

# POSTER ABSTRACTS (PA)

## PA-1

### SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENTS PSYCHIATRY HOSPITAL SETTING

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Children, especially during adolescence period also known as stress and storm period, are most vulnerable to common mental health disorders. The prevalence of Mental disorders in children and adolescents, accounted to be 12.5 % of which 7.5 % are between the age group of 13-17 years in India. National institute of mental health and neuro science (NIMHANS) since 1957 have been providing services to this population under Child Guidance Clinic which grew into independent department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (CAP) on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2010. The services have been functioning with the able support of a multi-disciplinary team since 1975. Psychiatric social workers (PSWs) are part of all clinical activities carried out in CAP. In addition to routine clinical activities, there are specific roles which have been carried out by PSWs. This paper aimed to examine the methods of social work in dealing with child and adolescent mental health disorders as well as neurodevelopmental disorders at hospital setting. Psychiatric social worker is specialized in working with mental health disorders and its related issues. In CAP, Psychiatric Social Workers adopts a different methods of treatment. Some of them may be classified as follows: 1. Work with the child/adolescent. 2. Work with the family. 3. Work with adolescents group and parents group. 4. Work with the schools. 5. Address legal issues. 5. Liasoning with GOs and NGOs. 6. Conducts Outreach Programme. 7. Creating Skills enhancement opportunities for Volunteers. 8. Social work Research. Conclusion: Psychiatric social workers play crucial roles in rebuilding and promoting mental well-being of children/adolescent and their family members through different methods of social work practice.

**Keywords:** psychiatric social work, methods of social work in child and adolescent psychiatry

## PA-2

### EVALUATION OF NPCDCS PROGRAM IN IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT

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Introduction: The GOI has started a comprehensive program called National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancers, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) from the year 2010 in selected 100 different districts and has been expanded in all districts of India in a phased wise manner. NCD clinic has opened at the two CHCs in Imphal West District. Out of the 51 Primary health sub-centre, 10 PHSCs has been upgraded to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). Methods: A study was conducted from 22<sup>nd</sup> April to 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 to evaluate NPCDCS program (Human resources, logistics, and service provision) in various health centres of Imphal West District. Data was collected through staff interview (SI), observation (OB) and record review (RR) using the predesigned evaluation checklists. Overall score of 80% and above were set as satisfactory level. Data were entered and analyzed in MS-Excel 2013, presented in percentages and descriptive summary. Approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Board, RIMS, Imphal. Informed consent was taken from concerned MO i/c of health centres. Anonymity and confidentiality maintained using lock and key. Results: Overall score of 2 CHCs were 87.5% and 77.7% respectively. All PHCs and UPHCs were below 80%, highest score was only 50%. 4 HWCs got 100 %, 2 got 83.3% but 1 got only 75%. Conclusion: 1 out of 2 CHCs, none of the PHCs and UPHCs evaluated were satisfactory. However, out of 7 HWCs evaluated, 6 were satisfactory.

**Keywords:** NPCDCS, Evaluation study, Imphal west.

## PA-3

### KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE RELATED TO CERVICAL CANCER AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP (15-49 YEARS) IN BISHNUPUR

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Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in the reproductive age group. Every year in India, 96,922 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer. In India, both early detection and remains a major concern to the health workers in the absence of screening facilities coupled with a reduced awareness level of women. Limited community-based studies have been conducted in Manipur regarding KAP related to Cervical Cancer hence this study was conducted. Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Bishnupur district in April 2019 after obtaining ethical approval from the Research Ethics Board of RIMS, Imphal. 500 women of reproductive age group were selected from every 12 wards using probability proportionate to size sampling method. A pre-structured 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: 23.2% of women were heard of cervical cancer. Out of 500 women 116 of them aware of the signs, symptoms of cervical cancer, prevention measures. 25.9% of women were having a favourable attitude towards cervical cancer screening and its prevention. Only 2.6% of them vaccinated with the HPV vaccine. Conclusion: This study showed that women in the Bishnupur area had a low awareness of cervical cancer and rarely practiced it. Higher levels of education and being employed are associated with better knowledge related to cervical cancer.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Cervical Cancer, Reproductive age, Prevention

## PA-04

### IMPACT OF PLAYING VIDEO GAMES AMONG MBBS AND BDS STUDENTS OF RIMS

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Background: With the fast growing video game technology the gaming community has significantly increased. Approximately 2.2 billion individuals across the world are involved in gaming out of which 3-4% have an addiction for playing video games. As the numbers of games and gamers are growing and there are dearth of research studies available on its impact on health, academic and social life among students. Study purpose: To determine the prevalence of playing video games among the medical and dental students of RIMS and to assess the impact of playing video games among the medical and dental students of RIMS. Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 716 Medical and Dental students of RIMS, Imphal between Nov. to Dec, 2019. A Pretested structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data and analysis were done using SPSS 21.0 and summarized in descriptive statistics. Chi square test was applied and p value of <0.05 was taken as significant. Findings: Total 520 Students (43.7% - female and 56.3% - male) participated in the study. Among the Students 59.8% of them have ever played video game and 39.3% are current players. Emotional benefit is the commonest cited benefits among the video game players. 27.5% of the players feel their social life is affected of which social gathering is mostly impaired. 43.9% of the players feel that their study is affected. 20.5% of the current players feel they are addicted to video game. Male students are more likely to be associated with playing video game (p Value 0.00). Conclusion: More than half of the participants are found to have ever played video game. Video games are mostly played by men. Male participant's social, academic and health are more likely to be affected than female. Awareness should be spread more effectively among adolescent students about the pros and cons of Video game.

## PA-05

### WILLINGNESS TO JOIN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM AMONG FACULTIES IN RIMS, IMPHAL

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Background: In India, 46% people were found physically inactive (ICMR-2014). Physical inactivity not only increases the risk of NCDs and health expenditure but also reduces work place productivity. There is limited study regarding physical activity among the faculties of RIMS, Imphal. Study purpose: To assess the prevalence of physical activity and willingness to join physical activity program in RIMS. Methodology: A cross - sectional study was conducted among 148 faculties of RIMS, Imphal between Nov. to Dec, 2019 who were selected conveniently. Pretested structured self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data and analysis were done using SPSS 21.0 and summarized in descriptive statistics. Chi square test was applied and p value of <0.05 was taken as significant. Findings: Total 143 faculties (52% - female and 48% - male) participated in the study. Among the faculties 60% of them were doing physical activity. Morning walking (35%) was the commonest activity. 55% of them were willing to join any physical activity program in RIMS. Male and those who are with normal BMI, are doing more physical activity (p value 0.04 & 0.03) but female participants are more willing to join physical activity program in RIMS, Imphal (p value 0.04). Conclusion: 1 in every 3 participants was found to be physically inactive. Female participants were more willing to join physical activity program. More than half of the participants, who were not doing any physical activity, want to join physical activity program which is suggestive of the necessity of the program in RIMS.