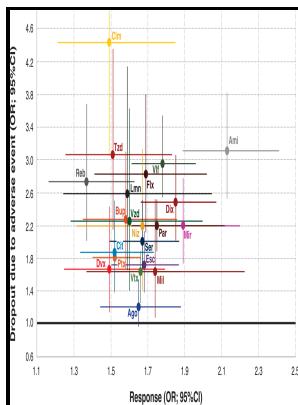


Factors affecting the detection of psychiatric morbidity by general practitioners

University of Birmingham - Prevalence and associated factors of mental disorders in the nationwide primary care population in Latvia: a cross



Description: -

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The recognition of psychiatric morbidity on a medical oncology ward

A screening method based only on nonspecific symptoms, which could be easily incorporated into the routine initial clinical work-up of a patient, was developed in this study and has been found to have good validity and reliability for screening nonpsychotic morbidity. GPs also found their mental healthcare practice very rewarding, and patients very grateful, especially when they complied with medical recommendations, leading to positive prognoses.

GP detection of health risk factors among general practice patients at risk of primary and secondary stroke

Access to primary mental health care for hard-to-reach groups: from 'silent suffering' to 'making it work.'

Detection of child mental health disorders by general practitioners

Rates of GP risk factor detection defined as the number of correctly detected risk factors out of the total number of risk factors reported by the patient were compared between those with a history of stroke or heart disease and those without a history of stroke or heart disease using logistic regression, with crude and confounder adjusted odds ratios and 95% CIs reported. Mental disorders in primary health care: a study of their frequency and diagnosis in four developing countries.

Factors contributing to the recognition of anxiety and depression in general practice

A total of 10 patient and GP characteristics, measured at baseline, were tested and included in a multilevel regression model to examine their impact on recognition. Bias can be regarded as the doctor's general tendency to make, or avoid making, a psychiatric diagnosis, and is measured simply by the ratio of the conspicuous psychiatric morbidity to the estimated true prevalence.

The recognition of psychiatric morbidity on a medical oncology ward

It may allow GPs to increase their caseload, a desirable development given the high number of patients without a family doctor. Accordingly, primary care is the cornerstone of current efforts to improve the performance and results of healthcare systems.

The recognition of psychiatric morbidity on a medical oncology ward

Characteristics of both GPs and patients influence recognition of anxiety and depression. Recognition was associated with shorter episode duration among patients with an anxiety disorder, but not among patients with depressive or illdefined disorders. It was used to compare the sample of the first GPs surveyed the 398 GPs representative of the full Quebec GP population with the 60 GPs selected for the qualitative investigation.

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