Quality Management

EPP0442

Comparative Financial Implications of Outpatient and Inpatient Service of the Psychiatric Department in General Hospital during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Taiwan: Case Report

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has stressed global healthcare systems, with Taiwan's National Health Insurance (NHI) playing a crucial role in prevention and treatment. Like other countries, Taiwan grappled with managing the virus alongside regular healthcare services, resulting in notable financial strain on hospitals after COVID-19 pandemic.
Objectives: This study explores the financial implications of the psychiatric department at a medical center in Taiwan, highlighting the changing dynamics of healthcare costs and revenue during this period.
Methods: Data were collected monthly between January 2020 and September 2022, including the number of outpatient visits, inpatient patient-days, medical revenue, medical costs, and gross medical profit. Multivariate linear regression analysis confirmed the assumptions of the model and validated the findings.
Results: Regression analysis revealed a significant correlation between the number of patients and financial indicators (USD[1]). Medical revenue **(Table. 1)**, grew by 82 USD for each outpatient visit($p<0.001$, 95% CI:41–122), and grew by 70 USD for each inpatient-days($p=0.001$, 95% CI:31–108). Medical costs **(Table. 2)**, increased by 59 USD for every inpatient-days ($p=0.01$, 95% CI:15–102). Finally, the gross medical profits **(Table. 3)** increased by 72 USD for each outpatient visit ($p=0.003$, 95% CI:27–117).

Table 1. Multiple linear regression analysis of the impact of medical service on medical revenue.

Revenue	Coef.	SE	t	*p*	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Outpatient (Visits)	82	20	4.136	.000	41	122
Inpatient (Patient Days)	70	19	3.664	.001	31	108

Table 2. Multiple linear regression analysis of the impact of medical service on medical cost.

Cost	Coef.	SE	t	*p*	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Outpatient (Visits)	9	22	0.422	.676	-36	55
Inpatient (Patient Days)	59	21	2.757	.010	15	102

Table 3. Multiple linear regression analysis of the impact of medical service on medical gross profit.

Gross Profit	Coef.	SE	t	*p*	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Outpatient (Visits)	72	22	3.261	.003	27	117
Inpatient (Patient Days)	11	21	0.501	.620	-33	54

[1]All values were converted from TWD to USD using the rate as of 2023/08/15.
In summary, outpatient visits significantly augmented revenue and gross profit, whereas inpatient days led to heightened revenue and costs.

Conclusions: During the COVID-19 outbreak, healthcare systems, including those in Taiwan, were tested for unparalleled service challenges. This study found that while outpatient services boosted profits, rising inpatient admissions strained finances, given their higher costs and staffing needs. After the pandemic, psychiatric departments should reconsider resource allocation to balance expenses and revenues. Effective management is crucial for patient outcomes, emphasizing the need for quality care and fiscal control. Future research must focus on fortifying healthcare resilience.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Prevention of Mental Disorders

EPP0442

Conduct problems, hyperactivity, and screen time among community youth: Can mindfulness help?

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Introduction: While technology continues to evolve and the prevalence of screen-based activities is rising, limited studies have investigated the effect of various types of screen time on youth behavioural problems. Further, the influence of mindfulness intervention programs on behavioural problems beyond hyperactivity is largely understudied.
Objectives: This study aims to address a research gap by examining the associations between four types of screen time and hyperactivity and conduct problems among community youth during the pandemic. The current study also aimed to investigate the efficacy of a mindfulness-based intervention in reducing hyperactivity and conduct problems.
Methods: Community youth aged 12-25 from Ontario, Canada, were recruited between April 2021 and April 2022 (n=117, mean age=16.82, male=22%, non-White=21%). The Mindfulness Ambassador Program, a structured, 12-week, evidence-based intervention program, was offered live, online and led by two MAP-certified facilitators. We conducted linear regression analyses using pre-intervention data to examine the unique association between the four types of screen time and behavioural problems (hyperactivity and conduct problems). The efficacy of the MAP

on adolescent hyperactivity and conduct problems was examined considering the three survey time points (pre-, post-, and follow-up) using a series of linear regression models utilizing the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) Maximum Likelihood (ML), unstructured model.

Results: The average score for conduct problems was classified within the normal range, while the average score for hyperactivity was considered borderline at baseline. More than 5 hours of playing video games were significantly associated with increased conduct problems [β= -1.75, 95% CI=-0.20 – 3.30, p=0.03]. Accounting for age, sex, baseline mental health status, and screen time, the mindfulness intervention program significantly contributed to decreased hyperactivity at post-intervention compared to the baseline [β=-0.49, 95% CI=-0.91 to -0.08, p=0.02]. It was maintained at follow-up [β=-0.64, 95% CI=-1.26 to -0.03, p=0.04].

Conclusions: Our findings suggest an adverse impact of excessive video gaming on behavioural problems among community youth and confirm that the trend remains the same. Considering the simplicity, brevity, non-invasive nature and other mental health benefits of the mindfulness intervention, we argue that the results are promising and worthy of further study and larger-scale implementation. Clinicians, parents, and educators should work collaboratively to provide developmentally appropriate strategies to moderate screen time spent on video games among youth.

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EPP0443

Interventions targeting social determinants of mental disorders and the Sustainable Development Goals: A systematic review of reviews

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Introduction: Globally, mental disorders account for almost 20% of disease burden and there is growing evidence that mental disorders are associated with various social determinants. Tackling the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), which address known social determinants of mental disorders, may be an effective way to reduce the global burden of mental disorders.

Objectives: To examine the evidence base for interventions that seek to improve mental health through targeting the social determinants of mental disorders.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of reviews, using a five-domain conceptual framework which aligns with the UN SDGs (PROSPERO registration: CRD42022361534). PubMed, PsycInfo, and Scopus were searched from 01 January 2012 until 05 October 2022. Citation follow-up and expert consultation were used to identify additional studies. Systematic reviews including interventions seeking to change or improve a social determinant of mental disorders were eligible for inclusion. Study screening, selection, data extraction, and quality appraisal were conducted in accordance with PRISMA guidelines. The AMSTAR-2 was used to assess included reviews and results were narratively synthesised.

Results: Over 20,000 records were screened, and 101 eligible reviews were included. Most reviews were of low, or critically low, quality. Reviews included interventions which targeted sociocultural (n = 31), economic (n = 24), environmental (n = 19), demographic (n = 15), and neighbourhood (n = 8) determinants of mental disorders. Interventions demonstrating the greatest promise for improved mental health from high and moderate quality reviews (n = 37) included: digital and brief advocacy interventions for female survivors of intimate partner violence; cash transfers for people in low-middle-income countries; improved work schedules, parenting programs, and job clubs in the work environment; psychosocial support programs for vulnerable individuals following environmental events; and social and emotional learning programs for school students. Few effective neighbourhood-level interventions were identified.

Conclusions: This review presents interventions with the strongest evidence base for the prevention of mental disorders and highlights synergies where addressing the UN SDGs can be beneficial for mental health. A range of issues across the literature were identified, including barriers to conducting randomised controlled trials and lack of follow-up limiting the ability to measure long-term mental health outcomes. Interdisciplinary and novel approaches to intervention design, implementation, and evaluation are required to improve the social circumstances and mental health experienced by individuals, communities, and populations.

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Quality Management

EPP0444

The nurses' assessment of the psychiatric care quality and the development of measures to improve it

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Introduction: The development of the methodology for the psychiatric care quality managing is associated with the implementation of criteria and standards, systematic evaluation and the continuous improvement of the care quality. Important role in assessing the care quality belongs to the specialists of the psychiatric