

Aims. The baseline of this study

- 1) What is the type of psychiatric disturbances in oncology settings?
- 2) Is there any importance in cancer education?
- 3) How to manage psychiatric disturbances?

Methods. As of lockdown concerning COVID-19, this study is conducted online among 20 cancer patients. This is a cross-sectional study where Each patient has explained the purpose of the study, procedures, and consent was taken from patients then a questionnaire was given, and this was assessed. Among the profile of the study population, 50% were males and 50% were females of the total study population, 60% were married and 40% were unmarried, Participants were aged between 22 and 63 years. The study population also consists of 20% are breast cancer, 25% lung cancer, 10% lung cancer, and the rest are other types of cancers. Patient details are collected from the Facebook groups for cancer patients. Assessment has 2 parts, one is based on CES-D Test where each individual was each patient answered 20 question and next part is based on 5 questions regarding Financial Depression, Behavioral changes, Feelings, Education about cancer and Psychiatric support.

Results. It is found that 60% population are normal, 25% had mild Depression, 10% have moderate Depression followed by 5% with severe depression.

Among associations between marital status and various disorders, it was found that psychological disturbances are 2 times fold more in married people while compared to unmarried. There is also an association between treatment modalities are observed, in that anxiety is prevalent with people who had chemotherapy. Based on education and financial status, those who are with less education about cancer and less financially stable have also prominent disturbances.

Conclusion. The study was based on other research study related to the spectrum of psychological disturbance based on treatment stage, financial status, awareness of cancer among patients, and role of marital status among individuals Offering mental health services to patients with cancer is becoming an integral part of oncologic treatments because psychological problems harm cancer management. The most common psychiatric disorders in cancer patients are depression, anxiety disorders, and adjustment disorders. Psychiatrists should be involved in the multidisciplinary treatment team that works with cancer patients. Further research is needed to determine the effectiveness of different psychological and psychopharmacological interventions in psycho-oncology and palliative medicine

Journey From Acute In-Patient to Community-Based Mental Health Rehabilitation: Outcome of Ayu-Psychiatry Care Initiative

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Aims. In developing countries specially in sub-urban or rural areas, most patients with psychiatric crisis phase don't access intensive care. In India, AYUSH system of medical care is widely used, including crisis resolution and community treatment. However, evidence to support their effectiveness has remained

very low. Present study is designed as community based participatory research, where Ayurveda management from acute in-patient care to a community-focused treatment and rehabilitation was studied.

Methods. In this evaluation study, we trace the journey of Ayu-Psychiatry Care project, set up as community based mental health rehabilitation program in rural and sub-urban areas of Rajasthan, India, from acute in-patient care to a community-focused treatment and rehabilitation.

Results. While receiving Ayu-Care and promoting early treatment and rehabilitation, community-based treatment demonstrated considerable improvement in maintaining family relationships and employment. Increased treatment adherence, improved self-efficacy, and reduced stigma were all made possible because to this community-based strategy.

Conclusion. The connection between UK and Indian organisations is also explored during the journey. The findings of the study and the principles of long-term international cooperation are laid out by the authors.

Psychosis and the Dissonance in the Doctor-Patient Relationship; a Thematic Analysis

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Aims. Within psychiatry, relationships between doctors and patients with psychosis are significant determinants of attitudes, adherence, and therapeutic outcomes. Current research focuses on communication within psychiatrist-patient interactions with limited evaluation of the patient's perspective. Understanding the components underpinning the patient's relationship with their doctor could help improve outcomes for individuals with psychosis.

Methods. Eight participants, recruited through advocacy programmes, were interviewed. All had a diagnosis of psychosis or its subtypes. Interviews lasted between forty and eighty minutes. Thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews allowed exploration of important themes within doctor-patient relationships. Ethical procedures were implemented in accordance with British Psychological Society guidelines.

Results. Participants' narratives identified three salient themes perceived to influence doctor-patient relationships. Participants explored 'Interactions with Medical Professionals', focusing on communication and discussion styles. Doctors were not perceived as empathic, open listeners, reducing trust and limiting conversation during interactions. Participants described reduced engagement due to perceived misunderstanding and highlighted the impact of time constraints, guidelines, and limited medical training on relationships.

Secondly, participants discussed the 'Diagnostic Process', suggesting it had a negative influence on the relationship due to delivery methods.

Finally, participants explored 'Treatment', highlighting an overwhelming reliance on medication, lack of explanations, and lack of psychological therapies, which contradicted with patients' preferences.

Conclusion. The narratives describe a relationship in which patients feel misunderstood, furthering patient disengagement and resulting in a vicious cycle of dissonance that limits health outcomes. Findings suggest a need to incorporate psychological