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

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Abstract
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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 towards undergraduate medical students towards psychiatry in Jharkhand
Chandra Kiran, Suprakash Chaudhary
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Background: Despite their ubiquitous nature, lack of information 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 a upcoming and efficacious branch of medicine. More than 75% (76.2% males and 79.0% females) had a clear opinion about the role definitive and functioning of psychiatry. Although majority believed the psychiatrists make enough money as other counterparts still they feel that psychiatrists held a lower prestige among the general public as we 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 in their medical school but also felt that no effort was made to encourage them becoming psychiatrists (37.5% male students as against 60.5% 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 JUllaw, Mukesh Swami, R.K. Solanki, Pankaj Mitta

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

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

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