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Sociodemographic profile of psychiatric inpatients at a center of mental health care in Brazil

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Background The most prevalent disorders between the chronic diseases are the mental health disorders. Almost 650 million of people in the world suffer of some mental health disorders, which cause serious impact on individual abilities, family relationship and social rehabilitation.

Aims We describe and study the sociodemographic characteristics and the diagnosis of a sample of male and female psychiatric inpatients undergoing treatment in a mental health care center in Brazil.

Methods It is a descriptive cross-sectional study, carried out with 517 psychiatric inpatients from a Brazilian health institution – IMAS Nise da Silveira. Data was collected from January to December 2014 and occurred through consultation of the patients' hospital notes. Univariate analysis was used for the data collection and analysis.

Results Our sample was composed by 52.6% ($n = 272$) of men and 47.4% of women ($n = 245$); 50.5% were over 40 years old and have a long time of hospitalization. Overall, 64.6% had schizophrenia; 27.2% mood [affect] disorders; 3.7% mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use; 1.4% mental retardation; 0.4% personality disorders; 0.2% disorders of psychological development.

Conclusion The profile could advance the mental health care and rehabilitation of these people. Although could improve public policies.

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Attitudes towards psychiatry among physiotherapy students in Poland – pilot study

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Poor knowledge regarding mental health in general population in Poland, along with media coverage limited to repetition of harmful stereotypes towards patients treated at psychiatric wards and reinforcement of discriminative attitudes, results in an unfair evaluation and stigmatization of mental healthcare services. As a consequence, psychiatry, in comparison to many other medical fields, is unpopular among physiotherapy students, even though there is a compulsory subject in the university curriculum that covers, in theory, all the important knowledge that healthcare worker should possess in this regards. Young physical therapists are not taught about specific needs of the psychiatric patients. After graduation, they are lacking all basic skills on how to communicate with the patient. Being devoid of a direct contact with people suffering from mental disorders, physical therapists do not feel comfortable

placed in the mental healthcare facilities. The aim of the study was to assess the extent of a basic psychiatric knowledge and general attitudes towards mentally ill of the physiotherapy students. The group consisted of 147 students. The pilot study has been limited to those studying physical therapy within borders of the Opole voivodship. Authors' questionnaire has been developed in order to reach the aim and answers were gathered between January and June 2016. The results will be used to develop questionnaire suitable to share with physiotherapy students within the whole country and, consequently, formulate recommendations on necessary changes that must be introduced to the physical therapy curriculum in Poland by Polish Society of Physiotherapy (Psychiatry Section).

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Feelings of guilt and fantasies in life experiences of Brazilian parents due to death of their newborn: A clinical-qualitative study conducted at a university hospital

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Introduction The relationship between parents and children is a complex link. In the process of pregnancy-birth-puerperium, frequent feelings such as responsibility, love, fear, uncertainty, generate strong expectations at birth. The death of a newborn may not be perceived as natural by the parents, considering the local culture and the context of great technological development of neonatology.

Objective To explore possible guilt and fantasies in life experiences of parents during mourning process due to death of their newborn.

Method Clinical-qualitative design, a particularization of qualitative methods here applied in clinical assistance settings with highlight to psychological aspects. Data collection with the technique of semi-directed interview with open-ended questions, in-depth. Sample intentionally constructed, with closure by theoretical saturation of information. The participants were 7 parents, mourning by the death of their child at the neonatal intensive care unit, in a university hospital of Campinas, São Paulo State.

Results Feelings of guilt – conscious or not – lead to an internal and particular movement so that mourning can be lived. The participants showed certain embarrassment, accompanied by natural suffering facing to the cultural pattern that permeates the emotional experience. It predicts types of psychological meanings that the experience will give to the person.

Conclusion Health professionals working with bereaved parents should consider more deeply the moment these one experienced, with emphasis on the details of the death scenery, beside the problems of illness and death properly so called.

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