## Assessing the compliance of accurately documenting medication history in CAMHS – completion of the audit cycle

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**Aims.** To assess the documentation of medication across all Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) teams in the south region of Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust against a locally agreed protocol. The aim is to ensure accurate and timely documentation of medication history in a standardised way to reduce the risk of medication errors.
**Method.** We randomly selected 78 patients across seven teams within CAMHS that were currently prescribed medication as of November 2020. We reviewed each patient to see if medication history had been recorded in the specified section of the trust's patient database PARIS. We then cross referenced this information with the patient notes, clinic letters and prescriptions to review accuracy of information in terms of recording of drug name, dose, frequency, and whether the medication was regular or as required. We compared the data to the results of a previous audit in 2017 which used the same methods.
**Result.** Of the 78 patients, 74% (n = 58) had medication recorded in the correct section of PARIS compared to 13% in the 2017 audit. We found that compliance varied between different CAMHS teams ranging from 0% to 100%. Of those with medication history recorded, 86% had all drug names listed correctly, 79% had all drugs listed at the correct dose, 71% had the correct frequency recorded and 81% had whether the medication was regular, or PRN recorded.
**Conclusion.** Although we have seen improvement in standardised documentation of medication history since 2017, it remains difficult to rely on this information being up to date and reliable. There was a wide range of compliance in documentation of medication history across different teams, possibly reflecting how effectively the teaching following the previous 2017 audit had been delivered to each team. We have completed more teaching for medical and non-medical prescribers across all localities to highlight the importance of timely and standardised documentation. This is particularly important in CAMHS where the prescribing of medication often remains the responsibility of secondary care, with clinicians regularly prescribing on behalf of colleagues from other teams. Our findings support the move within the Trust towards a system where medication can be both documented and electronically prescribed in the same place (System One).

## Validation of the internet addiction test (IAT) to Sinhalese and assessment of internet addiction among school children in Sri Lanka

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**Aims.** To translate Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT) to Sinhalese and validate for use in a Sri Lankan population. Following validation of the questionnaire, to use the validated questionnaire to assess the prevalence of internet addiction in a school going population in the Western province of Sri Lanka and identify characteristics of those addicted to the internet.
**Background.** The internet is widely used across the world and in Sri Lanka. Though essential for everyday life there are many negative aspects of internet use. Addiction to the internet is one such problem and identified to exist among the general population and students in other countries. The most common tool used to measure internet addiction is Young's internet addiction test. The phenomena of internet addiction has not been scientifically studied in Sri Lanka according to our knowledge.
**Method.** A school-based cross-sectional analytical study conducted in two stages among students aged 15 to 19 years. In stage 1 of the study, 200 students were administered the Sinhalese translation of the IAT and internal consistency and test retest validity assessed. Once validation of the scale was established the translated scale was used on a sample of 2800 students to assess presence of internet addiction.
**Result.** The Sinhala translation of the Internet addiction test showed good reliability and validity The Chrohnbach's alpha value was 0.78 and Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.85 and therefore suitable to use in a Sinhalese speaking population in Sri Lanka.

Internet addiction was identified among the study population. 8% of the entire study sample and 12.6% among those using the internet showed features of internet addiction. The majority of cases of internet addiction identified were mild 8.2% followed by moderate internet addiction in 3.6% and only 0.9 % having severe internet addiction. There were no significant demographic or internet use related features identified among those with internet users and those not addicted to the internet.
**Conclusion.** This study demonstrated that the Sinhala translation of Young's IAT is suitable to assess internet addiction in Sri Lanka. It also identified that there are students in Sri Lanka who are addicted to the internet. This will possibly impact negatively on their lives at a crucial stage of development and have immediate as well as long term detrimental effects. More studies are required to identify characteristics of those who are addicted to the internet and to plan interventions.

## Differential attainment in undergraduate medical education: a systematic review

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**Aims.** Differential attainment (DA) amongst Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) medical students and postgraduate trainees including Psychiatry trainees has been extensively documented in medical education, with non-white medical students being 2.5 times more likely to fail high-stake examinations compared to their White counterparts. The Equality Act 2010 places a