

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 controversed 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

Course director(s): Ian Brockington (Herefordshire, United Kingdom)
14.15 - 17.45, Hilton - Salon Studer

In the field of the psychiatry of motherhood, there is no more important, difficult or neglected problem than the care and custody of children by mothers suffering from mental illness. On the one hand, babies and children undoubtedly suffer when their mothers are severely mentally ill. In extreme cases there may be neglect or fatal assaults. On the other hand, the removal of an infant because of psychiatric illness is an appalling tragedy for the mother. In the diversity of Europe, with over 40 sovereign nations, each with its own traditions, laws and child protection systems, we have an opportunity to share ideas on how this problem can be addressed. We need to consider the principles, maternal psychiatric disorders, outcomes for the child, assessment procedures and legal arrangements. The Course will start with a brief introductory lecture, followed by two sets of parallel small group discussions, based on actual cases. These will be followed by reports from the small groups and feedback on the outcome. The Course will end with general discussion.

Tuesday, April 5, 2005

C-13. Educational course: Principles of psychiatric interview how to examine and assess personal experiences

Course director(s): Giovanni Stanghellini (Florence, Italy), Bill Fulford (Coventry, United Kingdom)
08.30 - 12.00, Hilton - Salon Orff

The aims of this Course can be summed up as follows: (1) improve the epistemological awareness of mental health professionals concerning the crucial situation of the interview (2) provide methodological guidelines for clinicians while performing the interview (3) provide criteria for clinicians and researchers to test the results of their interviews. We will first shortly revise the basic tenets of the mainstream tradition, i.e. the “technical” approach to psychiatric interview, and then pass to scrutinize the large repertoire of problematic issues concerning the situation of the psychiatric interview in general, and the procedures of structured interviews in particular. The second part of the Course will be devoted to the problems arising in assessing first-personal experiences (with a special focus on schizophrenic and pre-schizophrenic persons). Very little effort has been made until now to bring to the foreground the problem which arise in examining the psychiatric patients’ subjectivity. The

following are crucial questions: “Can subjectivity be made accessible for direct theoretical examination? Does each examination necessarily imply an objectivation and consequently a falsification? Which degree of falsification is acceptable?”. The last part of the Course will address the issue of alternative (with respect to standard techniques) approaches to the psychiatric interview as a way to illuminate the quality of subjective experiences and behaviours, their meanings, and the pattern in which they are situated as parts of a significant whole. I will sketch a concurrent, phenomenologically-oriented epistemological framework for the psychiatric interview, and provide evaluative criteria.

Tuesday, April 5, 2005

C-16. Educational course: Masterclass on ‘patient-level needs assessment’

Course director(s): Mike Slade (London, United Kingdom), Mirella Ruggeri (Verona, Italy)
14.15 - 17.45, Hilton - Salon Orff

The following topics will be covered: · Conceptual overview of needs · Standardised approaches to needs assessment · Development of the Camberwell Assessment of Need (CAN) · Clinical and research findings using the CAN · Skills training in using the CAN Learning objectives By the end of the course participants will be able to: 1. Understand population-based and individual definitions of need 2. Explain why needs are central to mental health care 3. Link recent needs research with clinical practice 4. Use the most widely reported needs assessment approach Course trainers Dr Mike Slade is a clinical senior lecturer in clinical psychology at the Institute of Psychiatry and consultant clinical psychologist in rehabilitation with South London and Maudsley Mental Health NHS Trust. His main research interests are outcome-focussed mental health services, user involvement in and influence on mental health services, staff-patient agreement on need, and contributing to the development of clinically useable outcome measures, including the Camberwell Assessment of Need and the Threshold Assessment Grid. Prof Mirella Ruggeri is Associate Professor in Psychiatry at the University of Verona and President of the Italian Society of Psychiatric Epidemiology. Her main research interests are Epidemiological and Social Psychiatry, Mental Health Service Evaluation, and the Assessment of Outcome for Psychiatric Disorders. In her projects she has especially explored self-perceived outcomes including service satisfaction, quality of life and needs for care.