

for depressed fathers through a process evaluation from the perspective of fathers.

Methods. This qualitative study was nested within a cluster randomized controlled trial, with depressed fathers of young children (0–3 years) recruited from 18 towns in Karachi, Pakistan. Face to face or digitally audio-recorded interviews were conducted with depressed fathers (N = 24) from the intervention arm of the trial at end of intervention period (i.e., 4-month post-baseline). The intervention involved twelve sessions of a parenting intervention called Learning Through Play integrated with group Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and manual content from “Focus on Fathers”. Interviews were guided by a semi-structured topic guide to explore perceived usefulness of the intervention with particular focus on exploring any additional benefits or challenges of engaging partners into the intervention. Interviews lasted approximately an hour. Data were analysed using the principles of Framework Analysis. A concurrent analysis of initial interviews directed towards further interviews until data saturation.

Results. Analysis highlighted perceived usefulness of the intervention such as improvement in mood, engagement in routine tasks, healthy thinking patterns, increased attachment with child, improved relationship with the family, improvement in parenting knowledge and more positive attitudes towards child development, supporting partners in household chores, and recommendation to promote this partner inclusive parenting program throughout the country.

Conclusion. Addressing depression in parents is hugely important due to its adverse impact on both parents and children. This low-cost parenting program supported fathers in their parenting role along with improvement in psychological well-being. This has also informed barriers and facilitators to implement the LTP plus parenting program and the possibilities to roll out the intervention at national level.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Optimizing Post-Operative Outcomes Among Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery Patients: A Systematic Review

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Aims. This review aims to evaluate the lasting advantages of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in alleviating anxiety and depression and improving overall health outcomes post-CABG.

Methods. A comprehensive search across databases including Science Direct, PsycINFO, PubMed, Google Scholar, VHL, Cochrane, and Scopus was conducted up to October 2023. The study adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement and Cochrane guidelines. Inclusion criteria involved randomized controlled trials reporting on CBT or CBT-based interventions tailored for CABG patients and control groups had usual care, with anxiety and depression symptoms, as well as quality of life, as primary

outcomes. Outcome variations were analyzed through standard deviation, while efficacy was measured via confidence intervals. Evaluation of the intervention process included examining feasibility, adherence, acceptability, inclusion rates, safety, and tolerability.

Results. Three randomized controlled trials including a pilot study in America and Denmark, encompassing a total of 286 patients, were reported in this review. The participants' pooled mean age was 63.19 years (intervention) and 63.9 years (control), the male-to-female ratio was approximately 2:1 [males n = 174 (intervention n = 101; control = 73) while females n = 91 (intervention n = 60; control n = 31)], and cardiac as well as non-cardiac comorbidities including psychiatric diagnosis have been reported. The array of therapies ranged from education on anxiety and depression management skills to a combination of CBT and supportive stress management (SSM), and psychoeducational interventions paired with physical therapy. Results indicated that both CBT and SSM led to improvements in anxiety and depression symptoms, accompanied by reduced hospital stays, decreased hopelessness, lower scores in dysmorphic mood and irritability, lowered perceived cognitive impairment and stress, and increased satisfaction with therapy. The cognitive behavioral therapy demonstrated commendable feasibility, acceptability, safety, and efficacy, with some concerns raised about potential issues of low adherence.

Conclusion. This systematic review emphasizes the positive impact of CBT on depression, anxiety, and quality of life in individuals post-CABG surgery. Future studies should adopt standardized CBT protocols, comprehensively evaluating CBT's influence on overall patient prognosis, considering cardiovascular outcomes across diverse ethnic groups, exploring cost-effectiveness, and specific patient cohorts that could benefit the most from CBT interventions.

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Behavioral Addictions Prevalence and Impact on Medical Sciences Students' Mental Health: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Aims. This study aims to illuminate the prevalence of various behavioral addictions among health professions students and examine their negative effects on mental health.

Methods. In March 2023, a systematic literature search was conducted, encompassing randomized controlled trials, cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies from the past five years in PubMed and ScienceDirect. Adhering to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, 19 papers underwent qualitative analysis, while 15 studies were subjected to quantitative analysis following a quality assessment review.

Results. The study included 9,994 health professions students, primarily in the field of medicine, aged between 18 and 23 years. The majority of the students were unmarried, females, and most were in clinical years. The prevalence of behavioral addiction was 36% (95% CI: 20–51), with smartphone addiction being the highest at 46%, followed by internet addiction (42%), social media disorder (22%), and gaming disorder (4%). Substantial heterogeneity was observed among the studies. A funnel plot analysis assessed the potential for publication bias, revealing no significant indication of bias. A significant difference was observed between the groups.

Conclusion. This study identifies five distinct forms of behavioral addictions influencing the mental health and daily activities of health professions students. The findings underscore the need for longitudinal and interventional studies to address this technological threat.

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Prevalence and Interrelation of Irritable Bowel Syndrome With Generalized Anxiety Disorder Among Sudanese Medical Students, 2020

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Aims. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) among medical students at Khartoum University and to examine its association with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).

Methods. This cross-sectional study was conducted between December 2020 and February 2021, using the Rome IV criteria to diagnose IBS and a 7-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7) scale to assess GAD. A total of 395 self-administered questionnaires were distributed using proportional allocation based on percentages of students in each academic year and their gender. Simple random sampling was used to select participants. The analysis was done using SPSS, and a p-value of <0.05 was considered significant.

Results. We included 325 medical students with a mean age of 21.4 ± 2.2 years, and 69.5% females and 30.5% males. The overall prevalence of IBS was 16.6%, with the most common subtype being IBS-M (35%), followed by IBS-D (31%), IBS-C (28%), and IBS-U (6%). The prevalence of GAD was 22.8%, and anxiety was detected in 54.5% of students. 7.7% of students had both IBS and GAD, and there was a statistically significant relationship between IBS and GAD (Chi-square = 20.385; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion. The study findings aligned with previous literature underscoring the prevalence of IBS and GAD among medical students at Khartoum University. Also, sheds light on a substantial association between them. Providing psychological support and stress management programs to medical students is paramount and key to a favorable prognosis.

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Comparative Psychological Evaluation of Individuals With and Without Cleft Lip and Palate: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Aims. This study sought to assess and compare the psychological well-being of both children and adults with cleft lip and palate (CLP) in contrast to those without CLP. The focus was on self-satisfaction regarding facial appearance, popularity among peers, and self-esteem.

Methods. This study was registered at the University of Dundee, including various study designs such as randomized controlled clinical trials, longitudinal, cross-sectional, and observational studies. Only studies concentrating on non-syndromic CLP in children and adults were considered. No limitations were set on age or language. Self-reports, including validated and unvalidated questionnaires, interviews, and observational/clinical assessments, were deemed suitable. Database searches were performed in Medline, Pubmed, Scopus, Cochrane, and Web of Science (January 2019). An electronic search yielded 334 results, with 74 articles meeting the inclusion criteria. After screening and risk of bias assessment, four articles were included in the qualitative analysis, three of which were included in the meta-analysis.

Results. The review encompassed four studies conducted in China, Japan, Sweden, and the United States, involving 442 participants (non-CLP control group $n = 305$, CLP group $n = 137$). While the majority of individuals with CLP did not exhibit significant psychological issues, certain challenges were noted, particularly concerning speech or hearing difficulties, depression, anxiety, and interpersonal relationships. Age did not seem to correlate with the occurrence or severity of psychological problems in CLP patients, with gender playing a significant role, as females tended to be more sensitive to facial appearance. The level of self-satisfaction was not statistically significant between the two groups ($OR = 0.85$) while the non-CLP group was more likely to rate themselves as being more popular among their peers ($OR = 1.48$). Also, the non-CLP group has higher self-esteem than CLP patients ($OR = 1.05$).

Conclusion. Limited evidence suggests that some individuals with cleft lip and palate may face psychological challenges, indicating a need for more structured approaches to assess the psychological well-being of CLP patients.

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A Systematic Review of Virtual Reality vs. Standard Social Skills Training for Improving Social Interaction Skills and Reducing Social Anxiety in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

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