

Recommendations

To raise metabolic awareness of the impact of the lockdown restrictions on cardiometabolic risk in people with SMI and the general public.

Who wants to be a psychiatrist? Northern Ireland foundation doctors (2006 - 2018) positive towards psychiatry as career choice

Michael Doris^{1*}, Amy Grimason², Damien Hughes³, Lorraine Parks⁴ and Angela Carragher²

¹Belfast HSC Trust; ²South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust;

³Belfast HSC Trust and ⁴Southern Trust

*Corresponding author.

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Aims. Recruitment into psychiatry remains a major issue nationally despite recent progress with the #choose psychiatry scheme. Here we look to establish why Northern Ireland (NI) has been able to have 100% fill rates by speaking to the people who have work in the frontline of psychiatry. What is done differently in NI and are there lessons that could benefit other regions?

Background. NI presents itself as an anomaly – In a region that only attracts 31.8% of F2s to enter into any training programme, Core psychiatry has been consistently oversubscribed for many years. One difference is the allocation of trainees in the Foundation programme. NI offers psychiatry placements to 33% of F2 doctors with none in the F1 year.

Method. All doctors of any grade working in psychiatry who had been through the Foundation programme since 2006 were asked to complete a survey on their foundation experience and reasons for choosing a career in psychiatry using SurveyMonkey technology. Qualitative and quantitative data was collected and analysed.

Result. In total 67 doctors from CT1 to Consultant and SAS doctors responded, including over 60% of all current trainees, providing a huge amount of information. Remarkably, 45% of psychiatry doctors working in NI surveyed hadn't considered a career in psychiatry until their foundation placement. NI is the only region in the UK that does not have an F1 placement in Psychiatry. Over 80% of doctors here feel that this is a positive. White space answers revealed other aspects of training that positively influenced them to choose psychiatry including a reputation for high quality training, as well as close links between the local medical school, the local branch of the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the NI deanery.

Conclusion. This study is the first to examine the reasons behind psychiatry's success in NI. The quality of the training scheme locally and presence of an excellent training to service provision balance were also mentioned. This study supports the presence of psychiatry in the F2 year only.

Anxiety levels among health care workers within Irish mental health services during COVID-19: a survey

Ibrahim Elimam^{1*}, Mary McCarthy¹, Roisin Cooney² and Alin Dumitrescu¹

¹Health Service Executive (HSE) and ²UCC

*Corresponding author.

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Aims. The aim of this survey was to assess any fluctuations in anxiety levels experienced by mental health workers during the

COVID-19 pandemic and the association between these changes and variables of information dissemination, risk management, and managerial support.

Method. A survey was created to assess variables of information dissemination, risk management, and managerial support. The GAD-7 was employed as measure for anxiety during and pre the pandemic. The survey was conducted online via an anonymised questionnaire and disseminated by management through the heads of various disciplines within the mental health work force, using the local email portal in the Cork region. It was made available for research participation for a period of one month (JULY).

Following this stage, the reported data were analysed utilizing paired samples t-test, Pearson's correlations, and a hierarchical regression. Demographic variables were controlled for during analysis.

Result. 102 mental health healthcare workers participated in the survey (81.2% Female, 18.8% Male). The mean GAD-7 total scores for Pre-COVID-19 doubled in the during COVID-19 condition. The largest effect can be seen on the GAD-7 facet of "feeling afraid as if something awful might happen" with pre-COVID-19 GAD-7 mean scores more than quadrupling during COVID-19 conditions.

Managerial support had a moderate negative relationship with GAD-7 scores during the COVID-19 pandemic. Information dissemination total scores also had a moderate positive correlation with managerial support total scores and perceived risk/safety total scores. There was no correlation found between the GAD-7 total scores during COVID-19 pandemic and Information dissemination total scores nor Risk/safety total scores. Childcare was a concern for 64% of staff that it was applicable to; 45% of these staff considered altering work hours; 17% reported issues from management regarding these requests.

Conclusion. Mental health workers have seen a dramatic increase in anxiety since the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the context of expecting something bad to happen. Managerial support appears to be a protective factor for increased anxiety levels in this population. Childcare has been a predominant concern and altering working hours to accommodate this has been problematic for almost 1 in 5 mental health workers. Staff satisfaction with information dissemination positively affects perceived managerial support and perceived risk management.

This study is limited by the utilization of a novel self-created measure for examining variables specific to the COVID-19 pandemic and to the employment of a retrospective measure to obtain baseline anxiety scores of staff members before the pandemic.

Metabolic profiles differences of overweight patients on olanzapine, clozapine and risperidone

Siew Fai Liew*, Gupta Bhanu, Jimmy Lee, Kok Seng Chee, Li Qi Neo and Charmaine Tang

Institute of Mental Health, Singapore

*Corresponding author.

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Aims. We set out to examine the differences in metabolic profiles of at risk (overweight) patients across commonly used atypical antipsychotics (Olanzapine, Risperidone, Clozapine). We hypothesized that Olanzapine and Clozapine group will have more metabolic abnormalities compared to Risperidone.

Background. Cardiovascular diseases remain the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among people with schizophrenia. Since