

six months before the date of data collection. Respondents identified lack of knowledge about NCDs, low physical activity and exercise, cost and unavailability of drugs, poor habit of regular checkup, preference to traditional treatments for NCDs, the need for specialized care at hospitals, lack of early diagnosis and prompt treatment and concern about the side effects of the drugs to be taken over a longer or life long period as the main barriers to healthy lifestyle and NCD related facility based service seeking.

Interpretation: A community-based health education program through the existing Urban Health Extension Professionals would be a practical way to increase the level of awareness about NCD within the communities. Mass media should be used for promotion of NCD prevention and control and focus on the benefits of healthy diet, physical exercises, and regular health check-ups, and the harmful effects of alcohol, cigarette smoking, and use of addictive substances.

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Evaluation of Enhanced Kampala Advanced Trauma Course at Mulago Hospital, Uganda: A Mixed Methods Study

K. Bellardi¹, T. Rosa², R. Dicker³; ¹University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, USA, ²UCSF, San Francisco, CA, USA, ³University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, USA

Background: Preventable death and disability due to traumatic injury is increasing in Uganda. The Kampala Advanced Trauma Course (KATC) was established to address the gaps in knowledge and skills of med/surg interns when managing trauma patients in low resource settings. This three-day course is mandatory for interns in the medical/surgical rotation at Mulago Hospital and a new scenario-based moulage component is being integrated into KATC. This is the first study that aims to determine students' immediate knowledge retention as well as describe perceptions of course strengths, weaknesses, and clinical feasibility.

Methods: This mixed methods study, conducted at Mulago National Referral Hospital and Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, used convenience sampling to recruit enrolled med/surg interns (students, n=14) and KATC experts (facilitators, n=4). We administered pre and post-tests, student evaluation surveys, and conducted eight focus groups surrounding the May 2016 KATC. Students were excluded for failure to attend the entire course or to take both standardized tests. KATC experts were included if they facilitated one moulage scenario. Written consent was obtained and ethical approval was obtained from University of California, San Francisco and Mulago Research and Ethics Committee. We analyzed quantitative data using medians and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to evaluate students knowledge retention and KATC evaluation. We used a deductive approach and Framework Analysis to create a code matrix for the qualitative data.

Findings: No significant knowledge retention was found when comparing standardized test data. However, median student evaluation scores were positive across all 13 KATC sessions. Qualitative data also showed that KATC and moulage components were well received. Students and facilitators identified strengths of the course

including the emphasis on practical skills, perceived applicability, and engaging teaching style. Improvement areas were also highlighted, including time constraints and lack of materials to guide students after the course completion.

Interpretation: The enhanced course model is feasible to maintain and the scenario based moulage engaged students and facilitators. KATC has valuable clinical applicability for trauma care in low-resource settings. KATC can be improved using our findings, such as re-evaluating the standardized pre and post-test design. Research into clinical utilization is recommended next. Limitations of this study include small sample size and lack of control group.

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Social Determinants of Depression in the Caribbean: A Systematic Review

C.R. Brown¹, I. Hambleton¹, N. Sobers-Grannum², S. Hercules¹, N. Unwin³, E. Harris⁴, R. Wilks⁴, M. MacLeish⁵, L. Sullivan⁵, M. Murphy⁶; ¹Chronic Disease Research Centre, Bridgetown, Barbados, ²University of West Indies, St. Michael, Barbados, ³University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, ⁴University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, ⁵Sullivan Alliance, Atlanta, USA, ⁶University of the West Indies, Bridgetown, Barbados

Background: Depressive disorders is the largest contributor to years lived with disability in the Caribbean, adding >900 in 2013. Depression is a risk factor for suicide and increased adverse outcomes of acute and chronic illnesses. Social inequalities influence the occurrence of depression. Yet little is known about the social inequalities of this condition. In support of the 2011 Rio Political Declaration on addressing health inequities, this article presents a systematic review of the role of social determinants on depression and its adverse outcomes in the Caribbean.

Methods: Eight databases were searched for observational studies reporting associations between social determinants and depression frequency or outcomes. Based on the PROGRESS-plus checklist, we considered 9 social determinant groups for 5 depression endpoints, totalling 90 possible ways ('relationship groups') to explore the role of social determinants on depression. Studies with >50 participants conducted in Caribbean territories between 2004 and 2014 were eligible. The review was conducted according to STROBE and PRISMA guidelines. Results were planned as a narrative synthesis, with meta-analysis if possible.

Findings: From 3,951 citations, 55 articles from 46 studies were included. Most were classified as serious risk of bias. Fifty-seven of these relationship groups were reported by the 55 included articles, leaving 33 relationship groups (37%) without an evidence base. Most relationships were reported for gender, age, residence, marital status, and education. Depression and its outcomes were more common among females (except suicide which was more common among males), middle adolescents and young adults, and those with lower levels of education. Marriage emerged as both a risk and protective factor for depression score and prevalence, while several inequality relationships from Haiti were in contrast to typical trends.