

educate and support referral sources (caregivers and schools) on how to identify girls with autism is recommended and would be informed by further research focus on the previous point. Active case ascertainment should be considered in future research and follow-up of girls who do not receive a diagnosis at initial assessment were additional learning points that came from the review.

### Quality of sleep and burnout among undergraduate medical students at the university of Nairobi, Kenya

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**Aims.** The main objective was to determine whether quality of sleep is associated with burnout among undergraduate medical students at the University of Nairobi.

The null hypothesis in our study population was; 'There is no significant association between poor sleep quality and burnout'.

**Background.** In a pressure prevailing environment, medical students find themselves in a vicious cycle of cutting down on sleep in attempts to cope and adjust to increasing workloads. Students with poor sleep quality have been found to perform worse in their board exam and have strained social engagements. Ultimately, this chronic sleep deprivation may lead to burnout which may cause diminished sense of accomplishment and impaired professional conduct, that may be carried on to the career as a physician. High levels of burnout have been associated with suicides.

**Method.** The sample size obtained was 384 and participants were selected by a mixed sampling method. Data collection was through self-administered questionnaires. Scales used for this study were the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index(PSQI) and the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory(OLBI).

Ethical considerations were adhered to and approval obtained from the Kenyatta National Hospital-University of Nairobi (KNH-UON) Ethics Board. Data entry and analysis was by SPSS v23. Data from 336 questionnaires were deemed fit for analysis.

**Result.** With a response rate of 87.5%, the prevalence of poor sleep quality and burnout were 69.9% and 74.7% respectively. There was a significant positive association between poor sleep quality and female gender, clinical years of study, living with family, poorly perceived socio-economic state and poor subjective academic performance. In addition, being female, younger, pre-clinical years, living independently off-campus and poor subjective academic performance were significantly associated with higher levels of burnout.

Burnout had a significant correlation with poor sleep quality. Daytime functioning, a component of sleep quality had the highest correlation with components of burnout, disengagement and exhaustion. Overall, 57% of the respondents had both poor sleep quality & burnout, while only 12% were good sleepers with no burnout. Furthermore, having poor sleep increased the risk of having burnout by 2.8times. It is crucial that students adopt better sleeping habits to reduce the risk of burnout.

**Conclusion.** With the high prevalence of poor sleep quality and burnout, peer-support groups and peer-led mentorship programs are recommended within this population to help deal with expectations, challenges and difficulties encountered within the course of medical education, in addition to preparing for the early future careers.

### What is the prevalence of self-harming and suicidal behaviour in under 18s with autism spectrum disorder, with or without an intellectual disability?

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**Aims.** The aims of this systematic review are to summarise data on the prevalence of suicidal behaviours and self-harm in under 18s with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and consider the impact of Intellectual Disability (ID). It was hypothesised that the prevalence of these behaviours may be higher in under 18s with ASD than in the general population.

**Background.** In the general population, rates of self-harm and suicide in under 18s are of increasing concern. Whilst there is an emerging evidence base considering suicidality in autistic adults, less is known about the experience of under 18s. There has been very little research focused on how self-harm seen within the general population presents in the context of ASD and whether it continues to be a predictor of future suicidal behaviour. This may be partly due to self-harm being considered alongside Self-Injurious Behaviours (SIB), which have long been recognised as part of the clinical presentation of ASD and may have other functions (e.g. fulfilling sensory stimulation needs).

**Method.** A systematic literature search was conducted in line with PRISMA guidelines. For this review, all papers that included data on prevalence of self-harm and/or suicidal behaviours in under 18s with ASD were included. Studies that only reported on the prevalence of the broader entity of SIB (characterised as stereotypical or habitual) were excluded.

**Result.** 338 papers were initially identified and 9 met eligibility criteria. There was considerable variation in how different aspects of self-harm and suicidal behaviours were addressed between groups and also between population samples, making it difficult to generalise the findings. The prevalence of self-harming and suicidal behaviours ranged from 7% to 73%, indicating that this is a clinically significant problem for this patient group. The only study that considered the impact of co-existing ID did not identify significant differences between groups (ID vs no ID).

**Conclusion.** There was variation in the reported prevalence rates but results suggested that rates of both self-harm and suicidal behaviour may be elevated in under 18s with ASD compared to the general population. This is in keeping with literature relating to autistic adults but in contrast to conclusions of a previous systematic review. This review highlights the need for further research to explore the experience of self-harm and suicidal behaviour in autistic children and young people.

### A survey into the influence of dopaminergic drug exposure on 'sense of presence' symptoms in patients with parkinson's disease

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**Aims.** The first objective was to estimate prevalence of sense of presence (SoP) experiences in patients with Parkinson's Disease (PD), including whether onset was prior to or after commencing