

University of Wollongong

## Research Online

---

Faculty of Science, Medicine and Health -  
Papers: part A

Faculty of Science, Medicine and Health

---

1-1-2013

### Competency based psychiatry training: is it a reality or fantasy in India?

Vikas Garg

*University of Wollongong*, [vgarg@uow.edu.au](mailto:vgarg@uow.edu.au)

Nagesh Pai

*University of Wollongong*, [nagesh@uow.edu.au](mailto:nagesh@uow.edu.au)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ro.uow.edu.au/smhpapers>



Part of the [Medicine and Health Sciences Commons](#), and the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Garg, Vikas and Pai, Nagesh, "Competency based psychiatry training: is it a reality or fantasy in India?" (2013). *Faculty of Science, Medicine and Health - Papers: part A*. 93.  
<https://ro.uow.edu.au/smhpapers/93>

Research Online is the open access institutional repository for the University of Wollongong. For further information contact the UOW Library: [research-pubs@uow.edu.au](mailto:research-pubs@uow.edu.au)

---

## Competency based psychiatry training: is it a reality or fantasy in India?

### Abstract

Abstract of a paper presented at the 65th Annual National Conference of Indian Psychiatric Society, Bangalor, 10-13 Jan, 2013.

### Keywords

competency, psychiatry, fantasy, training, india, reality

### Disciplines

Medicine and Health Sciences | Social and Behavioral Sciences

### Publication Details

Garg, V. & Pai, N. (2013). Competency based psychiatry training: is it a reality or fantasy in India?. *India Journal of Psychiatry*, 55 (5 (Supl.)), S63-S63.

#### F. 11.4: Competency based psychiatry training: Is it a reality or fantasy in India?

Vikas Garg, Nagesh Pai

**Aims and Objectives:** The RANZCP has currently moved into a new curriculum Competency Based Fellowship Program (CBFP) that will start from Jan 2013. The Competencies are determined by the Canadian Medical School called CANMEDS domain. The aim and objective is to make an argument so that Indian system could embrace these models in the future.

**Methodology:** Literature search and personal experience of being trained in the new system will be highlighted

**Results:** The CANMEDS has seven domains: Medical Expert, communicator, collaborator, scholar, professional, manager and leader; these domains has a set of specific skills that must be achieved. These domains are assessed both on formative and as a summative basis.

**Conclusions:** The CANMEDS competencies gives a new framework for training psychiatry registrars and residents. The authors would recommend that these ideas be considered for future developments of psychiatry training in India.

#### F. 11.5: Attitude towards psychiatry among medical students: Impact of internship training in psychiatry

Johann Philip, Ananda Pandurangi, R. Sathianathan, R. Balakrishnan

Department of Psychiatry at Sri Ramachandra University

**Background:** Psychiatry and the understanding of its biological basis have been expanding rapidly; the application of basic neurosciences to treatments in psychiatry has broken new ground in the past decade. However, undergraduate training in psychiatry has failed to keep pace with this perspective, and thus has affected the attitude to psychiatry among undergraduates. Psychiatry perhaps is unable to attract bright undergraduate medical students. A lacuna is possibly the lack of awareness among them about psychiatry as a medical specialty, and the biological underpinnings of psychiatric disorders and their treatments. Therefore, misconceptions regarding the true nature of mental illness and the resultant stigma to psychiatry in general may impact medical students' attitude to psychiatry. Considerable work on attitude to psychiatry among medical students has been done, though objective data from the Indian subcontinent is sparse. The ideal period to study the attitude to psychiatry and the practical measures to be adopted to positively change it is internship, as this is a crucial period of active training in specialties.

**Aim:** To study the attitude to psychiatry and attitude to mental illness among undergraduate medical students, and to analyze for impact of internship training in psychiatry to bring about a change.

**Method:** Compulsory Rotatory Residential Interns (CRRIs) posted to the Department of Psychiatry at Sri Ramachandra University between January and August 2012 were selected for the study. The attitude to psychiatry (ATP) and attitude towards mental illness (AMI) scales were administered on day 1, and on completion of the 15-day psychiatry posting. During the posting, the CRRIs were taught psychiatry-disorders, classification, diagnosis and treatments, through lectures, discussions, and examination of patients in the out-patient and in-patient ward rounds. Data was analyzed for any change in attitude towards psychiatry and mental illness, at the end of the posting.

**Results and Conclusion:** The findings and implications of the study will be discussed during the presentation.

#### F. 11.6: Relationship of resilience and personality factors among post graduate medical students

Austin Fernandes, Sunil Goyal, Kaushik Chatterjee, Jyoti Rathod

**Aims and Objectives:** This study aims to

1. Assess the level of resilience among post graduate medical students.
2. Assess the personality attributes of post graduate medical students
3. Assess the relationship between student's level of resilience and their personality.

**Methodology:** The 14 item resilience scale and NEO Personality Inventory were used to assess resilience and personality respectively. This cross-sectional study was conducted at a tertiary care teaching hospital in Mumbai. 100 post graduate medical students participate in the study. Data obtained was pooled and statistically analyzed using SPSS ver 20.

**Results:** Resilience had a positive relationship with certain personality factors such as openness and a negative relationship with neuroticism.

**Conclusions:** This study shows that there is a correlation between resilience and certain personality factors.

#### F. 11.7: Attitude of undergraduate medical students towards psychiatry in Jharkhand

Chandra Kiran, Suprakash Chaudhary

Department and Institution/Affiliation: Department of Psychiatry, Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry and Allied Sciences (RINPAS), Kanke, Ranchi

**Background:** Despite their ubiquitous nature, lack of information and knowledge about psychiatric disorders is almost universal which also permeates in undergraduate medical students leading to decrease career interest in psychiatry.

**Aims:** To determine and compare the attitude of male and female undergraduate medical students towards psychiatry.

**Methodology:** This was a cross-sectional study involving 31 undergraduate medical students from two Medical Colleges in Jharkhand who had no prior psychiatric exposure.

**Results:** Nearly 95% of the students considered psychiatry as an upcoming and efficacious branch of medicine. More than 75% (76.2% males and 79.0% females) had a clear opinion about the role, definition and functioning of psychiatry. Although majority believed that psychiatrists make enough money as other counterparts still they felt that psychiatrists held a lower prestige among the general public as well as among the medical specialties (53.2% females as opposed to 47.1% males;  $P < 0.01$ ). 48.6% males and 38.7% female students ( $P < 0.01$ ) believed that psychiatry is chosen willfully and expressed that the families and friends discouraged them from entering psychiatry. Nearly 90% had a positive view of psychiatrists and the psychiatric teaching at their medical school but also felt that no effort was made to encourage them becoming psychiatrists (37.5% male students as against 60.5% of the female students;  $P < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusion:** Although the students felt that psychiatry is an upcoming branch nevertheless psychiatrists have a lower prestige in the society and thus many don't consider it as a good career option.

#### F. 11.8: Stigmatizing attitude of undergraduate medical students towards psychiatry: A cross-sectional comparative study

Charan Singh Jllowa, Mukesh Swami, R.K. Solanki, Pankaj Mitta

**Aims and Objectives:** Present study was designed to know the attitude of medical students with different years of exposure to medical education towards psychiatry as a specialty.

**Methodology:** The presenting study is a cross-sectional and comparative study. Self-administered socio-demographic and attitude towards psychiatry-30 items (ATP-30) questionnaires were given to second year and intern medical students and the scores were analyzed using appropriate statistical tools.

**Results:** Among all 84% second year medical students and 52% intern