

EPV1279

Effect of the vision suppression on the graphomotor gesture in school aged children typically developed and with handwriting disordersC. Lopez¹ and L. Vaivre-Douret^{1,2,3,4,5*}

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Introduction: The knowledge about the integration of letter motor programs during learning to write support the idea of an interdependence of visual and kinesthetic controls to direct the strokes.

Objectives: The objective of our study is to analyze the effect of the vision suppression both on the postural-gestural organization and on the spatial/temporal/kinematic parameters in a prescriptural task.

Methods: 35 school aged children with handwriting disorders (HD group) aged 6-11 years and 35 matched typical children were included in the study. They performed a prescriptural task of copying a cycloid line of loops, carried out under two conditions, with open eyes versus closed eyes. Postural-gestural measures were recorded with two video cameras allowing 2D reconstruction of the gesture. Spatial/temporal/kinematic measures were recorded with a digital pen.

Results: The HD group showed a significantly poorer postural control and an improvement in the spatial/temporal/kinematic parameters of the loops when they closed their eyes compared to eyes open. In typical group, the postural-gestural organization became significantly more mature but with no significant influence on the spatial/temporal/kinematic parameters of the loops.

Conclusions: HDs could be partly explained by a deficit in the processing of proprioceptive/kinesthetic feedback and a disruptive effect of the visual control on the quality of the prescriptural drawings. The ability to direct the strokes would remain dependent on sensory feedbacks, themselves insufficiently efficient, which would lead to difficulties in reaching a proactive control of handwriting. These results should be able to enhance clinical practices and to contribute to clinical decision making processes for handwriting disorders remediation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: vision suppression; prescriptural task; proprioception; Graphomotor gesture

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20 years of daily hospital for non-psychotic disorders, organisational structure and treatment modalitiesS. Caratan^{1,2*}, S. Kocijan Lovko^{1,2}, A. Ivrlac³, L. Goršić¹ and T. Matoš³

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Introduction: Anxiety and depressive disorders are among the most prevalent psychiatric disorders, yet there aren't many studies addressing treatment modalities in daily hospitals.

Objectives: The aim of our study is to present organisational structure and treatment modalities in Daily hospital for non-psychotic disorders in University Psychiatric Clinic “Sveti Ivan”, Zagreb, Croatia.

Methods: All patients in Daily Hospital attend 6 months programme. The treatment programme consists of psychodynamic group psychotherapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, occupational therapy, antistress and mindfulness workshops, psychoeducational workshops, cinema therapy and sociotherapy. Along with clinical follow-up, all the patients are given sociodemographic questionnaire designed for our programme, World Health Organisation Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQoL BREF) and The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21).

Results: At discharge moderate to significant improvement was observed in different aspects of functioning among most of the participants, verified by clinical follow-up as well as by results obtained through questionnaires.

Conclusions: Our data show that patients with anxiety and depressive disorders can be effectively treated by such comprehensive treatment approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Daily hospital; anxiety; depression; treatment

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“Giros de Rua” - Revitalize physical and mental health in people with HIV through a psychosocial intervention program: a study protocol

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Introduction: Given the negative social representation attributed to mental illness, it is urgent to reconfigure its representation, not as an individual problem, but also as a collective. Several solutions have been indicated to improve the skills and quality of life (QoL) of these individuals. Among these, psychosocial rehabilitation programs stand out to keep individuals inserted in society reaching a level of independent functioning.

Objectives: This study aims to: - assess the level of QoL, social support, treatment adherence, mental health status and mental health literacy of Portuguese people with HIV integrated into a community intervention program “InPulsar - Giros na Rua” program [which aims to contribute to the improvement of the socio-sanitary conditions of people who use psychoactive substances and to their social and therapeutic referral, as well as promoting risk reduction by intervening in a public space]; - improve mental health

literacy levels, adherence to therapeutic regimen and QoL in individuals with HIV, after 12 months of implementation of a psychosocial rehabilitation program [biweekly sessions].

Methods: We will perform a single-group pre-experimental study with pre- and post-intervention evaluation, supported by the participatory methodology in health.

Results: This study has received ethical approval from the local IRB. Data collection will start in November 2021 and will be completed in November 2022.

Conclusions: Through a multidisciplinary approach, this study will allow the development of health interventions articulated with psychosocial interventions based on various educational and behavioural strategies, promoting literacy and adherence to the therapeutic regimen.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION; Recovery; vulnerable population

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Comparative study of treatment adherence, treatment-related attitudes, and background factors in schizophrenia spectrum and bipolar patients

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Introduction: Previous research confirmed high rates (20–89%) of non-adherence to medication among psychotic and bipolar patients. Results suggests that positive attitude to treatment has the highest influence on patients' adherence and significant differences between treatment related attitudes and treatment adherence of psychotic and bipolar patients were found.

Objectives: The aims were to compare treatment related attitudes and treatment adherence between psychotic (schizophrenia spectrum) and bipolar patients; to evaluate the relationship between treatment related attitudes, illness perceptions and health locus of control in psychotic and bipolar populations.

Methods: Treatment attitude was evaluated with the Drug Attitude Scale (DAI). Treatment adherence was rated by doctors on Clinical Global Impression (CGI) Scale. Illness perceptions were evaluated with the Illness Perception Questionnaire for Schizophrenia (IPQS) and health locus of control with the Multidimensional of Health Locus of Control Scale –Form C (MHLC) at the end of inpatient care.

Results: Number of participants was 51. Data indicated more positive treatment attitude in bipolar patients than in psychotic patients. MHLC scores indicated significant role in symptoms control for chance ($p=0,042$) and „powerful” persons ($p=0,011$) in psychotic patients. IPQS scores indicated that bipolar patients rather have perceptions about treatment influencing symptoms than psychotic patients. Treatment related attitudes were strongly influenced by perceptions about controllability of symptoms by treatment.

Conclusions: Bipolar patients had more positive treatment attitude and perceptions about effectiveness of treatment on symptoms. This illness perception about controllability of symptoms by

treatment was the strongest determinant of positive treatment attitude in this study.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; medication adherence; schizophrénia

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Psychosocial interventions for cardiac surgery patients: continuity at clinical stages

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Introduction: More often, cardiac surgery patients (CSP) receive systematic psychological aid after surgery. However, their need for psychosocial interventions in the perioperative period is underestimated.

Objectives: The goal is to determine the stages of psychosocial interventions for CSP that could cover the whole period of their treatment and rehabilitation.

Methods: Analysis of scientific papers and practical experience gained in cardiologic clinic allowed dividing the system of psychosocial interventions for cardiac surgery patients into periods in accordance with actual stages of medical aid for CSPs.

Results: According to the principles of personalized approach, we determined six consecutive semantically different stages of psychosocial interventions: out-of-hospital pre-surgery, in-hospital pre-surgery, early post-surgery, in-hospital post-surgery, post-surgery rehabilitation, and out-of-hospital rehabilitation. They have different duration and cover the whole period of treatment and rehabilitation of CSPs beginning with the moment of indication to surgery up to the complete rehabilitation and full adaptation to their post-surgery somatic condition. Each stage has its own goals, main objectives and expectations. Duration of the stages is conditional and can change depending on the nature of every clinical situation.

Conclusions: Determination of clinical stages in the process of psychosocial interventions for CSPs gives ground for selecting optimal psychological methods and techniques for each stage and sets exact goals, achievement of which becomes possible only through a properly organised work of an interdisciplinary team of specialists.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychosocial interventions; perioperative period; psychological methods and techniques; cardiac surgery patients