

GAD-7 using the anxiety modules of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) as a gold standard.

Methods. We administered both GAD-7 and the anxiety module of MINI among 203 pregnant women who attended 4 randomly selected primary health centres in Southwest Nigeria. The data collected from these questionnaires were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The reliability of GAD-7 was assessed with Cronbach's alpha to estimate its internal consistency. The validity of GAD-7 was examined with an assessment of its concurrent validity, sensitivity, and specificity analysis and a receiver operator characteristic curve. Using Pearson correlations, we evaluated the concurrent validity of GAD-7 and the anxiety modules of the M.I.N.I. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive, and negative predictive values of GAD-7 were determined with the MINI as a gold standard. The predictive accuracy was further determined from receiver operating curve analysis using the area under the curve as a standard measure.

Results. The internal consistency value measured by Cronbach's alpha for GAD-7 was 0.709. GAD-7 correlated minimally with the anxiety modules of MINI with a coefficient score (r) of 0.393 at a p -value of 0.01. GAD-7 has a low sensitivity & negative predictive value of 14.1% and 57.8% respectively and a high specificity & positive predictive value of 97.3% and 81.2% respectively. The area under the curve using receiver operating curve analysis was above the chance line of 0.5 with a value of 0.0557 at $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion. GAD-7 is a reliable and moderately valid instrument to screen anxiety among pregnant women in Southwest Nigeria.

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Integrating Cultural Awareness to Improve Mental Health Services in the Multi-Ethnic Community: A Systematic Literature Review

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Aims. The challenges in providing mental healthcare in an ethnically diverse society exist within the limited frameworks of psychopathologies. Ethnocultural communities suggest relative syndrome of beliefs and practices so that experiences of mental illness differ and may not fit into the concept of colonial psychiatry. This review examines the necessity to recognise these trends as social determinants in the effectiveness and accessibility of healthcare and in preventing disparities.

Methods. According to the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD), this abstract adopted the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Standards using a search strategy of major online databases. The published studies selected were based on inclusion and exclusion criteria surrounding cultural competency in clinical practice in the context of global mental health. The studies were analysed and synthesised with quality appraisal tools and reported in a narrative approach.

Results. The outcome from the pool of studies revealed the following common themes.

Culturally informed clinical practice/transcultural psychiatry: Integrating the perspectives of the client's explanatory model with the clinician lens in a shared narrative through ethnographic principles. The cultural consultation service (CCS) recommendations increased knowledge of the specific issues of the patient's background and improved empathy and communication.

The improvement of therapeutic alliance: A focus on the aspects of religiosity/spirituality on human life experiences and the implication in healing and psychotherapy for better positive clinical outcomes.

The impact of psychosocial stressors: The clinician highlights the significant contributing factor to the mental distress of the patient, which may include cultural stressors, to provide tailored care and solutions within a multidisciplinary team.

Conclusion. The research on cultural competency in the mental health setting is multifaceted. The ongoing discussion on transcultural psychiatry, integrating biomedical and traditional practices and specialised clinical formulations, can improve mental health service delivery in a global society.

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Evaluation of Films That Depict People With Dementia

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Aims. Films are known to influence the public's perception about mental health conditions. Dementia's prevalence in society has been increasing due to the ageing population. Cinema has long struggled with its depiction of mental health as seen with the depiction of schizophrenia, autism and psychosis in many blockbusters and award winning films. However, the depiction of dementia in films has not been as widely explored. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the depiction of dementia in films to assess its clinically accuracy.

Methods. A systematic search of keywords related to dementia was completed on the Internet Movie Database. The search was conducted in May 2022. Non-foreign language feature films were used in this paper. Films from 2000 and onwards were used. The films were analysed on the type of dementia they portrayed. 8 themes and tropes were assessed for each film. The portrayal of healthcare was also assessed. Each film was measured against the Neuropsychiatric Inventory-Questionnaire.

Results. 42 films were used from an initial sample of 1,320. Alzheimer's was found to be the most frequently portrayed cause of dementia. Time-shifting was the most common theme. There was a predominantly negative portrayal of care homes with a positive portrayal of carers. The films, measured against the NPI-Q, produced on average a lower severity of neuropsychiatric symptom score and carer distress score.

Conclusion. The depiction of dementia was mild in comparison to dementia's clinical manifestation. Films showed a positive portrayal of healthcare workers which can be considered rare when looking at cinema's history with psychiatry. Overall, films did not accurately portray the clinical aspect of dementia as they tended to focus more on the early stages of the diagnosis. However, films were realistic in their depiction of the emotional challenges that comes with a diagnosis of dementia. Film's powerful role in influencing the public's perception could be used to help reduce stigma and misunderstanding. Filmmakers could work with clinicians to help produce accurate portrayals of dementia. Patients experience the emotive aspect of their