comes and should be routinely assessed by OT. Only 53% of hand burns were reviewed by OT staff. Conclusion: OT is an imperative part of NQPBS and provides intervention to a large percentage of patients referred. Given that there is no allocated funding to provide dedicated FTE to the service, clinical prioritisation will need to continue. Ongoing monitoring needs to ensure that those patients deemed at high risk of poor functional outcomes are prioritised by NQPBS for OT referral.

**Background / Aims:** Worldwide, 350-400 million people are affected by chronic hepatitis B (CHB) and close to a million die each year from associated liver disease such as cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. In Australia, an estimated 218,000 people live with CHB and the rate of liver cancer is rising. CHB often progresses without symptoms for decades. Consequently, almost half of all cases are undiagnosed and only one in five patients requiring antiviral therapy is currently receiving treatment. Routine antenatal screening and infant vaccination effectively prevent HBV transmission from mother to child. However, HBsAg-positive mothers are rarely followed up after giving birth, and opportunities to include close contacts are missed. The majority of people with CHB are from CALD or Indigenous backgrounds and may experience increased barriers. The overall aim of the current research is to raise awareness in the highly affected Hmong community in Cairns, and to facilitate communication about CHB with health care providers.

**Methods/Results:** A survey of 28 GPs shows that factors related to culture and communication are considered the most hindering factors in optimal hepatitis B care. Also, while GPs have good knowledge of risk factors and initial tests, they do not provide adequate information and care to pregnant women and those most at risk, and are unaware of most resources available to them. Conclusion: Liver disease and death caused by CHB are preventable if doctors and other health workers get more involved and educated about who needs testing, what tests to order and how to proceed after diagnosis.

**Resilience and its Influence on the Mental Health of Older Australians and Refugees**

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**Background / Aims:** Resilience, defined as the ability to function well after a negative experience, is an important aspect of mental health and wellbeing. This study aimed to examine resilience and its influence on the mental health of older people and refugees in a regional city in Queensland. Both refugees and older people are at risk groups for developing psychological disorders, such as depression, anxiety and PTSD. In the literature resilience is conceptualised as a protective character and generating potentially toxic photodegradants. This study investigates the influence of nano- and micro-TiO2 on the photostability of chemical UV-filters, butyl methoxy dibenzoylmethane (BMDM) and octocrylene (OC).

**Methods:** Both UV-filters, in the presence and absence of nanomaterials, were irradiated with UV-light in methanol and an aqueous cream base. UV-filter contents were then analysed using a validated HPLC method. Results: While the micro-TiO2 did not significantly affect the degradation of OC, the presence of the nano-TiO2 resulted in 38% photodegradation. The photodegradation of BMDM in the absence of TiO2 was 6%, however, the presence of micro- and nano-TiO2 resulted in 22 and 34% photodegradation, respectively. Conclusion: Results highlight the effect of the TiO2-particle size in influencing the photodegradation of BMDM and OC. This research raises a concern of the potential decreased photoprotection of sunscreen products during use.