

supervision of the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty. Dr. Gérard Niveau (University Institute of Forensic Medicine, Geneva) will present the action of the European Court of Human Rights in promoting the respect of the rights of mentally disabled persons. He will also introduce the most important legal cases of the European Court in the domain of psychiatry. Dr. Cyrille Orizet (European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, Council of Europe) will present, in the name of the Council of Europe, the concrete role of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT). He will explain which legal standards were introduced by the CPT in the domain of psychiatry and provide some concrete examples of the results which were obtained on the field, following the visits of the CPT. Dr. Marianne Kastrup (Centre of Transcultural Psychiatry of Copenhagen) will then share her concrete experience, as a former expert in the CPT, of psychiatric input and assistance in ensuring that the rights of persons deprived of their liberty are not violated.

Conclusion: A discussion with the participants will close the Symposium.

Wednesday, April 6, 2005

W-20. Workshop: Future directions of soteria-concepts in the treatment of acute psychosis

Chairperson(s): Wieland Machleidt (Hannover, Germany), John R. Bola (Los Angeles, USA)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 4

The results of the treatment of first psychotic episodes using the Soteria approach show the great therapeutic impact of the ward milieu and 'being-with' on the treatment's course. The European Soteria-types (e.g. Bern and Munich) indeed can be run economically having the advantage of an disorder specific and effective early treatment. The implementation of Soteria-elements on acute wards modifies the treatment milieu in a positive way and besides of this offers the possibility of an early treatment of acute psychosis in general psychiatry. Topics: Acute Psychosis Treated in Soteria: Results and Future Perspectives Acute Treatment of Psychosis in the Soteria-Setting: Indications, Contraindications, Some Answers and Many Questions... Soteria and Cost Effectiveness - No Contradiction! Elements of Soteria in Acute Psychiatry - Impact on Ward Management and Structure in Early Treatment of Psychosis

Wednesday, April 6, 2005

W-22. Workshop: Semiotic between neuro-myths and social romanticism - part II Semiotics and social psychiatry

Chairperson(s): Hans Pfefferer-Wolf (Hannover, Germany)
08.30 - 10.00, Holiday Inn - Room 6

Semiotic is the science of sign processes which means processes like communication, discussion, measurement, research and construction of theories in which signs are involved. According to its own

understanding semiotic as an object- and meta-science tries to establish links between different scientific disciplines. It is obvious to illustrate these links on "creating of myths" in scientific statements not having an empirical base. The workshop "Neuro-Myths and Social Romanticism" continues a complex tradition of critical distance towards neuro-sciences and social psychiatry. A brief survey about some controversive discussed claims will be given (S. Debus): first towards the neuro-sciences, which do not realize the "identity of the ego", as long as they refer to inadequate mechanical models, second towards social psychiatry which degrades the body to an epiphenomenon and compensates the non-suitability of its social-psychomodels by pure social actionism. The following critical and self-critical contributions give a comment on the process of scientific creating of myth from different points of view: from a semiotic view (R. Posner), from a clinical-psychiatric view (A. Heinz), from a social-psychiatric view (H. Pfefferer-Wolf) and from a philosophical view (G. Schulte). The workshop will be held in 2 following parts, 90 minutes each: Workshop I: Semiotics and Neuro-Sciences Workshop II: Semiotics and Social Psychiatry

Sunday, April 3, 2005

C-05. Educational course: Liaison psychiatry: Identifying and treating psychiatric problems in a medical population

Course director(s): Francis Creed (Manchester, United Kingdom)
14.15 - 17.45, Hilton - Salon Orff

It is well recognised that up to a quarter of patients attending general medical facilities have anxiety or depressive disorders. These disorders lead to impaired outcome of the medical disorder. Inexperienced psychiatrists may invite an excessive number of referrals to the liaison psychiatry service unless a good "filter" is used. The participants will learn the strengths and weaknesses of using a screening instrument to detect psychiatric disorders in medical populations. The participants will be given the results of a two phase survey, which included 270 consecutive medical inpatients. They will work in small groups to decide how to implement a liaison psychiatry service that will answer the needs of the most severely depressed patients but without inviting an enormous number of referrals of patients who show mild distress only. Videotapes will be used to show clinical vignettes, which indicate the importance of depressive disorders in medical populations so that participants are aware of the advantages of detecting and treating depressive disorders in this population. A second round of small group discussions will be focussed on practical steps needed to establish a practical mode of referral to the liaison psychiatrist working in the general hospital or primary care. This will include a discussion of the different modes of referral and ways of enhancing physician's or GP's skills in treating depression.

Sunday, April 3, 2005

C-06. Educational course: Care and custody of children by mothers with psychiatric illness