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Pathological Structural Changes at Migrants' Families

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Objects. The modern circumstances of migration processes in Russia are unique in comparison with other countries. The mental states of children, their adaptation depended on interfamily relations and dialogue within a family, its educational potential that was determined by the structure of a family, social, material and educational status of parents.

Methods. There were used personal questionnaires, PARI method and Test-Questionnaire of Parental Attitude (QPA). Besides, Pathocharacterological Diagnostic Questionnaire by Lychko (PDQ) and a list of projective tests was applied to reveal characterological and psychological peculiarities of children.

Results. In the most families before migration, it was possible to ascertain such conditions and style of upbringing, which characterized families as stable and safe. After migration, children get in the situation of long-term intensity with constant risk of adaptation mechanisms failure. The families, which structure after migration transformation became most abnormal, have incurred the greatest loss. Parents had feeling hopelessness, mood was reduced to depressions, discipline in a family fell down and ability to constructive actions was lost. There was also moral fall with complete disharmony and pedagogical inconsistency, and children suffered from diverse deprivations.

Conclusion. The complex of social and psychological influences accompanying by stress of social changes during migration fatally influenced on psychological health of family and its structure. Thus, the degree of disorder in great extent was determined by quality of the social-psychological characteristics, which were inherent in families before migration from the one hand and an adequate competitive psychological and therapeutic care on the other.