

EV1182

Quality in community-based day center services for people with psychiatric disabilities from the attendees' perspective

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Community-based day centers in Sweden are well-established arenas for psychiatric rehabilitation. Little is, however, known of the attendees' perception of the quality of the service provided. Therefore, the aim of the study was to describe and investigate the quality of community-based day center services for people with psychiatric disabilities. A sample of 218 attendees (44% females) between 18 and 71 years old in 14 community-based day center services in Sweden completed the quality in psychiatric care–daily activities (QPC-DA) instrument. The results showed that people with psychiatric disabilities perceived the quality of community-based day center services as high and 87% perceived the overall quality as satisfactory. The highest ratings were found in encounter followed by support, daily activity-specific, secure environment, participation, and the lowest quality was found in secluded environment dimensions of the QPC-DA. Most notably, quality of service was rated higher by those with lower educational level, had waited shorter time to attend the center, and had better mental and physical health. However, particularly aspects of a secluded environment and participation (information) may be areas with potential for improvement. In conclusion, the results adhere to the importance of occupational balance, with periods of rest/privacy during the time at the center.

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Psycho-education in schizophrenia: Evaluation of a new schizophrenia questionnaire "SCHIWI" and predictors of knowledge gain

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Psycho-education is a well-known therapy within a multi-modal therapy concept for patients with schizophrenia and their relatives, as psycho-education is known to reduce relapse and duration of hospital stays. Here, evaluate a new questionnaire to show the gain of knowledge about schizophrenia, especially in combination with psycho-education during a hospital stay. Furthermore, we aim to find out more about the predictors for knowledge gain after participation in 4 to 8 psycho-educational groups. During 5 years (04/2011 to 08/2015) 517 patients and 223 relatives took part in our psycho-educational groups, 136 participants finished the study. In a test theoretical analysis it was shown that the questionnaire "SCHIWI" with 100 items has similar problems as previous questionnaires, but fulfils the criteria "discriminatory power" and "item-complexity" in a reduced version of 22 (was? Erbsen? Cremants?) and can be considered as a valid questionnaire. We could prove again that psycho-education leads to knowledge gain. Furthermore, we found the predictors "frequency of participation", "basic knowledge" and possibly "relationship to relatives" to be relevant for knowledge gain in patients. Due to the small number of participating relatives we were not able to find secure predictors here,

but we found indications that "previous experience with psycho-education", "subjective knowledge gain" and "education" could be predictors for knowledge gain. This study underlines the importance of psycho-education in the treatment of schizophrenia, but emphasizes the need to find out more about possible predictors in further research.

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EV1184

The possibilities of the improvement language competencies in children with dyslexia. The evaluation of the Tomatis therapy in children aged 6–10 years of age

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Audio psycho-phonological stimulation training is a method based on listening to various musical sounds by way of a special device called electronic ear. The goal of this therapy is to enhance damaged hearing and consequently facilitate greater stimulation of central nervous system and improve cognitive functions i.e. attention and learning abilities. The second goal was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Tomatis method in the treatment of cognitive functions in children with developmental dyslexia. Data were collected from forty children (age range 6–10 all of whom had various lexical impairments and diagnosed as dyslexia. All children IQ ranged 78–110. All subjects underwent therapy based on the Tomatis method. The relevance group constituted, by healthy ones. Further assessment included reaction time, over sensitivity of hearing sense, verbal fluency, attention, abilities of verbal learning and learning memory–immediate and long term. The effects of the therapy were measured after 9 months of stimulation. Statistically relevant improvement of most evaluated functioning parameters, including shorter time of adequate reaction to presented stimuli was observed. Not only did the patients have lower threshold of sensitivity of hearing sense, ability to localize sources of sound significantly improved ($P < 0.05$) also. Subjects' verbal fluency, attention and immediate verbal memory were enhanced. The phonological abilities improved. Tomatis training significantly improved subjects' cognitive functioning. We could demonstrate its efficiency in relation to such parameters as reaction time, localization of sources of sound and over sensitivity to audio stimuli. The Tomatis method is a useful way of the speech treatment impediments.

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Ecopsychotherapy of mental health problems children and adolescents

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Ukraine is the problem of children's mental health. Contemporary one of the most urgent health problems in Ukraine. In recent