Aim To evaluate current clinical practice, with a focus on risk assessment at time of admission, and to compare this with the risk assessment framework proposed by the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Methods All patients with an eating disorder requiring paediatric inpatient admission were identified over the period of June 2009 to February 2014. A retrospective casenote analysis was performed and data extracted using a standard proforma. Initial assessment of each patient was reviewed for documentation of BMI, weight, cardiovascular health (heart rate, syncope, significant orthostatic changes, irregular heart rate), ECG abnormalities, hydration status, temperature, biochemical abnormalities, disordered eating behaviours, engagement with management plan, activity and exercise, muscular weakness, self-harm/suicide, other mental health diagnoses as well as other potential co-existing risk factors.

Results A total of 14 patients were identified with 22 admissions over the data collection period. 15 patients were admitted electively via the local CAMHS team, 4 patients via A&E and 3 patients following GP referral. No patients had a formal risk assessment performed. Assessment performed at the time of admission was highly variable. With the information available 10 patients were categorised as high risk, 11 patients were categorised as alert to high concern, and 1 admission was categorised as moderate risk. No patients were classified as low risk.

Conclusion This study highlighted the fact that children with eating disorders are treated in paediatric inpatient wards as well as in specialist centres. Admissions to the paediatric wards are infrequent. Initial assessment and investigation of this patient group is highly variable and does not adhere to current guidance. Implementation of a formal risk assessment framework is required in order to identify patients at risk of complications. The development of specific admission documentation based on Royal College guidance would aid assessment and help guide inpatient management, thereby providing a more consistent approach to patient care.

G503(P) A 3 YEAR STUDY OF PAEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH ADMISSIONS TO A GENERAL PAEDIATRIC WARD

N Johnson, H Massey, L White. Department of Paediatrics, Hinchingbrooke Hospital, Huntingdon, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2015-308599.456

Aims The increasing prevalence of mental health problems is a well-recognised phenomenon in the paediatric population. While there are reviews of presentations to accident and emergency and to in-patient psychiatric hospitals, there are few studies of child mental health admissions to a general paediatric ward. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of mental health conditions on a general medical paediatric ward and care pathways once admitted.

Method A retrospective case note study was performed of all cases admitted to a general paediatric ward between March 2011 and March 2014 in a district general hospital that required psychiatric review. Time of presentation, reason for presentation and admission, waiting time for psychiatric review, outcome of review and length of stay were all recorded, as well as the mental health background of those who presented.

Results 201 cases were identified, the youngest was 9 years old the median age was 15 years. Mental health admissions have increased from 38 between March 2011 and February 2012 to 93 from March 2013 to February 2014. The most common

REASON FOR PRESENTATION

Abstract G503(P) Figure 1

reason for presentation (58%) was overdose, followed by suicidal ideation (15%) and self-harm (11%), (Figure 1). Sixty per cent of these admissions occur out of hours. 76% of children who present are already known to the Child And Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMH). Of children admitted to the ward 49% required CAMH review only. Of these reviews, 16% occurred the same day as admission, 51% the following day and 6% waited more than a day for review. The most common outcome of review was discharge with CAMH follow up as an outpatient (73%)

Conclusion Mental health admissions to the general paediatric ward increased in our population, reflecting the national trend. Most of these admissions occurred out of hours when there is no specialist child mental health cover. As a consequence of this most children did not see a physician with expertise in mental health on the day of admission. Most admissions were discharged with ongoing mental health follow up adding to the burden placed on CAMH.

G504(P) BELOW THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG – LIFE BEFORE TIER 3. A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROVISION IN SCHOOLS

S Sayani, M Blair. Child Public Health Team, Northwick Park Hospital, Northwest London Hospitals NHS Trust, Harrow, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2015-308599.457

Background Due to lack of funding in the local borough, there is no formal Tier 2 clinical CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services). Tier 3 CAMHS will see children with severe mental health disorders, however those that don't meet the thresholds have to be supported by schools, children's services and charitable organisations.

Aims To find out what type of mental health support is provided in schools and to understand schools perspectives on this topic.

Method All 48 state schools in the local borough were emailed an electronic survey. The survey requested quantitative and qualitative responses. Qualitative responses were analysed thematically.

Results 21/48 (44%) schools responded. 90% had a counselling service but 42% of service providers did not have mental health training. The most common problem encountered by services was Anxiety and Depression (89%). 53% of schools expressed difficulties with the onward referral process to Tier 3 CAMHS. 21% of schools mentioned concern with the level of skills within their own service including lack of diagnostic abilities, as well as