

**Results:** All the general medical and surgical wards in hospital were observed using the check list (n=17). Cotton swabs were available in all wards. Except in one ward all had sterile gloves and Foley catheters (at least in 3 different sizes). However, appropriate cleaning solutions (Savlon or Betadine) were found only in 82.3% (n=14) of wards. Again lubricants were seen in 82.3% (n=14) of wards, while sterile drapes were found only in 76.5% (n=13) of wards. Forceps were available only in 70.6% (n=12) of wards and collection bags could be found in 88.2 % (n=15) of wards. General surgical wards had shown a better status in keeping basic necessities for urinary catheterization in comparing with medical wards ( $p<0.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** Availability of basic necessities like gloves, swabs and Foley catheters were satisfactory. However, keeping lubricants and appropriate cleaning solutions were not satisfactory. General surgical wards had shown a better status when compared to medical wards. Hospital authorities should make necessary arrangements to provide these requirements.

#### PP75

##### **Nutritional status and functional disability among older people in Galle District**

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**Objectives:** The proportion of institutionalized older people who were at risk of being malnourished is about 60%, but no such data is available for community-dwelling older people in the country. We examined the nutritional status and functional disabilities of older people in Galle District.

**Methods:** A community- based descriptive study was conducted in 2016 using a random sample of 396 older people (aged 60 years and above). Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) and hemoglobin (Hb) level were used to measure nutritional status and anemia, and Activities of Daily Living (ADL) was used to assess functional disabilities. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Ethical Review Committee of Faculty of Medicine, Galle.

**Results:** Mean age of the participants was 69 years (SD=7.2) and 67.7 % (n=268) were women. Of the total, 30.8% (n=122) were at risk of being malnourished, no gender difference was found (Men 33.6%, women 29.6%). Only 2 subjects (0.5%) were found to be malnourished. Among men 64.8% and in women 64.6% were anemic. Only about 2% of the participants reported as having moderate or severe functional disabilities. Nutritional status was not related to functional disability.

**Conclusions:** The proportion of community-dwelling older people who were at risk of being malnourished is significantly low compared to that of institutionalized older people. Although anemia is prevalent in this sample of older people the functional decline in them appears not exacerbated.

#### PP76

##### **Psychosocial factors associated with academic performance at final MBBS examination: evidence from a descriptive study in a selected university in Sri Lanka**

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**Objectives:** To determine psychosocial factors associated with passing final MBBS examination, in a group of medical undergraduates of a Sri Lankan university.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study in a selected university, involving those who did final MBBS examination for the first time in January 2016. Consecutive sampling was done. Demographic and psychosocial data were obtained using a self-administered questionnaire. Participants' emotional intelligence (EI) was assessed with self-administered Genos Emotional Intelligence Full Version (total score 350).

**Results:** 130 responded (response rate-88%); 61.5% were females. Mean total EI score was 241.5 (females-245.5, males-235.1;  $p=0.045$ ). 83.1% passed final MBBS examination in the first attempt [8.5%-second-class (upper), 43.1%-second-class (lower), 31.5%-pass]. Pass rate was significantly higher among females ((91.2% vs 70%;  $p=0.002$ ), those who had mothers educated up to A/L or above (88.3% vs 63%;  $p=0.004$ ), those who had fathers educated up to A/L or above (91.5% vs 77.1%;  $p=0.027$ ), those who perceived to have good family support (84.9% vs 25%;  $p=0.015$ ) and those who enjoyed studying medicine (89.3% vs 72.5%;  $p=0.010$ ). Family income, losing a parent at an age <18 years, residence during university years, sports or aesthetic activities in university and religiosity were not associated with final MBBS result. Total EI score was significantly higher among those who passed compared to those who got repeated (244.4 vs 227;  $p=0.004$ ).

**Conclusions:** In the study population female gender, parents' education level, having good family support and enjoying studying medicine were factors associated with passing final MBBS examination in the first attempt. EI was significantly higher among those who passed.

#### PP77

##### **Relationship between academic performance during school years and academic performance in the university: evidence from a selected medical faculty in Sri Lanka**

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**Objectives:** To determine the relationship between academic performance during school years and academic performance in the university in a group of medical students of a Sri Lankan university.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive study, conducted in a selected university involving students who did final MBBS examination in 2016. Consecutive sampling was done. Demographic data and details of academic performance at Advanced-level (A/L), Ordinary-level (O/L) and grade 5 scholarship examinations were obtained using a self-administered questionnaire. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and final MBBS examination results in the first attempt were obtained from Examination Unit of the respective medical faculty. Data were analyzed with SPSS, version-23.

**Results:** Of 148 eligible students, 130 responded (response rate-88%). 61.5% were females. Pass rate at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and final MBBS examinations were 71.5%, 84.6% and 83.1%, respectively. There was no significant association in pass rates at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and Final MBBS examinations with A/L attempt in which the participant gained admission to university, number of 'A's for A/L, grade for each subject at A/L or Z score at A/L. Passing 2<sup>nd</sup> MBBS examination was significantly associated with gaining 'A's for all subjects at O/L (96.1% vs 77.2%;  $p=0.003$ ) and passing grade 5 scholarship examination (89.3% vs 46.5%;  $p=0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** In the study setting, among those who got admitted to the medical faculty, there was no association between academic performance at A/L examination and passing undergraduate examinations in the first attempt. Passing 2<sup>nd</sup> MBBS examination was associated with performance at O/L examination and grade 5 scholarship examination.