

RESULTS Young people shared what influenced their decisions to engage or disengage from the early intervention service.

OUTCOMES AND PRACTICE CHANGE Clinicians can have an increased awareness of what influences levels of engagement and this will allow for appropriate changes to be made to individual practice and services in order to enhance engagement for this population.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES 1. To understand the impact of disengagement from early intervention services. 2. To hear young people's stories of engagement and reflect on one's own clinical engagement with consumers. 3. To understand the factors influencing engagement or disengagement from community mental health teams.

An analysis of the nursing diagnoses establishment in Indonesian psychiatric settings (poster)

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Information related to the most common nursing diagnoses and the data regarding collaboration problems in Indonesia is quite important in establishing the nursing diagnoses. However, the data identification regarding the issue is under-researched. The aim of this study is to identify the gap between common diagnoses made by Indonesian psychiatric nurses and the range of possible diagnoses based on the signs and symptoms exhibited by health care-seeking individuals. This is a cross sectional study with quantitative approach using convenient sampling method. 33 nurses participated in this study. Data were collected through a questionnaire designed and based upon Intan's Screening Diagnoses Assessment (ISDA). ISDA is a tool to screen all possible nursing diagnoses and collaborative problems. The data analysis was conducted by comparing nurse's opinion with the possible diagnoses based on the signs/symptoms exhibited by patients. The result showed that it is only 18 of the 102 diagnoses were found to be accurate, in accordance with NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses. Nursing diagnoses analyzed in this study referred to 15 diagnostic foci (Axis I in NANDA taxonomy) whereas the possible nursing diagnoses identify from signs and symptoms found by nurses should be referred to 33 diagnostic foci. In conclusion, there is a gap between the nursing diagnoses established by the nurses and the possible nursing diagnosis identified through a thorough analysis of patient symptoms. It is recommended to conduct further research to better understand the source of this gap.

KEY WORDS Nursing diagnoses, Indonesian psychiatric settings, ISDA/Intan's Screening Diagnoses Assessment

LEARNING OBJECTIVES 1. The analysis of the possible nursing diagnoses based on ISDA. 2. To identify nurses knowledge related to nursing diagnoses and collaborative problems.

Psychotropic drug prescription and usage after cyclone yasi in north queensland, Australia: An indication of psychosocial distress in the community and evidence for further resource applications

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After traumatic events such as emergencies and disasters, there is often an increase in psychosocial distress among communities. As a result, there may be an increase in the prescription and use of psychotropic medications as one way to help manage the symptoms of this distress in individuals. Few studies have considered changes in psychotropic medication usage following a disaster as a proxy measure of the extent of

mental health distress in the community. A pharmaco-epidemiological design compared de-identified government prescribing databases for anxiolytic, antidepressant and a control prescription for a 6 month period after the cyclone for all affected North Queensland communities and compared the data with a similar data set from the same time period in the previous year. The results indicate a significant increase in the prescription of antidepressant medications compared to the control drug and the previous year. Determining changes in psychotropic prescribing patterns following a disaster provide evidence to inform post-disaster public health response, planning, and funding. As an increase in antidepressant medications is an indicator of distress in the community, the data from this study provided community mental health nurses with evidence to support funding requests for additional resources (human resources and other) to support post disaster response activities in the local area.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES 1. Increased understanding of the link between emergencies and disasters, and psychosocial response. 2. Recognition that general practitioners prescribe antidepressants as a way of managing distress following traumatic events. 3. Awareness of how sharing research findings can be used to support applications for post disaster response activities.

Evidence of psychosocial distress after cyclone yasi in north queensland: Strategies to ensure community involvement and feedback

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Climate change is causing more frequent and severe adverse weather events that impact large numbers of people and leave a path of destruction leading to long-term consequences. Psychosocial distress including symptoms such as anxiety, sleep disruption, recurring intrusive thoughts of the events and mood changes may affect survivors even though they may not have experienced any form of physical harm (Simpson et al., 2011). The link between extreme weather events such as floods, cyclones and hurricanes resulting from climate change, and psychosocial distress is well established (Friedman & McEwen, 2004; Reser et al., 2011; Sattler et al. 1995; Sattler et al., 2002; Salcioglu et al., 2007; Simpson et al., 2011). Tropical cyclone (TC) Yasi struck North Queensland on Thursday February 3, 2011 between midnight and 1am and made land-fall on the southern tropical coast near Mission Beach. The cyclone wreaked havoc across the region; never before has a cyclone of that intensity crossed the coast of North Queensland. A survey of community members, undertaken with assistance from local community organisations, collected data using an electronic and paper based questionnaire. The results indicate those with signs of psychosocial distress were more likely to be older (60.6%) and reside in the area worst affected by the cyclone, were more likely to have been without essential services for an extended period of time, more likely to have inadequate levels of insurance, and more likely to have had experienced moderate or major loss of sentimental possessions, money for living expenses and personal transportation. Community support is one of the major factors in community resilience. Therefore, working with the community to help members better understand the level of current distress is important for the development of response interventions. Feedback to the community thus formed a pivotal component of the study.