim- The aim of the present study was to compare the Expressed Emotions and Well Being among Caregivers of Patients with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Affective Disorder. Method: 60 Patients (30 Caregivers of Patients with Schizophrenia and 30 Caregivers of Patients with Bipolar Affective Disorder) were included who were qualified the inclusion and exclusion criteria based on Purposive Sampling technique. They were evaluated on Attitude Questionnaire and PGI General Well Being Measure. Result and Conclusion: Result and Conclusion will be discussed during time of presentation.

Keywords- Emotion, Family, Well Being and Mental Illness

FPA-35

STOMA AND SEXUALITY

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Various gastro intestinal conditions may require an ostomy as an intrusive surgical operation when some important body function is lost. Stomas are often formed to divert stool and urine out of the body instead of the usual digestive route. The formation of a stoma may become a necessity in some cases either to help in intestinal healing or when and intestinal resection is performed. Accordingly, the stomas can be temporary or permanent. Predictably both temporary as well as permanent stomas have an impact on the quality of life of the patients which permeates into their sexual well being too. Studies have revealed significant challenges that the patients with stoma face in adapting to their body image and as a consequence, their impact on their sexual life. In persons with stoma, the sexual function may also be hampered by the direct effect of the surgery on the nerve and blood supply to the genitals. On the other hand, sexual satisfaction might also take a hit which can in turn, have a domino effect of anxiety and depression. This paper attempts to cull from studies undertaken, as to how stoma affects various facets of sexuality like body image, intimacy, sexual function and pregnancy and the associated anxiety and depression due to low sexual satisfaction. With sexuality being a least culturally favoured discussion, an understanding of the challenges in the sexual life of persons with stoma will help Medical Social Work professionals fill the gap in the holistic intervention of patients with ostomy.

Keywords: Stoma, body image, sexual function, sexual satisfaction, anxiety, depression

FPA-36

A STUDY ON THE LEVEL OF STRESS OF CAREGIVERS OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENT'S DURING THE INITIAL PHASE OF TREATMENT.

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Goals of work: The aim of the study was to assess the level of Stress of Care givers of Head and Neck Cancer Patients. Materials & Methods: Thirty care-givers of head and neck cancer patients who were hospitalized for curative treatment were selected using survey method. Data was collected using standardized tools namely Caregivers Self Assessment Questionnaire (AMA). Descriptive statistics was used. Main Result: The findings indicated that the caregivers had experienced high levels of stress with mean value 8.7 (SD:2.98). Conclusions: The findings call for the development of intervention program to address stress of care givers of head and neck cancer patients enabling them to cope with the negative impact of care giving.

Keywords: Care Givers, Cancer, Interventions, Oncology, Psycho education.

FPA-37

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION FOR PERSON LIVING WITH SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER AND SOCIO – OCCUPATIONAL DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction: Schizoaffective disorder is a psychiatric condition when the symptoms of schizophrenia and a mood disorder present together in an individual. The disorder is characterized by significant distortions in cognitive and behavior functions, and significant disturbance in mood

and activity level. Psychosocial difficulties faced by client: Client is diagnosed to have Schizoaffective Disorder ICD Code (F 25.9) for the past 10 years. She was living separately from her whole family for more than 4 years and was not in good relationship with children and husband due to the illness. Client was working irregularly in different places as maid but had difficulties to sustain in work. Psychosocial Interventions: Interventions provided to the client were psycho education, supportive therapy, guidance in legal aspects, liaising with the local resources, enhancing the social support and continuous follow up with clients and family. Outcome: The client gained knowledge about the illness, created partial insight, achieved optimal functioning, lessened the caregiver burden of the elder daughter and reduced the distress among family members regarding client.

Keywords: Schizoaffective disorder, Psychoeducation, Supportive Therapy

FPA-38

MINDFULNESS AS SELF CARE PRACTICE

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Over the last decade mindfulness has entered the mainstream treatment in psychosocial care and psychiatric practices. Mindfulness is a type of focused meditation, on being intensely aware what a person is sensing and feeling in the moment –moment experience and attending to thought, emotions and sensations as they arise without judgment and with equanimity. Almost in all disorders, psychoses or neurotic conditions, stress is one of the most common condition that leads to harmful effects of day to day functioning, reducing the capacity of attention, concentration and decision making. Shapiro et. al. (2000) stated that many interventions demonstrated promising results, such as lower levels of anxiety and depression, greater capacity for empathy and improved immunological functioning. Mindfulness Practices brings promising result in the way of addressing self-care and helps to prevent burnout, compassion fatigue and traumatic stress. It has its roots from indigenous psychology of Buddhism and the practice of insight meditation. It is important to incorporate in the practice of social work therapies. There are different forms of mindfulness practices like Qi-gong, Zen etc. these belief's and practices are based on experiential science. A comparative analysis will be as a part of presentation and integrate clinical feedback

that identifies themselves a whole mental- emotional- physical changes in the role of mental health care

FPA-39

THE PERSON WHO HAVE SAME SEX: SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

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Homosexuality is a romantic attraction, sexual attraction between members of the same sex or gender. The focus on social well-being of person with same sex lives is also germane to the study of processes mitigating the impact of minority stress. In general, coping processes related to minority stressors are those that foster a positive re-evaluation of stigmatized identity and make available social support resources. Connectedness to LGB communities may be a particularly important coping resource as it provides access to non-stigmatizing environments and greater opportunities for positive social regard that support more positive self-appraisals. The effects of minority stress on social well-being despite the inherently social nature of stigmatization and the tasks of psychosocial development undertaken by same sex persons to overcome this stigmatization such as establishing new social networks, cultivating a positive in-group minority identity, and revising heterosexually-based social norms defining sexuality, intimacy, and purpose in life. Social worker plays a crucial role for the social and psychological upliftment of same sex person. Social workers are likely to engage with LGB people with the usual range of health and social issues and the normal social work assessments and interventions are likely to be provided. Social workers need to be mindful of the specific stressors that can and do impact on the lives of this group.

Key words: homosexuals, LGBT, social well being, psychological wellbeing, mental health, role of social worker

FPA-40

PERCEIVED STRESS IN EPILEPSY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ACROSS PATIENTS, THEIR SIBLINGS AND NORMAL CONTROLS

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Background: Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder of childhood which has complex ramifications. Family members, particularly parents along with siblings experience emotional strain, especially when seizures are frequent occurs. Stress can be defined as the psychological and physiological reactions of the caregiver as they attempt to meet the challenges of caring for their sick child. So keeping this background this study is planned to assess stress of patient with epilepsy and their siblings. Objective: To examine the perceived stress of persons with epilepsy their siblings and normal controls. Method: This study will be a cross sectional, hospital based study and the sample will be selected by purposive sampling technique. This study will include 60 individuals (20 patients diagnosed with Epilepsy as per International League against Epilepsy (ILAE) criteria, 20 siblings of patients with Epilepsy and 20 normal control individuals). Age range will be 20-45 for each group. Age, education and family income will be matched between siblings & normal controls. Perceived Stress Scale will be applied on all the participants for the assessment of stress. For the siblings & normal controls GHQ-12 will be applied and person who will score less than three in GHQ -12 will be included in the study. Result & Conclusion: Findings of the present study will be discussed at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Quality of life, Siblings, Epilepsy

FPA-41

PSYCHO- SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENTS: A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Background: Adolescence is a transitional period and it is the bridge between childhood and adulthood. It is the time of rapid development of growing to maturity, discovering one's real self, defining personal value and finding one's vocational and social direction. Aim- Present study aims to assess and compare the emotional maturity, coping and well-being among school going adolescents in gender perspective. Method: The sample of 100 adolescents (50 male adolescents and 50 female adolescents) will be included who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria based on purposive sampling technique. They were evaluated on Emotional Maturity Scale, Ways of Coping Questionnaire and PGI General Well-Being Measure. Result and Conclusion: Result and Conclusion will be discussed during time of presentation.

Keywords - Maturity, Adjustment and Adolescents

FPA-42

A MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS IN PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY

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Background: Mental health is for everyone, no one is excluded. Although youth are generally considered a healthy age group, 20 per cent experience some form of mental health condition. Mental-health conditions lower the self-esteem of young people, and limit not only their social interactions and academic performance, but also their economic potential and wider engagement with their communities. AIM of this research study is to assess the level of mental health and to find out the predictability of demographic variables on mental health among Students in School of Media and Communication, Pondicherry university. METHOD: Descriptive cum cross sectional research design is used in this research study. Sample size for this research study is 60, Data was statistically analyzed by using IBM Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version 20 was used to analyze the data collected for the research study. Data has been collected through socio demographic data sheet and general health questionnaire 28. RESULTS: The majority of the respondents is having good mental health, (55%) , the rest of the respondents 43.3 % of the respondents are having average mental health and only a 1.7% is having low mental health.

FPA-43

A CASE OF BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER WITH FREQUENT RELAPSE AND POOR FAMILY SUPPORT

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Background: the cumulative prevalence of mental illness in India is 13.7% of India's general population and 10.6% of population requires immediate interventions. Mental illness is associated with multiple psychosocial risk factors which affects the functionality of a person. Case description: Ms. k, 36 years, unmarried Hindu educated diploma, from lower socio economic background from Karnataka diagnosed with bipolar affective disorder. The total duration of illness was 12 years with recurrent episodes is 8 due to poor drug adherence. The patient had poor family support and multiple psycho social risk factors which attributed to her frequent relapse. patient was under long term ip care for 1 ½ years in department of psychiatry, Nimhans, Bangalore. assessments: psychosocial assessment, family assessment, young mania rating scale (ymrs), family burden interview schedule by Pai & Kapoor were administered to assess psycho social factors, depression, functional level of patient and family burden respectively. Intervention: psycho education (both individual and family), reintegration with the family, networking with ngo for placement. Regular telephonic correspondence, supportive psychotherapy, pre-discharge counselling. Outcome: post assessment shows fare insight about illness in patient and understanding about regular medication and follows up and adequate support system. Improvement noticed in the overall functionality of the patient. Conclusion: psychosocial interventions can be an effective mode of treatment in persons affected with mental illness.

FPA-44

METACOGNITION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

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Background: Metacognition is the process through which an individual is able to make a coherent sense of themselves and the world around them. Metacognition actually implies the capacity and the ability to think about thoughts. This ability to coherently put together the narrative of one's own life or the ability for meta cognition has been found to be crucial in recovery from mental illnesses, especially in the case of serious mental illnesses such as schizophrenia. Meta cognitive abilities also become important in the context of schizophrenia because of the reductionist lens with which the illness is viewed and treated. Additionally, serious mental illnesses such as schizophrenia throw varied new perceptual as well thought related experiences at the person experiencing them. Meta cognitive abilities also help the person make sense of these illness related newer experiences. Therefore, the point of metacognitive capacity among people with schizophrenia is to enable them to create one coherent narrative for their lives and to be able to make sense of their lived experiences with or without the illness identity. Conclusion: Living a meaningful life is not just about obtaining symptomatic remission but being able to make a coherent sense of the self. When serious mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia affect a person, the entire effort of the treatment is often on the medical management. This paper makes the case for a more comprehensive care for schizophrenia, involving the need for enhancing the meta cognitive capacity of the person living with the illness.

Keywords: Metacognition, insight, recovery, schizophrenia

FPA- 45

HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG BHUTIA AND LEPCHA TRIBES IN SIKKIM

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Health seeking behaviours are seen as those behaviour that directly and indirectly contribute to health both at the time of illness and during its absence. The tribal people have a very strong inclination towards nature and they believe that any health related complication, diseases and symptoms have something to do with supernatural power, and thereby religious ceremonies and offerings are preformed to solve these issues (Tarfadar, 2008).The socioeconomic status of the family tends to decide what kind of practitioners is sought for treating illness. The poor usually rely on either the registered medical workers near them or on the local indigenous practitioners, as they are likely to give less expensive treatment and sometimes provide medicines on credit. While some family seek treatment at Government health centres which are usually less expensive, wealthier families opt for private health care facilities and doctors. There is a reluctance to utilise Primary health centre and their sub-centre due to number of factors which includes long waiting hours, distance from home and unsuitable opening hours. In addition to this, many women in villages are unable to go to clinics without being accompanied by a male member of the family or an elderly female relatives. One of the main reasons why people don't visit Primary Health Centres is the unavailability of doctors. In fact, there are times when people have travelled many miles and at great expense to see a doctor who is not there, it does not encourage them to return and their experienced is shared with other members of the family and village, which leads to even lesser utilisation of health services and lesser likelihood of people seeking treatment from health centres. The Lepchas, Bhutia, and Sherpas are categorised as Schedule Tribes in Sikkim. The Lepchas are the original inhabitants of the state compared to other ethnic groups, the Lepchas still maintain many of their traditional ways. The Bhutias comprise, the Sikkimese Bhutia and Bhutia from Bhutan and Tibet. Historically the Lepcha were animist who believed that every inanimate object has a soul of its own by the virtue of being a part of nature (Gurung, 2013). Both the Lepcha and Bhutia believes that the illness and misfortune is caused by evil spirit, therefore in order to appease the spirit and overcome misfortune and cure oneself from illness, they offer

animal sacrifices. The diseases like Tuberculosis and skin infection is quite common among the Lepcha and Bhutia tribe in Sikkim. Though they are several healthcare facilities, but the usage of traditional medicine and treatment is still popular because they believe that supernatural power is the causative factors for all kinds of diseases .

FPA-46

PATIENT- CENTERED CARE AND SUPPORT IN TB PATIENT

A CASE PRESENTATION

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Global TB report 2019 shows Worldwide, around 10 million people fall ill with tuberculosis (TB) each year of which (44%) were in the of South-East Asia regions. The World Health Organization (WHO) TB statistics for India has estimated 2.69 million cases with active TB disease in the year 2018. National Strategic Plan (NSP) has been proposed to rapidly decline TB incidence and mortality in India by 2025. Patient-centered care is a key component of WHO's End TB Strategy. Presenting a success story of 23 years old female, eldest daughter in the family who hails from urban area in Puducherry and comes under BPL category. Patient was diagnosed with disseminated TB based on elevated levels in ADA (Pleural Fluid) was started on ATT in the month of September 2018. During the Continuous Phase the patient got **married**, at the end of 6 months when review was done for completion of treatment, patient was advised to continue ATT for 6 more months from June to October 2019. The patient was registered under Antenatal clinic in the month of June for regular follow up and care. Patient centered care and support was provided on the assessment of patient's needs and preferences. Individual treatment adherence interventions and follow up strategies were planned keeping in mind the physical, social and mental wellbeing of the patient. Follow-up counselling for the patient and family members was provided to deal with stigma, isolation, feelings of helplessness, familial emotional trauma as well. Social Support was provided through material and financial assistance to reduce the burden of disease and to promote wellbeing.

Keywords: Tuberculosis (TB), National Strategic Plan (NSP), Patient-Centered Care Support.

FPA-47

IMPACT OF WATCHING TELEVISION SERIALS AMONG HOUSEWIVES

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Background: Television has gained high popularity among urban and rural women population. The current research focuses on factors which influence on watching television serial and the problems faced by housewives. The influential factors in the study were classified based on the social, cultural, psychological and physical aspects. Methods: The study adopted descriptive research design conducted through 4M Trust (NGO) in Nandhanam area, Chennai from 30th December 2017 to 2nd January 2018. A total number of 50 housewives were recruited and predesigned questionnaire was administered. The data was analysed using SPSS version 21.0. Results: The results showed average age was ranged 21-30 years(34%), educated up to middle school (30%), belonging to nuclear family system (62%), Hindu religion (94%) and with single earning member in the family system (76%). The result also highlighted that (62%) of them viewed serials at night and among them (40%) spent 2-4 hours in watching serial. It was also noted that the serials (40%) were connected with their life events and also stress relief (30%) and had emotional connection with serial characters. Watching Television (54%) did not affect family time, social interaction and health aspects like strain to the eye, sleeping patterns and completing household chores. Conclusion: The results of the study indicate the fact that respondents are able to balance their TV serial dependency level and life responsibilities. It gives a positive message to all the TV serial viewers who are addicted to reduce their dependency and carry out their daily activities effectively.

Keywords: Television, Serial, Influence, Housewives, Health

FPA-48

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Health is an important aspect of human life, at present it has also become an important aspect of any nation's public services and planning. Public health can be defined as "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting human health through organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals". It has been observed that the non-communicable diseases dominate over communicable in the total disease burden of the country. Overall non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death in the country, constituting 42% of all deaths. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions constitute another 38% of deaths. Injuries and ill-defined causes constitute 10% of deaths each. Emerging infectious diseases are a major public health problem in developing countries like India. Because of the existing environmental, socio-economic and demographic factors, developing countries like India are vulnerable to rapidly evolving micro-organisms. Infectious diseases, especially the new emerging and re-emerging diseases, result in high morbidity and mortality and affect the public health and economy adversely. This is despite that the public Health spending has increased and implying that thus public spending has struggled to keep pace with rise in health care demand. The cost of treatment has been on rise in India and it has led to inequality in access to health care services. India spends 1.12 Per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in year 2009 -10 to 1.28 Per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in year 2017-18.

FPA-49

LIVED EXPERIENCES OF LGBT- MENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

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Background: In India, LGBT community is trying to make a living and develop their acceptance. Hence the present study was aimed to capture and understand the journey of accepting the sexual and gender orientation of LGBT. Methods: The study adopted descriptive qualitative research by using Snowball sampling technique and semi-structured interview schedule and case study format was used on 6 different case studies from Tamil Nadu. 4 cases were collected through telephone and 2 were in person. The interview schedule contained the socio demographic details, their journey accepting their orientation (Gender/Sexual), cultural and social influences, health status and their opinion on 377 verdict. All the cases were audio recorded with prior consent and transcribed. Results: Results revealed the mean age was 26, 50% undergraduate, 33% postgraduate and 17% pursuing studies. 66% hailing from urban and 34% from rural. All of them belonged to nuclear family system. 66% were Hindu and rest Christians. The findings of the study revealed LGBT were associated with discrimination. All the cases had experienced mental health issues like depression, anxiety and suicidal ideations. On another hand financial and emotional detachment from the family system was prevalent among most cases (66%). The respondents expressed that 377 verdict gave social inclusion but it was expressed the need for inclusive environment without stigma, suppression and discrimination. Conclusion: We need to build community that is more inclusive and less demeaning of any section of society based on their identity, gender or any strata.

Keywords: LGBT, Mental health, Stigma and discrimination

FPA-50

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND COPING BEHAVIOUR AND MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG WIVES OF PERSON WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME

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Background Alcoholism is found to be one of the reason for increasing risk for psychiatric problems. Therefore, the study aims to assess the psychological distress and coping behaviour and marital satisfaction among wives of person with alcohol dependence syndrome. Method: The study adopted descriptive research design. The sample consisted of 50 spouses of persons with alcohol use disorders availing treatment both in inpatient and outpatient facilities of Centre of Addiction Medicine, NIMHANS. Kessler psychological distress and Marital satisfaction scale and Questionnaire of coping strategies used. Result: Results showed that 50% of them had severe psychological distress, 28% of wives of person with alcohol dependence syndrome had moderate psychological distress and 20% of wives had mild psychological distress. The total mean score of coping behaviour is 53.5000 ± 3.11186 . Most of the wives of person with alcohol dependence syndrome reported lower level of marital satisfaction due to their husband's alcohol use. Conclusion & Implications: There is immense need to develop interventions addressing the psychological distress and coping behaviour and marital satisfaction in affected population.

Keywords: psychological distress, coping skills, marital satisfaction

FPA-51

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS TOWARDS LEARNING DISABILITIES IN BISHNUPUR DISTRICT, MANIPUR

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Introduction: Learning problems significantly interferes with academic activities that require reading (dyslexia), mathematical (dyscalculia) or writing skills (dysgraphia). It ranges from 2% to 20-40% in schools. In India 10-14% of children have specific learning disability. Abundance and prevalence of LD in schools makes it necessary for teachers to have adequate knowledge of LD and competencies to take necessary interventions when required. The aim of this study was to assess the teacher's knowledge and attitude towards LD and determine its association with general pedagogy backgrounds. Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted from 25thSeptember – 22ndOctober, 2019 among 181 teachers of Bishnupur district, Manipur after ethical approval. 123 schools were selected by convenience sampling method. Pretested, self-administered, structured questionnaire was used for assessing the knowledge and attitude of the teachers. Data was entered in IBM SPSS version 21.0. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Chi-square test was done to check the significance between proportions. Results: Out of 181 teachers, 57.5% were males, 38.7% were 36-50 years of age, 58.6% had bachelor's degree and 59.1% from government schools. 63% had no previous experience in teaching students and 74.6% had not received any training to teach students with LD. 48.1% had adequate overall knowledge and majority (93.9%) had favourable attitude towards LD. Adequate overall knowledge of those ≥ 51 years of age (62%, $p=0.08$), Hindus (52.1%, $p=0.038$) and from government schools (54.2%, $p=0.047$) was more. No significant association seen between attitude and any of the socio-demographic variables. Conclusions: More than half of the teachers had inadequate knowledge on learning disabilities while majority of them had a favourable attitude. Teachers belonging to higher age group, Hindu religion and employed in government schools had better knowledge on concept & causes of learning disabilities.

Keywords: Learning Disability, Knowledge and Attitude, Teachers

FPA-52

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY PATTERN OF POISONING CASES IN BISHNUPUR: A DISTRICT HOSPITAL BASED CHART REVIEW

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Introduction: Globally more than three million of acute poisoning cases with 2,20,000 deaths occurs annually. In India, 7.8% of all accidental deaths is contributed by poisoning, being fourth common cause of mortality. Number of deaths due to poisoning in 2015 was 26,173 out of 4,02,947 un-natural causes. This study aimed to determine morbidity and mortality patterns of poisoning cases and assess its association with variables of interest. Methods: A chart review study was conducted from 23rd October– 21st November, 2019 after ethical approval. Data on poisoning cases attending Bishnupur District Hospital from 1st September, 2012 to 31st August, 2019 were retrieved from medical records using pre-designed data abstraction form after taking written permission from Medical Superintendent. Data were entered in IBM SPSS version 21.0 and presented using percentages, mean and standard deviation. Chi-square test was used to test the significance of association between proportions. Results: Out of 182 cases retrieved, 37.4% belonged to 11-20 years' age group, 51% were female, 94.5% were Hindus and 85.7% resided in Bishnupur. Out of 164 cases, 66.5% had normal BP at time of admission. Out of 177 cases, 56% stayed for 1 day in hospital. 75% received only conservative treatment. 94% improved or were discharged with advice. 26.9% cases were of insecticide/herbicide poisoning followed by food poisoning (20.9%). 15.7% cases of alcoholic poisoning were males ($p=0.004$) and 23.7% household poisoning cases were females ($p=0.033$). 21.3% kerosene poisoning ($p=0.011$) and 27.2% food poisoning cases ($p=0.00$) received only conservative treatment. 55.6% herbicide/insecticide poisoning cases received intervention along with conservative treatment ($p=0.00$). Conclusion: One-fourth of all cases were of insecticide/herbicide poisoning. Food poisoning accounted for one-fifth of the cases. Nearly two-third of the cases occurred in summer and monsoon season. Males had higher chance of getting alcohol poisoning, however females had more chance of household poisoning.

Keywords: Poisoning, Mortality, Morbidity, Chart review

FPA-53

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS OF NALBARI DISTRICT, ASSAM

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Women's health is an integral part of overall health system of any country. They are the one who takes care of the health of the whole family. Good health of the children to a greater extent depends on the good health conditions of women. They are the foundation of health system/status of family/community. 'The woman is the pilot around which the family, the society and humanity itself revolves. It is well said that 'the hands that rock the cradle, rule the world'. Welfare of a country directly depends upon the welfare of its women and women's health and nutritional status is inextricably bound up with social, cultural and economic factors that influence all aspects of their lives, and it has consequences not only for the women themselves but also for the well-being of their children (particularly females), the functioning of households, and the distribution of resources (The World Bank). As Jawaharlal Nehru also aptly remarked that 'one can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women. Thus, women's stable and good health is the top indicator of any country's overall development. Therefore, there should not be any hiccups in providing at least primary health service to women. However, our country hardly gained any success in providing easy and free access of health to women. Women are discriminated against from womb to tomb. In all the fields, they enjoy only subordinate status. In this state of affairs, women's health has hardly gained prominence. People, community society at large under estimated the importance of women's health. It is sad to note that Indian women have high mortality rates, particularly childhood and in their reproductive years.

Keywords: Reproductive Health, Health Problems of Women, Rural Areas

FPA-54

PERCEPTION OF A RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER PARAMEDICAL STAFF ON SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN THE COMMUNITY

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Background: Substance abuse is an important public health problem that directly affects millions of people worldwide and has serious economic, health and social consequences. There are many harmful and disabling effects from these disorders, not only to the users but also to their families and to the society in general. In the world, approximate 40.5 million people worldwide suffered a moderate or severe disability due to alcohol dependence, and Worldwide in 2016, more than half (57%, or 3.1 billion people) of the global population aged 15 years and over had abstained from drinking alcohol in the previous 12 months (Global status report on alcohol and health 2018). In India 16 crore populations uses alcohol, 2.2 crore persons use opioids and 3.1 crore persons use cannabis that also includes dependents users. (Magnitude of Substance use in India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India). Due to this increased trend of substance and alcohol abuse, it is necessary that healthcare providers catering to the needs of such an area take measures to help curb the menace by spreading awareness regarding negative effects of drug dependency and to prevent overdose harm. Objectives: The objective of this study is to gain an insight into the perception of a Primary Health Center (PHC) paramedical staff on substance use disorders prevalent in the community. Materials and Methods: This study will be done among the staff of a PHC, Boothgarh situated in Distt: Mohali. Staff members like Pharmacist, nurse, ANM, ASHA workers will be included in the study. Staff will be given a standard pre-tested questionnaire translated into Hindi/punjabi. Results & Conclusion: The results will be presented in the conference.

FPA-55

A STUDY OF AWARENESS ABOUT FOOD AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM GWALIOR (MP)

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3rd SDGs is all about Good health and well-being for people. The aim is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. When we talk about students, the role of food is very much important in student's life. To learn well, our children and youth need to eat well. Nutrition plays a key role in the healthy development of our children and youth. Nutritious foods provide our body and mind with the energy needed to grow, feel well, be active, stay healthy and learn. Intake of food is necessary for a student's physical and mental development. But, many food products popular among them are actually hindering their ability to learn. These items are loaded with sugar, caffeine, sodium, and many other chemicals which make students tired, unfocused, nervous, and sick. This not only impacts their grades and performance, but also their behaviour and moods. Unhealthy Diet affects Energy and Focus of students. Studies suggest that foods with high level of saturated fats hamper our learning and memory. These are quite affordable and widely available in schools. Items like French fries, burgers, nuggets, and so on, lower students' brain power. As a result, they find it difficult to focus on class and studies post lunch. Malnutrition has Negative Effects. As per research; one out of every three children is overweight. But, in many developed nations, both underweight and overweight kids are deemed as malnourished. It is a known fact that the lack of proper food intake is known as malnutrition, which means, it not only implies lack of adequate food, but deficiency of nutrients as well. Hence, even if a child is consuming huge number of calories, it does not mean that they are taking vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients in sufficient amounts. This lack of vitamins and minerals can affect students' health, academic learning, and psychosocial behaviour. Malnutrition can also introduce long-term neural issues in the brain. It may impact a student's

emotional responses, reaction to stress, learning disabilities, and so on. This paper is study of student's awareness about role of food in their daily life and their study.

Keywords: Food, Health, Nutrition, Disease, Growth, Development

FPA-56

PSYCHO SOCIAL SEQUELAE OF SPINAL CORD INJURY

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Background: Psycho social problems play predominant role among persons affected with SCI, though improvement in medical care and the life expectancy has increased considerably yet physical disability and secondary medical problems impact the quality of life of persons with SCI. Therefore current study aimed to describe importance of neuro-education and psychosocial interventions needed in the neurosurgical setting for persons affected with SCI. Methods: The study had adopted descriptive research design and conducted in Neurosurgery unit from National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bengaluru. 200 retrospective data was collected from clinical social work records between 2018-2019, frequency and percentage was calculated for the selected variables. R free software was used for the data analysis. Results: The result depicted that 59% male and 41% female and median age was found to be 30.50. The majority (46.5%) of them are with primary education, 45.5% unemployed, 45% unmarried, 49% belong to lower socioeconomic status, (50%) equal percentage of them hailed from rural and urban background. Majority (65%) of the subjects were from Karnataka state and (35%) others are from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal. Conclusion: Clinical social workers should develop good promotive programmes for the persons with SCI, it is also important to develop neuro-education module to understand psycho social needs of the persons with spinal cord injury.

Keywords: Spinal Cord Injury, psycho social Interventions.

FPA-57

SITUATION OF THE ASSAM TEA GARDEN HOSPITALS AND DELIVERY OF REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES: A STUDY OF DHEKIAJULI BLOCK, SONITPUR, ASSAM

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The importance of health research is always in great demand in the society. It provides imminent information regarding different diseases, health status of a particular population or the functioning and implementation of the health services. However, among the tribal populations the health indicators and health status is very poor in comparison to the general population. Tribal population are often referred to as Adivasi, Vanvasi, Pahari, etc. and tagged in terms such as illiterate, malnourished, poverty, poor maternal and child health services, health practices determining the health status of the community, etc. and when it comes to women, the situation is worse. The Adivasis living in Assam, almost 20% of the total population, are mostly the migrants from the Chotanagpur belt and are mostly working in the tea gardens of Assam. Their situation now is the result of the British rule but the exploitation and negligence can still be witnessed. Moreover, the situation of the health of Adivasi women living in the tea garden also hasn't improved significantly. It was initiated by the National Health Mission in 2007 - 08 to sign memorandum with tea gardens under the Public-Private- Partnership (PPP) Model focusing mainly on maternal and child health, referral services developing the existing infrastructure, provide free medicines, etc. At present according to the report provided by the State Health and Family Welfare, Assam, only 150 tea gardens are under the PPP Model. Moreover, there are various studies and reports which clearly gives the facts that only few tea garden hospitals are functional but only few have full time medical officer and the rest have either visiting Medical Officer or have no doctors at all. The studies reveals poor conditions of the health infrastructure and lack of human resources in the hospitals. Though, the reproductive and health care services have improved in the tea garden areas, it has not reached the level of satisfaction in improving the health of the Adivasi women and new born. It is clearly seen that the Adivasi women in the

tea garden areas are anaemic and malnourishment is the common scenario in the area. Moreover, the study reveals that the challenges face by the frontline workers, working in the tea garden areas due to shortage of resources, issues regarding proximity to the hospitals and receiving less incentive, results in poor maternal and child health service delivery. This study has analyzed the situation of the tea garden hospitals and also the effectiveness and challenges to implement the maternal and child health services and has come up with few recommendations/ suggestion for better functioning

FPA-58

MOBILIZATION FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR POOR PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL SETTING

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AS Population is increasing on fast speed, there is huge internal migration, the corporate sectors have made health sector beyond the reach of common man. The governments all levels are trying their best to establish new hospitals in the all parts of the country, population below poverty line as well as near poverty line have the huge requirement of financial support for minor and major chronic illness . My experience at AIIMS on mobilization financial assistance for poor patients shows that there are so many governmental and nongovernmental sources like Ran Umbrella Scheme, PM Relief Fund, CM Relief Fund and other Government Schemes and funding from CSR, NGO's and private donors.

FPA-59

A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION

Ms. Isha Goswami

Organ Donation- a multi dimensional concept that may have never been exposed to us in any way, whether that is in discussions with family or friends or from external sources. Organ donation and transplantation is permitted by law and is covered under the “Transplantation of Humans organs Act (THOA) 1994, which has allowed live and deceased organ donation. In 2011, the Amendment of the Act also brought in, donation of human tissues, thereby calling the Amended Act “Transplantation of Human organs and tissue ACT” 2011. Objectives: To understand the awareness of the people on organ donation and to find the motivational factors in organ donation and transplantation. Methods: The present study is based on views of 72 respondents from non-sectoral villages of Chandigarh who gave their consent were interviewed using a self prepared structured interview schedule of 13 open and closed ended questions over a period of three months. Result: Among the total interviewed 82.86% of the people were aware of the concept of organ donation. 85.71% of the studies subjects felt that the main aim of organ donation is to save some one’s life while 12.86% feel that it is done for money. 63% of people feel that there is no relationship between organ donation and disfigurement of the body. Only 7 % of the people think that religion act as barrier in organ donation. 82.6% of the people think that lifestyle diseases are one of the main reason for organ failure in India, and 14.29% there is no connection between the two. Conclusion: Illiteracy among the migrant population, false knowledge about the concept and religious beliefs comes up as the most prevalent reasons that act as barriers or resist people to step up and support, promote organ donation. A Social Worker/ transplant coordinator can play a very vital role to increase the awareness in the community on organ donation through conducting awareness activities to increase sensitization among the community.

Keywords: Organ donation and transplantation, awareness, lifestyle diseases, disfigurement of the body.

FPA-60

TO ASSESS THE DIFFERENCE IN PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING, QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG THE MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHERNIA

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Background: Schizophrenia is severe psychiatric illness. The major issue faced by the individual person suffering from schizophrenia is decline in social personal and psychosocial functioning as well as decline in maintaining self-care hygiene which hampers the overall functioning of the individual and affected individual support system between family and society. Aim: Aims of the study to assess difference of psycho social functioning Quality of life and social support system. Methods: Study was cross sectional observation study conducted at Out Patient dept. of Dr. RML hospital, New Delhi. Purposive sampling technique was adopted to collect the sample, total 200 individual interviewing (100 Male & 100 Female). Tools to assess the psychosocial functioning scale, WHO QOL BREF and social support questioner were used to collect the data. Results: Results shown that significant difference found between various domains. Conclusion: The present study had examined that if poor support system present person with schizophrenia so it's hard to rehabilitation.

Keywords: Psychosocial Functioning, Quality of life, Schizophrenia, Social support.

FPA-61

MORBIDITY PATTERN AMONG ELDERLY IN BISHNUPUR DISTRICT, MANIPUR

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Introduction: Elderly is defined as aged 60 years and above. Due to demographic transitions and raising trends of non-communicable diseases, 23% of the total global burden of disease is attributable to aged 60 years and above (WHO). There was scarcity of data in Manipur, hence this study was taken up to assess the morbidity pattern among elderly. Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in March 2019 in Bishnupur District hospital after ethical approval from the Research Ethics Board of RIMS, Imphal. All information of patients admitted between Jan. 2014 to Dec. 2018 was captured in predesigned performa from admission registers. Descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, proportion were used. Chi Square test was used to see the association between the variables of interest and morbidity pattern. A p value of <0.05 was taken as significant. Results: Total 913 number of elderly patient were admitted during last five years with mean age 70.25 years. Most common morbidities are acute gastroenteritis (24%), pyrexia (14%) and ARI (6%). Among non-communicable diseases COPD (8.5%), hypertension (2.8%) and diabetes mellitus (2.5%) are common. Among all diseases communicable are 48% and NCDs are 48%. Female (41%) are more suffered from acute gastroenteritis than male (29%) which was found to be statistically significant (p value- 0.000). Conclusions: Among the elderly patients admitted female are more. The most common morbidity was AGE, followed by fever, COPD and ARI. Both NCDs and Communicable diseases were equal burden of all morbidities in elderly.

Keywords: Elderly, Morbidity, NCDs

FPA-62

A COMMUNITY-BASED CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AND ITS DETERMINANTS AMONG ELDERLY POPULATION IN BISHNUPUR DISTRICT

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Introduction: Health seeking behaviour is an important determinant of health status of the population and forms an important component in formulating health programmes. Elderly patients are generally perceived to be more reluctant to seeking health care for their ailments. Thus, this study was aimed to assess the health-seeking behaviour of elderly people (>60 years of age) and study its effect in relation to their socio demographic profile. **Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted in Bishnupur Municipal Council, Bishnupur District from 27th June to 25th July, 2019. A total of 215 elderly residing in Bishnupur Municipal Council for at least 1 year were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Participants were selected by convenience sampling. Descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, proportion were used. Chi Square test was used to see the association between the variables of interest and male participation. A p-value of <0.05 was taken as significant. **Results:** 95% of the participants had good health seeking behavior and 78.9% of them sought doctor's consultation for their ill health. 94% of them preferred allopathic health facility. Those who had history of past illness and those who were satisfied with last treatment were found to be significantly associated with good health seeking behaviour. **Conclusions:** This study shows that almost all the study participants have good health seeking behaviour. Further studies need to be done to get more insight regarding their needs and barriers to health seeking behaviour.

Key words: Health seeking behaviour, determinants, elderly.

FPA-63

AWARENESS OF PLASTIC BAN AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL, MANIPUR

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Introduction: Single-use plastics are those that are disposed of/recycled after one time use with the thickness of < than 50 microns. India generates close to 26,000 tonnes of plastic everyday according to CPCB estimate from 2012. In Manipur, Imphal city alone generates 72 tonnes of waste/day out of which 11% is a plastic waste. India aims to phase out single-use plastics by 2022. 25 States/UTs have already initiated the ban. Though there is a significant body of literature regarding the hazards being posed by plastic bags and the relevant policy measures taken by countries/states, only a few studies stressed the issue of the ineffectiveness of banning in developing countries. Methods: Across-sectional study was conducted in RIMS among medical undergraduate students (N=516) during October 2019 after obtaining ethical approval from the Research Ethics Board of RIMS, Imphal. A pre-structured self-administered questionnaire was used. Descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, proportion were used. A chi-Square test was used to see the association between the variables of interest and the dependent variable. A p-value of <0.05 was taken as significant. Results: The response rate was 81%. Only 26% of students were aware of the plastic ban in India. out of 418 students only 39.2% of them having adequate knowledge about the plastic ban. 32.5% of them having an unfavourable attitude towards the sustainability of plastic ban. 57.7% of students throwing plastic bags in a dustbin and 11% of the students burned them. Conclusion: Our study results show that more than half of the participants having inadequate knowledge and unfavourable attitude towards a plastic ban and its sustainability. Students suggested that enforcing strict laws against plastic manufacturing & usage, conducting an awareness programme about plastic hazards will sustain the ban towards single-use plastics.

Keywords: Plastic ban, Awareness, Sustainability, Medical students

FPA-64

RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL CONTEXT OF PATIENTS LIVING WITH STROKE

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The primary concern for many stroke patients is occupational functioning and income, not only for financial reasons, but also for rebuilding confidence, regain independence, enhance recovery and wellbeing. Psycho Social problems of stroke patients and their family depend on many personal and environmental factors. Some of them are sex, education, culture, age and personality. This study is meant to examine quality of life, anxiety, depression, and functional independence of stroke patients. There is a need to understand the variety and complexity of the psycho social factors affecting stroke patient in order to develop suitable Psycho Social interventions for treatment adherence and medication compliance . Primary objective of the study is the demographic profile, the emotional aspects of the individual affected with stroke and to understand the relationship between the economic component, difficulties of families and stress factors with the patients affected with stroke. The study was be conducted for a period of Six months at The Institute of Neurological Sciences, Multi Speciality and Research Institute Chennai. The data was collected retrospectively, Total number of patients admitted in Neurology department for stroke from January 1st 2018 – January 1st 2019 was 212, Number of subjects with completed medical records was 80. Number of subjects with completed both medical and psychosocial data was 39. The results shows The mean age of the respondents who were affected with stroke 59 years. , 68 per cent was diagnosed with right hemiplegia and (47%) had a history of diabetes mellitus , more than half(61 per cent) had hypertension, 16% had heart disease which are the major risk factor for stroke. A significant 94 per cent of the respondents were immobile.

FPA-65

COGNITIVE REMEDIATION THERAPY (CRT) FOR RECOVERED MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS IN A REHABILITATION SETTING.

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Cognitive function refers to a combination of domains related to conscious/unconscious mental activities, including pre-attentive sensory gating, problem solving, attention, creativity, spontaneous thoughts, learning and memory, reasoning and judgment, planning, understanding, representation and, intuition and insight, introspection and self-consciousness. Cognitive remediation therapy is the only effective way to improve cognitive impairment in patients with mental disorders. Cognitive remediation therapy (CRT) attempts to improve cognitive deficits by teaching information processing strategies through guided mental exercises. The objective of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of CRT in alleviating cognitive deficits compared to treatment as usual and explore the mediating and moderating effects of cognitive improvement. The study was conducted for a period of 6 months, In Lord (Leading Organisation for Redressing Problems of Deprived) Chennai. Following the census method, a total of 18 Patients were selected and provided intervention for the study. The main outcomes were cognitive tests (memory, cognitive flexibility and planning) which were assessed at baseline, post-treatment (week 14) and follow up (week 28). Secondary outcomes (symptoms, functioning, self-esteem and activities) were also assessed at the same times. The tools used was Hindi mental status examination and Montreal cognitive assessment to assess the level of cognitive and for continued impact. Results show that when compared to standard care, Cognitive Remediation produced improvements in cognitive flexibility as measured by the MOCA. Therapy has moderated and created an impact on the domains such as orientation which is the primary function, attention, concentration, language, Memory and abstraction. To conclude Cognitive remediation therapy can contribute to the improvement of patients under medication and rehabilitation. This has a wider impact on their overall quality of life.

FPA-66

REASONS FOR DROP-OUT OF PATIENT HAVING TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS

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BACKGROUND: Mental disorders cause a great deal of suffering. The care of patients with mental problems is insufficient in terms of both quantity and quality of services available. Initiatives that contribute to increase adherence rates are necessary to reduce both mental and physical impairments and related economic impacts. Many factors were associated with mental health treatment dropout in different health care systems over the past 15 years. Among the factors regularly evidenced as being associated with higher dropout rates in mental health treatment at both primary and secondary health care levels, the following stand out: type of service provider and/or characteristics of health care, professional responsible for referring the patient, time waiting for specialist treatment and difficulties scheduling appointments, patients' beliefs and expectations and other factors. AIM- This study examines reasons associated with drop out of patient having treatment of mental illness in rural and backward of Mewat District, Haryana. METHOD- 274 respondents telephonically contacted, 105 were finally assessed for reasons on semi-structured questionnaire was develop especially found out the treatment gap. RESULTS- Most common reasons were related to drop out believe in Faith healer, travel hassles, non-availability of care-giver, medications being dispensed for few days by hospital, stigma of illness and lack of understanding of the need for compliance in mental illness of patients and their caregivers

Keywords: Reasons, Drop-Out, Mental Illness

FPA-67

SCHEDULED TRIBE'S UNDERSTANDING ON PSYCHO SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF KERALA

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Introduction: India is a country with 8.6% scheduled tribes among 124.72 crores of population as per the census of 2011. Kerala is a state with 2.76% of total population of India and 1.45% are Scheduled tribes from 35 tribal communities. Social development of all sections are essential for the development of the country. For overall development of the nation, the country has to focus on betterment of all the sections of society including scheduled tribes. Tribal communities are facing various kinds of psycho social problems in their daily living. For diminishing the problems and to improve their living standard, they require an accurate information about their issues. Aim and Objective: This study is attempted to assess the knowledge level of tribes on psychosocial problems. Methodology: Descriptive research design is used in this study and the data collected from three districts of Kerala namely Wayanadu, Kasaragod and Idukki. Data collected from 240 respondents. The factors explored in this study are the demographic characteristics of tribes and knowledge of scheduled tribes about psycho-social problems in tribal communities. Structured interview schedules were used for the data collection. Results: The result throws light on the tribes understanding of psycho social problems existing in tribal communities.

Keywords: Knowledge, Psychosocial problems and scheduled tribes.

FPA-68

RETROSPECTIVE FILE REVIEW AS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH

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Introduction: Retrospective research in clinical/psychiatric social work research has been undervalued and underutilized with the increasing focus on experimental research design, despite the wealth of clinically relevant data available in historical medical records. In this paper, psychosocial interventions of children and adolescents with dissociative/conversion disorders was examined with systematic and scientific approach through existing records under Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, NIMHANS between a period of Jan 2018 till Dec 2018. Method: A methodological stepwise approach for retrospective chart review developed by Robin and his colleagues 2006 was adopted. Results: A nine step method described by the author was implemented in this paper with the aimed of maximizing benefits and minimizing limitations of the research. It was found that out of 33 (N) In-Patient subjects almost eighty percent of them were above 10 years of age, and 70 % were females. It was found that almost (90%) all children/adolescents who sought help for mental health disorders reported psychosocial stressors prior the onset of their illness. It was also found that 97% of children and their parents received psychosocial interventions in in-patient ward during their stay in child and adolescent psychiatry (CAP), NIMHANS. The psychosocial intervention with families of children and adolescents with dissociative/conversion disorders were mostly carried out by psychiatric social workers. Conclusions: Well documentation is a key to social work practice and retrospective chart review is an important methodology with distinct advantages and has the potential to provide with valuable research opportunities. This method of study can be utilized in the field of social work to breach the gap exist between social work education and practice.

FPA-69

SUICIDAL RISK FACTORS AMONG YOUTH: A STUDY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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Every 40 seconds someone loses life to suicide. In India, it is the leading cause of death for both the sexes aged 15-39 years and globally the third most common cause of death (WHO). The causes though are multidimensional; depression is one of the contributing factors of suicide. In the light of this alarming issue and absence of actual data in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, a study with the application of Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) determines to know the prevalence of depression among youth in the higher education institution of the state. Identification of the risk factors and warning signs are the prerequisite for suicidal prevention. In addition, psychosocial case studies inform evidence based practice and portrays the stressful life events of young people which cause depression leading to suicidal ideation and also attempts. The study findings highlight the mental health scenario calling for professional interventions which is the need of the hour. In order to fill in this lacuna of mental health professionals, it calls for the ideal alternative of merging allied disciplines within the available mental health services in the region. This mixed method approach therefore assesses the risk factors associated with youth suicide in the state, thereby identifying possible strategies to reach out to them and in doing so, contributes to the fulfillment of the World Mental Health Day 2019 theme, 'Suicide Prevention'.

FPA-70

GLAUCOMA AWARENESS LEVEL AMONG MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN TERTIARY CARE INSTITUTIONS IN CHANDIGARH

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Glaucoma is one of the leading causes of blindness worldwide. It is characterised by progressive optic neuropathy characterised by optic nerve head changes and associated functional visual field losses as picked on visual field testing. There are around 60 million glaucoma cases in the world, and the number will eventually increase to 80 million by 2020. Of these, around one fifth of the glaucoma cases reside in India, with an estimated number of around 12 million. Since the disease has a chronic progressive course, identifying the disease and initiating the treatment at appropriate time would decrease the associated morbidity considerably. For this, creating an awareness about the disease in the community is of utmost importance so as to identify the disease at an early stage. Medical social workers are an integral part of the medical care. MSWs remain a medical link between the society and the hospital and if they are sensitized enough, they can play a pivotal role in creating awareness about the disease for early detection and management. Hence, a need to look into the system to assess the present state of knowledge amongst the MSWs about this sight threatening disease, so as to address the loopholes if present and necessary adequate measures could be taken accordingly. Details about finding of study will be explained in final presentation.

FPA-71

PALLIATIVE CARE NEEDS, FUNCTIONALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PERSONS WITH NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: IMPLICATION FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

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Introduction: Neuro-palliative care is an emerging subspecialty in neurology and palliative care. Neurodegenerative diseases are characterized by a progressive deterioration of brain function, with a gradual decrease in the quality of life of patients. People with neurodegenerative diseases have significant care needs because of the progressive drawn-out course and multiple disabilities.

Methodology: A Cross-sectional descriptive study design was used to collect information among patients suffering from Neurodegenerative Diseases. The study was conducted among patients diagnosed with Motor Neuron Disease (MND) and Parkinson's Disease (PD) to understand patient's palliative care needs, functionality and quality of life. Sixty patients receiving treatment from NIMHANS were recruited for the study. Patients were assessed using standardized scales involving Palliative Care Outcome (POS), Functional Independence Measure (FIM), and World Health Organization Quality of Life (BREF). **Results:** The socio demographic details revealed that female constituted 76.7% in MND group and 63.3% in PD. Higher independence was noted in PD group in the motor functioning (69.80 ± 26.57) compared to MND (63.03 ± 29.35). Psychological quality of life had a moderate positive relationship between social relationship quality of life ($r=0.464$). Significant difference was found between the domain of physical quality of life ($t=3.030$, $p=0.004$) and psychological quality of life ($t=2.029$, $p=0.047$) when patient was cared by spouses. **Conclusion:** Psychosocial approach to be utilised for rendering effective care to the patients with neurodegenerative diseases irrespective of the disease classification. There is a need for training for social workers in dealing with neuro-palliative care aspects.

Keywords: Functionality, Neurodegenerative, Palliative care needs & Quality of Life.

FPA-72

PRACTICES AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS ON ZIKA VIRUS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

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ZIKA, a biological hazard with severe burden, affects the well-being and quality of life of vulnerable populations both at micro and macro level. The present research is aimed at developing preparedness among health care professionals towards this impending challenge. Total sample survey of 68 Final Year Undergraduate Nursing students using the WHO-KAP schedule was administered after obtaining informed consent. Their responses were analysed using Pre-Post Analysis after a one week long intervention. Majority of the sample were female, age ranged from 17-23 years; with 16 years of education. Statistically, data had a non-normal distribution (Kolmogorv-Smirnov test $p < 0.001$). Wilcoxon test revealed significant changes in practices (Median difference = +16 points, $Z = 7.31$, $p < 0.001$). Results revealed that respondents have difficulty to take preventive measures and hence would not be taking any actions against it except in case of pregnant woman having fever. Post intervention, 3/4 stated that want to understand the preventive measures towards ZIKA. 3/5 chose government as responsible stakeholders. 63.3% stated that prevention of breeding grounds, use of mosquito repellents and avoiding stagnant water are top three effective ways to prevent ZIKA. 100% stated that all pregnant women should be tested for ZIKA. 3/4 chose Health care professionals as the credible source of information and 80.9% endorsed vaccine. 1/4 respondents defined ZIKA as a flavivirus, which spreads through different methods and is a biological hazard. The study clearly states the importance of spreading the awareness among the healthcare professionals as they might encounter cases with ZIKA in future during the epidemic.

Keywords: ZIKA, Biological hazard, Practices, Infectious Conditions

FROM DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND TO SUICIDE CAPITAL OF YOUTH: NEGLECTED CONCERNS OF MENTAL HEALTH IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA AND WAY FORWARD

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Lancet Public Health, as part of its Global Burden of Disease Study (1990 to 2016), revealed, for the first time, that the number of suicide deaths in India were higher than deaths related to AIDS (62,000 in 2016) or maternal mortality (45,000 in 2015). In short, it is a public health crisis though it is not being addressed as one. Approximately half of India's 1.3 billion people are under the age of 26, and by 2020 we are forecast to be the youngest country in the world. With this tremendous forecast, it becomes imperative to ensure an environment which promotes positive well-being. Unfortunately, India has the highest suicide rate in the world among the youth. **Methodology:** The paper attempts an analysis of both primary and secondary data on the issue. In primary data it incorporates case studies encountered by researchers (authors) in the course of their field visits for academic purposes in past one decade across the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Haryana, Delhi and Maharashtra. Secondary data synthesizes the national responses in contemporary India in terms of national legislations and guidelines as well as a comparison between individual and institutional studies on the issue. **Result:** The data suggests that lack of awareness, social taboo, institutional apathy and poor social cum physical infrastructure continues to make mental illness an undeclared pandemic in the country with youth (15 to 29 years) continue to be the worst of the victims. The paper puts forth recommendations for policy makers and practitioners on the basis of felt need as expressed by a few patients and service providers in the light of insight gathered through critical analysis of macro data on national and regional responses.

Keywords: Demographic Dividend, Mental Health, Psychiatric Social Work, Social Infrastructure, Suicide, etc.