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ABSTRACTS
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THE RECOVERY PROCESS OF PERSONS WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISABILITIES: VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATED PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL (IPDM)

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Aims: The Integrated Personal Development Model (IPDM) was raised based on some nuclear assumptions as suppressing the stigma always associated with the disease, defocusing from the mental health role, promoting empowerment and self-determination, as well as developing personal competencies directly related to the individual social integration specific context. The aim of this communication is to present the rationale of this model and the outcomes of a pilot study designed to test it.

Methods: This psychosocial rehabilitation program (9 months/ 300 days) was developed in a non-segregated organization and it integrated people with and without psychiatric disease. The intervention was based in training and virtual reality methods, applying diverse instruments such as "Cognitive Rehabilitation Integrated Virtual" or "Readiness: Choosing and Achieving Valued Roles - Practitioner Tools". Assessment integrated pre and post tests, evaluating different functional domains: cognitive, emotional, social behaviour, self-efficacy, employability competencies, life quality and program satisfaction.

Results: Results point towards very positive outcomes, since there were identified significant differences between both groups in pre and post test regarding cognitive and emotional performance, employability competencies, subjective perspective on quality of life and self-efficacy. More over, the frequency and satisfaction level with the program were notably high, all the persons completed the Portuguese minimum qualification required level, and some were professionally integrated.

Conclusions: Although these initial results are promising concerning promotion of functional competencies, social integration and quality of life in people with psychiatric disabilities, the current research is an initial step in establishing the efficacy of this new rehabilitation model.

OC-06-02
MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS: QUALITY OF LIFE AND LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

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Aims and Methods: The goal of this study was to examine the relationship between quality of life and level of psychological well-being during coercive treatment on the sample of schizophrenic patients. 88 patients with schizophrenia disorders during initial and expiry period of compulsory treatment were interviewed with inventory of quality of life (A. Shuukler), scales of psychological well-being (C. Ryff) and scales of self-esteem (mod. Dernbo-Rubinstein).

Results: The elder patients demonstrated a highest level of such scales as "Positive Relations with Others" and "Purpose in Life". All the patients had a low level of "Autonomy" without independence of their age, social status and the forensic history. Moreover, their self-esteem and self-concept did not mediate the process of construction and reconstruction of subjective appraisals and psychological well-being. The presence of the hallucinations, paranoid symptoms, affective disorders and the presence of the motivation on adaptation influence on satisfaction of the quality of life and social functioning of patients. And at the same time constant and high level of motivation on re-socialization cause low level of self-esteem and psychological well-being among these persons, especially before discharging from the hospital.

Conclusions: Characteristics of self-esteem and some parameters of psychological well-being can be considered as the targets of psychotherapeutic interventions during coercive treatment. Scales of psychological well-being are an adequate additional instrument for evaluating the efficacy of psychosocial rehabilitation.