

1. In 87.5% cases DNA was recorded in patient's records?
 2. In 45.45% cases the information (DNA) was shared with GP
 3. In 45.45% cases DNA was discussed in MDT meeting
 4. In 0% case the referrer was involved in review and decision of next step
 5. In 11.36% cases alternative venues was considered for carrying out the assessment to support the person to engage, e.g. GP Surgery.
 6. 25 patients DNA appointment twice
- Conclusion.** We are not adherent to trust policy.

Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on Overdose Presentations Through the Emergency Department in a Large Tertiary Hospital

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Aims. The outbreak of COVID-19, lockdown and self-isolation has created a lot of additional pressure on the society as a whole. We aim to audit the number of patients presenting to SVUH ED since March 27th 2020 (the date at which the government imposed a stay-at-home order) with an overdose.

Methods. The cohort of cases analysed was identified using ED MAXIMS under the subheading of 'overdose and poisoning' presentations. Data were collected using MAXIMS and clinical portal and stored on the SVUH system and analysed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS.

Results. There were a total of 713 cases in both years (from 27th of March – 31st December), with 353 (49.5%) admitted in 2019 and 360 (50.5%) admitted in 2020. Out of those admitted, 423 patients were females (196 and 227 in 2019 and 2020 respectively). There was a significant increase in the number of female presentations in 2020, with a p value of 0.041.

When stratifying patients based on age, the mean ages were 37.22 (SD 17.04) and 34.18 (SD17.32) in 2019 and 2020 respectively ($p=0.076$). When dividing age groups in three categories (under 18, over 65 and 19–64), our data showed significant differences. There was a significant increase in numbers in the ≤ 18 yr and 19–64 age groups in 2020 compared with 2019. In the under 18 groups, there was an increase in numbers by 7.9% in 2020 (11.6% compared with 19.5%). When comparing numbers between Months per year, overall, there were no changes in presentations. Interestingly March 2020 had no presentations compared with March 2019, coinciding with the beginning of the pandemic in Ireland. May showed more than 50% decrease in presentations in 2020. Similar numbers were seen in the rest of the months of both years.

Conclusion. Between 2019 and 2020, there was a 1.9% increase of ED presentations with overdoses, which did not show any significance in increase of numbers or in age demographics. There were three main findings from our analysis:

1. A significant difference between the two years in a rise in female patients admitted with overdose ($p=0.041$)
2. An increase in presentations in the age groups of under 18 and 19–64. This may allude to increase strain in the younger population with loss of jobs, financial burdens etc.
3. There were no presentations in March 2020, coinciding with the beginning of the pandemic in Ireland.

An Audit on Patient Safety and Prescribing in Patients With a Learning Disability, Autism, or Both at a Scottish GP Practice

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Aims. The aim was to investigate the proportion of patients with a previous diagnosis of learning disability or autism who later successfully underwent an annual review of their prescribed anti-psychotic or anti-depressant. This audit was prompted after Public Health England announced that a significant number of adults with a learning disability, autism or both take a prescribed antipsychotic, an antidepressant or both without appropriate clinical indications (psychosis or affective/anxiety disorder).

Methods. The sample included 23 patients from the practice who had received a diagnosis of learning disabilities, autism, or both by 12th October 2020. Of these, 12 patients had a record of at least 5 prescriptions of an anti-psychotic in the last 12 months and 20 patients had a record of at least 5 prescriptions of an antidepressant within the last 12 months. The notes for these patients were reviewed in May 2021 in an effort to ascertain whether a medication review had been completed for these patients since May 2020. The review process included a phone call between the patient and the prescribing doctor to determine whether there any side effects were being experienced and to assess the need for the continuation of the prescription. The resulting data were recorded and analysed on Microsoft Excel.

Results. Out of the 12 patients who had been prescribed an anti-psychotic, 10 had received a medication review within the last 12 months. From the 20 patients who had been prescribed an antidepressant, 19 had undergone a review of their medication within the last 12 months.

Conclusion. Review of anti-psychotics and anti-depressants prescribed to patients with a diagnosis of learning disability, autism, or both was overall positive with the majority of these patients receiving a medication review within 12 months. As a further recommendation, another audit can be done to explore whether these patients had an annual blood test done as increased cholesterol is a known side-effect of psychotropic drugs.

Presenting Symptoms of Undiagnosed Autism Spectrum Disorder Among Young Boys and Girls in Community CAMHS Between 2018–2019

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Aims. Though Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a common childhood neurodevelopmental disorders, the literature on presentation of undiagnosed ASD in Consultant Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, (CAMHS) is scarce. The aim of the study was to look at symptoms at presentation among boys and girls in CAMHS, compare the symptom profile between the two genders, establish the main referral and assessment pathways and interventions employed after diagnosis