

P-440 - UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETING TRENDS OF CARE WITHIN ETHNIC DIVERSITY

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Introduction: •Pilot project similar to " Enhancing pathways into care" done in Sheffield. It was used to describe different types of initiatives that have been established in health to improve patient pathways and access to services.

Objectives: To observe outcome of assessment and treatment of patients from different ethnic background.

Aim: Compare 3 ethnic groups (White British(WB), South Asian(SA) and Black Caribbean & Others) and identify trends in the following categories: Diagnosis, No. of Admissions, Status on Admission, Length of Admission, Services on Discharge.

Methods: Collected information from relevant resources covering a period of 1 year (1/4/09 - 31/03/10) •Information transferred onto spreadsheet •The findings were presented in forms of graphs and pie charts. •Number of patients: 194.

Results:

Diagnosis: 72% of SA were diagnosed with psychotic disorder compared to 32% of WB. 36%of WB have depressive disorder compared to 3% of SA.

Length of admission: 53% of SA stay in hospital > 28 days compared to 33% of WB.

Number of admissions: 31% of SA and 19% of WB have more than 2 admissions.

Status on admission: 60% of SA are admitted under section of MHA compared to 19% of WB.

Services on discharge: Only 2% of SA are referred to CHTT(Crisis and home base treatment team) compared to 14.5% in WB and 29% of SA are discharged to AOT(Assertive Outreach Team).

Conclusion: People from ethnic minorities present to services with severe symptomatology. We need to look at service user´s engagement with community services.