Introduction
E2 Child and Adolescent Mental Health Centre provides in-patient service to the child and adolescent under 18 with mental health problems in NTWC. Patients admitted to ward E2 were mainly diagnosed as affective disorders, oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)/ conduct disorder (CD) or ADHD. Individualized treatment and care plan was mutually set up with patient and their relatives after comprehensive assessment. Psychiatrist consultation, medication therapy, psychotherapy, counselling, family nursing, behaviour modification program, self-help skills training and group training were provided. As clinical outcome evaluation is important for the service provider to measure the effectiveness of in-patient services, thus the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) has been used as an outcome measure in the ward E2 since 15.10.2013.

Objectives
To evaluate the impact of clinical care on the behavioural change of in-patients

Methodology
The SDQ, which is an evidence-based assessment tool for evaluation of child and adolescent behaviours, was provided routinely to the caregiver of the in-patients upon admission and discharge. It consisted of 5 scales: emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/ inattention, peer relationship problems and prosocial behaviour. A "pretest-posttest" design was employed for comparing the pre- and post-total score and subscales of the SDQ.

Result
65 questionnaires were returned from 15.10.2013 to 31.12.2014. 39 of the patients
were male (60%) and 26 of the patients (40%) were female. The patients' age ranged from 5 to 18 and the average was 14.3. The duration of stay was between 1 and 241 days. The average duration was 51.7 days. 32.3% of the patients had affective disorders, while 21.5% had ODD/CD, 15.3% had ADHD, 12.3% had psychosis and 18.6% had other diagnoses. The total SDQ mean decreased from 19.49 to 17.71 (9.13%), the emotional symptoms mean improved from 5.35 to 4.46 (16.64%), the conduct problems mean improved from 3.62 to 3.09 (14.64%), the hyperactivity/inattention mean improved from 5.77 to 5.08 (11.96%) and the prosocial behaviours were improved from 5.06 to 5.89 (4.06%). However, the peer relationship problems mean slightly worsened from 4.75 to 5.08 (6.95%). It may be related to lack of opportunities for patients to practise their learnt social skill in real life situation. In conclusion, the emotional and behavioural problems of patients were overall improved and the prosocial behaviours were more after hospitalization based on caregivers' perspective.