

Research design adopted for the present study was descriptive, explorative of non experimental study.

Setting of the study was the relief camp operated for victims of climate change and natural disasters ie cyclone yash 2021.

Sampling technique adopted for the present study was simple random sampling.

Instruments used -

PCL 5 questionnaires

socio demographic pro forma.

The data were collected and analysed by means of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results. Analysis shows that there is statistical correlation between post traumatic stress disorder and subjects exposed to climate change events such as cyclone Yash.

Initial research suggests that a PCL-5 cut-off score between 31 and 33 is indicative of probable PTSD across samples.

In our study the mean pcl 5 value from the data assessment is 70.67 with standard deviation of 4.61. The mean age of the group was 13 years and the family income was Rs 50,804 .

The mean education level of the subjects is class 7.

Further assessment by linear regression analyses shows that female subjects are more prone to post traumatic stress disorder and higher income groups are more susceptible to ptsd.

As shown by higher values as per the pcl 5 scale.

It is evident that events linked to climate change and natural disasters such as cyclone Yash contribute to the development of PTSD as the values are above the cut of score of 33 and are increased across all 20 parameters of the PTSD Scale PCL-5.

Conclusion. Our study clearly demonstrates the impact of climate change and natural disasters on the mental health status of people living in disaster prone areas especially the child and adolescent population.

Our study group was child and adolescent population between 10 and 15 years.

The study was done in very difficult settings as our relief team with volunteers and psychologists had to travel to gosaba and sunderban region of West Bengal which had been devastated by cyclone Yash .

The psychologist and volunteers had to collect data in disasters affected zone , yet they collected data which gave a clear cut findings and a very clear statement on climate change and mental health.

The Royal College of Psychiatry was an observer in the recent international Congress on Climate change and had expressed concern over the impact of climate change on mental health.

Our study shows the profound impact natural disasters have on mental health similar to post-traumatic stress disorder.

Our study vindicates the position of the Royal College of Psychiatry on climate change and natural disasters.

The values are very high and consistent in most subjects across all twenty domains.

Our study group was child and adolescent, the most vulnerable group amongst the affected population.

It is our opinion that Mental health support should be provided for all victims of climate change and natural disasters and government should invest in resources for protection of vulnerable communities from the ravages of natural disasters.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

Assessment of Knowledge About Frailty Syndrome Among Doctors and Its Intervention: A Literature Review

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Aims. Under-detection of frailty syndrome or sarcopenia can result in significant mortality and morbidity among elderly patients, especially in old-age mental health settings. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure doctors are equipped with the competency of early identification and management of frailty syndrome. To date, there is limited information about any systematic approaches to assess and improve the knowledge, attitude, and practice of doctors about frailty syndrome. This literature review is aimed to identify the tools used to assess the knowledge of doctors about frailty syndrome and the available educational intervention to improve doctors' knowledge.

Methods. A literature search was performed in Google Scholar, PubMed, SCOPUS, Ovid, and EMBASE using the keywords of "frailty syndrome" AND "knowledge" AND "doctors". Data collected included the assessment tool used to understand the knowledge level and the intervention used to improve the knowledge. The inclusion criteria were: studies published in English in the last 10 years which assessed the knowledge of doctors about frailty syndrome.

Results. There were five studies fulfilling the inclusion criteria after the title and abstract screening, two from the Americas, two from Europe, and one from Australia.

The target group of studies involved general practitioners and doctors working in the primary healthcare setting (three), orthopaedic surgeons (one), and doctors working in the trauma setting (one). Two of the studies included non-medical healthcare practitioners as their participants.

One study used qualitative semi-structured individual interviews, two used a self-report questionnaire, one combined knowledge testing and self-report questionnaire, and one study compared the clinical assessment with a validated tool.

Only one study provided an educational intervention, i.e., a single-day training course conducted by three geriatricians.

Conclusion. Despite a comprehensive search, there were limited studies identified on this topic. The methods used to assess doctors' knowledge about frailty syndrome are heterogeneous and no standardised tool has been identified in the process. There is only one study using educational intervention to improve knowledge, which was found to be effective and sustainable based on the change in self-perception, i.e. Kirkpatrick Level 1 of evaluation. There is a need to develop systematic assessment approaches or tools and training modules to improve the knowledge of doctors about frailty syndrome. Nevertheless, this review is limited only to studies published in English.

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Well-Track' Project: Fitbit Based Intervention for Early Intervention in Psychosis (EIP) Patients to Improve Sleep, Physical Activity, and Well-being and Prevent Weight Gain

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