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RCPsych MTI Scheme; Cultural Differences in Psychiatry Training Among MTI Fellows From Low and Middle-Income Countries in the UK

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Aims. The Royal College of Psychiatrists' Medical Training Initiative is a scheme aimed at psychiatrists from lower and middle-income countries to work and train in the National Health Service (NHS) UK for up to 2 years before returning to their home countries. They came from various countries and cultural backgrounds, however, there is a lack of study being done on how these cultural differences and experiences are impacting the newly recruited MTI fellows while working in the UK at a CT3 level. In this study, we distributed a brief questionnaire to the 2022 Rcp psych MTI trainees cohort to explore the sociocultural differences between working in the NHS and their home countries and surveyed the things that could be improved within the MTI scheme.

Methods. Royal College of Psychiatrists MTI Fellows from various backgrounds and countries participated in a survey between December 2022 and January 2023. The survey consisted of open-ended and closed-ended questions about the differences in psychiatric practices from their home countries alongside cross cultural differences while working in the NHS.

Results. The response rate was 55% from five different countries; Egypt, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sudan, and Turkey. The majority of the participants have worked in the UK under the MTI scheme for more than 3 months and reported that English is not a widely spoken language in their countries of origin. 72.8% of respondents find it easy to incorporate their skills and knowledge in the UK despite the linguistic, cultural and mental health act differences while 72.7% of the fellows reported that psychiatric patients' presentations are similar between their home countries and the UK. There is also a bigger mental health stigma reported in their home countries. It appears based on experiences in their home countries, culture indeed plays a major role in mental illness and treatment. Besides that, 72.8% of respondents are satisfied with the MTI scheme while 81.9% of them would recommend this scheme to others. Some of the respondents recommended for introductory course about the mental health system in the UK and the mental health act before starting the scheme.

Conclusion. There are cultural and linguistic differences impacting the experiences of newly recruited MTI fellows in the UK. There is room for improvement to bridge the sociocultural gaps for the MTI Fellows to improve their experience and service provision.

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Social Capital for Caregivers of Children With Neurodevelopmental Disorders in Kumasi, Ghana; a Multidisciplinary Approach to Patient and Caregiver Wellness

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Aims. To demonstrate the role of psychosocial support groups in providing social capital for caregivers of children with neurodevelopmental disorders as an integral part of service delivery.

Methods. A descriptive prospective pilot study was conducted at the child neuropsychiatric joint clinic of the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital. A support group was initiated for caregivers of children attending the clinic, with the support of a multidisciplinary team of two psychiatrists, a paediatric neurologist, nurses, a clinical psychologist, an occupational, art, and speech therapists. Fifty (50) caregivers enrolled in the support group. A total of three face-to-face psychoeducational sessions, monthly Whatsapp discussions on topical issues of interest to caregivers and an outdoor social event were conducted over a period of one year. During sessions, healthcare providers provided psycho-education about illness management and coping skills for caregivers. Caregivers shared their experiences for the purposes of peer-peer learning and peer support. Information was gathered from caregivers on their psychosocial needs through open forum discussions and a questionnaire administered needs assessment. A retrospective evaluation of the support group intervention among caregivers was carried out using a mixed method, after a year's participation in the support group.

Results. From pilot observations of 30 of the caregivers who completed the evaluation, 85% rated the support group as highly beneficial, 10% rated as beneficial, and more than 95% of them will recommend the service to other caregivers. Caregivers perceive support groups as providing a forum to empower providers to educate caregivers about their well-being, de-stigmatize mental health, and strengthen the trust between caregivers and providers. They may also provide increased opportunities for respite and relaxation.

Conclusion. There must be improved social capital for caregivers of patients with chronic illnesses, with emphasis on coping during periods of stress and change. Caregiver and peer support groups are critical to improved psycho-social well-being and smooth service delivery for children with neurodevelopmental disorders and their families.

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Learning From Existing Services: Developing an Intensive Outpatient Services for Children and Adolescents With Eating Disorders

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