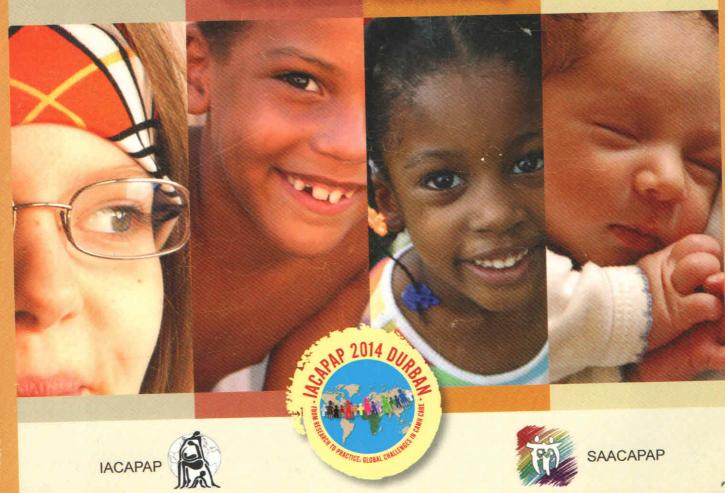
CHILD & ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

IACAPAP 21st World Congress ABSTRACTS

and reprint of JCAMH special issue on
Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology



OSTERS

dology: In the first (qualitative) phase of the research, ctured interviews were conducted with 12 adolescents between 13 and 16 years. Thematic analysis was used to dassify and analyse recurring patterns within the data. In the quantitative) phase of the research, a structured question-formed by the qualitative evidence was administered to 204 arts in Grades 8 and 9 at a public high school in Cape Town. In the province of the research of the province of the research of the province of the province of the research of the province of the province of the research of the province of the

The majority of adolescents had regular contact with their ents. The qualitative data showed that grandparents played five lies in relation to their grandchildren: they served as caregivers pate parents; sources of emotional support; teachers and family historians; and sources of tangible (financial) support. Teation gap" was identified as a barrier to communication with ents. Nevertheless, shared interests, parental encouragement paphical proximity fostered contact and emotional closeness. In multiple regression results indicated that greater grandparthy ement was significantly associated with more adolescent behaviour, independent of the level of parental involvement.

in the global North. Further research is needed to explore the underlying the association between grandparental involve-

and grandparental involvement: Associations

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to identify risk factors that increase the probability of mental health problems, as well as protective influences strengthen positive attributes. This study examined whether paternal and grandparental involvement are associated escents' psychological difficulties, prosocial behaviour, and

of the participants was 14 years, and 57% were female. The scompleted a structured survey. Questionnaires assessed and grandparents' emotional, behavioural and cognitive ment with adolescents as well as a variety of demographic stics. Adolescents' psychological and social well-being was a using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Substance assessed using items asking about adolescents' past-month and alcohol use, and past-year cannabis use. Where possible, were selected that have demonstrated reliability and validity affica.

Hierarchical linear multiple regression analyses, controlling sex and socio-economic status, showed that mother and father ent were independently negatively associated with adolescents' chological difficulties (p<.01), whereas mother and closest ent involvement were independently positively associated social behaviour (p<.01). Hierarchical logistic multiple regresses, controlling for age and sex, revealed a negative associated een parental involvement and cigarette smoking (p<.01) but

no associations between parental or grandparental involvement and alcohol or cannabis use.

Conclusions: Further research is necessary to establish the direction of effects observed in this study. Nevertheless, the findings suggest the importance of considering both close and more distal family relations in designing interventions to improve adolescent mental and behavioural health.

Trends and factors of mental illness: The case of psychiatry ward in Jimma University Specialized Hospital, Ethiopia

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Objective: The main objective of this study was to investigate the trends and factors of mental illness of psychiatric patients in the psychiatry Ward of Jimma University Specialized Hospital.

Methods: Purposive sampling technique was used to select the participants of the study. Accordingly, 636 patients' cards were analyzed. Moreover, 55 psychiatric patients, 56 care givers and 13 psychiatric ward staff were involved in the study. The instruments designed to obtain data were observation check list, document analysis form, and semi-structured interview guide. The collected data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Importantly, the study was ethically cleared by Institutional Ethical Review Board.

Results: The results of the study revealed that schizophrenia, major depression disorder, brief psychosis and anxiety disorder respectively were the frequent mental illnesses in the ward, by looking into the patients' documents of 51/2 years. These disorders generally attacked the productive age group (20 to 30 years of age), the major reasons of which could be attributed to drug use (mostly 'Khat'), stress caused by academic failure, joblessness, and lack of youth friendly recreation areas. In addition, the findings showed that the trends of the mental illnesses in the ward were increasing. The result of the study also revealed that drug default, substance use, economic problem, family conflicts, divorce, loss of family members, poor social support, stigma and discrimination and repeated chronic illness were the major aggravating factors of mental illnesses in Jimma areas in particular.

Conclusions: The alarmingly increasing number of psychiatric patients, due to varies factors, need serious attention. In addition to aggressively working on awareness creation and sensitization, quality services should be provided to the ones who are visiting the ward.

Play therapy as a self-healing and life-skills enhancing tool for children under problematic situations: Two orphanages in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in focus

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Objective: The objectives of the study were to know whether play therapy can facilitate the self-healing process, to improve the academic performance, increase the attentive level, and to ensure self-confidence and esteem of children under difficult circumstances.

Methods: Data for this study were the case works of the researcher (for about two years), as a play therapist and Clinical Supervisor. Preand post-therapy measures using the SDQ (The Goodman's Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) were obtained from 17 children (9 females and 8 males) and analysed. The study used quantitative data as