

e-Poster viewing: Consultation liaison psychiatry and psychosomatics

EV0253

Sleep disorders associated with interferon in chronic viral hepatitis C

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Chronic infection with hepatitis C is a public health problem in Morocco and in the world. The objective of the work screens for sleep problems during the disease and its management to better guide the monitoring and psychiatric interventions.

Methodology Sixty-eight patients followed for hepatitis C were recruited. The treatment was based on the combination of pegylated IFNa or standard IFNa and ribavirin for 6 to 12 months. The evaluation was done by a questionnaire containing demographic information, medical and psychiatric history, substance use. Sleep assessment was made by Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and measuring the quality of life by SF36. The assessment before starting treatment and at 1 month and 4 months. Statistical analysis by SPSS 21 software read.

Results Fifty-six patients were able to complete the monitoring. 36 women to 20 men. The average age is 59.1 years old (standard deviation 9.88). A quarter of patients still gainfully employed. 64.3% of participants live in couple. Seventy-six point eight percent of patients live in the city. Seven percent consume tobacco and single patient use cannabis occasionally. Sleep disorders increased from 37.5% before the start of the treatment to 55.4% after its start. While 44.5% have kept a sleep disturbed to 4 months. At first, the quality of life had more impaired scores on psychological than physical scores. The overall score declined significantly way after initiation of treatment (0.04). A larger decline on the psychological component (0.000) while the physical score did not significantly decrease.
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The age of accountability of consultation liaison, an example from a big referral hospital

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CL is a subspecialty in psychiatry and provides a variety of consultation services including diagnosis, therapeutic and teaching efforts of a psychiatrist in none psychiatric units or hospitals.

Objectives This is a retrospective descriptive study that evaluated the consultation liaison (CL) psychiatry services in Imam Khomeini hospital, during two recent years.

Methods The information has been obtained from reviews of medical profiles of patients who attended the hospital.

Results A total of 681 patients (365 patients were male) received CL services during the study period. The most prevalent diagnosis groups were mood disorder (37.91%), delirium (13.6%) and anxiety (12.64%). Our study revealed that cardiovascular unit, infectious disease unit and general surgery units frequently requested for consultations among all hospital wards. Pediatrics unit had the lowest request rate for psychiatric consultation.

Conclusion CL is on the rise in general hospitals, specifically in internal medicine and surgery units which alarm us to pay more attention to preventive strategies focused on the most referred problems including mood disorders, delirium and anxiety disorders in patients who attended general hospitals.

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Low frequency of request for liaison psychiatry: A difficulty in the early detection of mental disorders by medical assistants?

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Introduction The liaison psychiatry (LP) is a feature used by the psychiatrist in order to improve the management of patients with mental suffering and/or mental disorder admitted to general hospital.

Objectives To characterize the epidemiological profile of hospitalized patients at the university hospital of the federal university of Sergipe (HU-UFS) submitted to LP.

Methods retrospective and observational study, through analysis of medical records of patients admitted in the wards of clinical medicine and surgery from the HU-UFS, in the period from January to December 2015, submitted to LP. The information collected fed a specific questionnaire developed by the authors, intended for research of socio-demographic data and clinical profile.

Results the frequency of request for LP was of 3.5%, with the majority of applications was performed by clinical medicine (71.2%), while the surgical clinic was responsible for 28.8%. The main reason for the request of LP was the presence of depressive symptoms (49.1%). There was a predominance of females (52.5%) and the mean age was 45.9 ± 14.6 years.

Conclusions The frequency of request for LP was very low, suggesting a difficulty in the early detection of mental disorders by physicians. This finding points to an underreporting of cases, since the prevalence of depressive symptoms in hospitalized patients is over 50% in this institution.

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Psychosomatic process in patients with dissociative mental disorders

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