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Adapting the assertive community treatment (ACT) for the needs of different communities: A comparative case study of KUINA ACT Japan and Mt. Sinai ACT Canada

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In this e-poster, we will present the assertive community treatment (ACT) model in both Japan and Toronto, Canada. We will compare the adaptations of ACT models in both teams in order to serve their target populations efficiently and effectively.

We will also compare the demographic data, clinical data and the outcomes of both ACT teams by analysing the hospitalisation days, number of emergency admission and the number of admissions into hospitals.

We will also highlight differences in the mental health systems in Japan and Canada.

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EV0619

Nursing care to the person with mental disorder: Experience report

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Introduction The formation of nursing professionals requires a dynamic teaching that provides the acquisition of skills and abilities to execute care, management, teaching and research activities. In this perspective, the operative groups are a teaching and nursing care strategy, performed by a knowledge exchange and collective interventions.

Aims Discuss the experience in nursing care to the person with mental disorder.

Methods It is about a fourth year undergraduate nursing students' experience report. The activities were developed at a center of psychosocial attention in João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil. Once a week, four operative group sessions were held under the theme "men's health". In the first session were agreed norms of behavior and activities plans on which the participants chose the subjects.

Results The operative group provided a friendly environment to exchange knowledge, in which the contents were addressed from the participant's acquisitions and experiences. There was a good group interaction. The students conducted the activities under the teacher and monitor's supervision.

Conclusion This report provided experiences that contributed to the students' teaching-learning process as well as for understanding the nurse's insertion in the care scenario and the use of soft technologies to an efficient care to the person with mental disorder. The students also noticed the operative group's impact in the user's lives through sentences such as "It was fun", "I won gifts", "liked it", "I learned".

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Interdisciplinarity on the care of a mentally disordered person

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Introduction Brazilian's humanization policy offers the extended clinic as acting tool in health services, which advocates the use of soft technologies to provide care to its clientele.

Aim Discuss the interdisciplinary mental health residents approach to the care of the person with mental disorder.

Methods Experience report, accomplished by experiences of mental health's multidisciplinary residency members, which is in a lato sensu postgraduate linked to the study center of collective health, of the Federal University of Paraíba, Brazil. Structured on two axes: face meetings; and singling out actions in the daily work.

Results From the understanding of the extended clinic as a light technology interdisciplinary approach, in which different professional specialties share knowledge and co-responsible themselves for the mentally disordered patients' care, Residents have used it as an articulation tool and insertion in the different care scenarios. When developing activities, the residents use guidelines indicated by the extended clinic in order to leverage the work done by the person with mental disorders. Among which stands out: the host, building links, qualified listening, the sensitization for the care co-responsibility, construction of the unique therapeutic project, intersectional actions and sharing care with other services that make up the health system.

Conclusion Experiences like these made it possible to perceive the applicability of the National Policy of Humanization through its main tool, which is the extended clinic that contributes to the work process of a health team, promoting interdisciplinarity and raising the prospective to the look of transdisciplinary.

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Long-acting injectable antipsychotics and global functioning in north western italian public health service

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Introduction Long-acting injectable antipsychotics (LAI-APs) should be the first choice therapy in the treatment of schizophrenia, however their use in outpatient's psychiatric services remains limited.

Objective Observational study in schizophrenic patients of the northwestern public health service.

Aim To assess demographic and psychopathological features in patients treated with LAI haloperidol (H-LAI) and second-generation LAI antipsychotics (SG-LAI).

Methods We recruited 105 schizophrenic patients upon LAI-APs treatment, and we assessed socio-demographic data, medical comorbidity, substances use, time from admission, treatment length, and per os augmentation therapies. All participants were