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EV0503

Mental health and human rights in Morocco: The urgent need for new policy

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Introduction All over the world, there is global emergency when it comes to respecting human rights in providing good mental health services. Morocco as an African and a developing country has always had a mental health policy defined by several glitches and failures, which had not helped him improve its mental health services quality. Nevertheless, huge improvements were achieved through time.

Objectives This report, aims to draw attention on how compulsory it is to think and act all together to promote mental health and provide patients with better health services in Morocco.

Methods The National Human Rights Council conducted an information and investigation mission in Morocco's main mental health hospitals and facilities between March 27 and July 6, 2012.

Results Structures are insufficient and inadequate in terms of geographical distribution, architecture and equipment. There is a big shortage of medical and paramedical staff and little interest is given to vulnerable groups. Nevertheless, huge improvements have also been achieved through time with mental health issues becoming a cornerstone of the ministerial program, the involvement of the NGOs, the construction of newer facilities, the implementation of an information gathering system and the presence of a substance use policy.

Conclusion Psychiatry in Morocco has come a long way since it was firstly implemented in the country as a medical specialty. Undoubtedly, a lot has been done but much more remains to be achieved. The current situation requires relevant actions and that clearly includes the implementation of a new mental health policy and the update of the legal framework.

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EV0504

Epidemiological study of disability from mental disorders in children and adolescents population in Saratov region in 2000–2014

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Introduction Children and Teenager's disability is an extremely important medical and social problem, being very characteristic of the state of public health in the country and the level of social well-being of society.

Objectives An epidemiological study of the structure of disability due to mental disorders in children and adolescent population of the Saratov region for the period from 2000 to 2014.

Methods The analysis of the statistical data reporting forms "Information on the health care system" and "Information on the groups of the mentally ill" in the Saratov region in 2000–2014 by epidemiological, demographic and mathematical-statistical methods.

Results Number of children and adolescents (0–17 years), recognized as disabled by mental illness, increased both in absolute numbers (growth rate-12.86%), and the intensive indicators (49.88%). Increasing the number of disabled children and adolescents registered in schizophrenia, schizoaffective psychosis, schizotypal disorder, affective psychosis with delusions incongruent the affect. The most significant increase is observed in the group of chronic nonorganic and childhood psychoses. In epilepsy and mental retardation in the analyzed period was a slight decrease in total disability.

Conclusions The most significant increase in disability in the group of chronic nonorganic and childhood psychosis, most likely due not only to a true increase in morbidity and disability, but also with a great attention of both the public and the country's health services to the problems of childhood autism and, as a consequence, greater detection of children with this category of disorders.

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EV0505

The psychiatric services of Saratov region and directions of its' improvement (Clinical, statistical and epidemiological aspects)

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Introduction The determining of the actual number of people with mental disorders and their spreading by nosology still remains actual, especially according to different regions.

Objectives The determining of the psychiatric services effectiveness in Saratov region on the basis of comprehensive analysis of its' clinical, statistical and epidemiological characteristics.

Methods The analysis of mental state indicators based on the example of adults' schizophrenia Saratov region in dynamics for 10 years (2005–2015) in comparison with Russian Federation.

Results Over the past 10 years the number of clinically supervised patients with schizophrenia decreased at 0.9% in the city and 2.2% in region population. This is consistent with the tendency of schizophrenia morbidity in Russian Federation over the same period. The number of supervised adult patients with primary diagnosed schizophrenia in Russia remained at the same level and amounted to 10.8 per 100 thousand population. At the same time the noticeable fluctuations in the number of this patients' category were observed in Saratov and Saratov region. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of patients with primary diagnosed schizophrenia disability in the class structure of mental disorders is quite high, averaging of 41.1% in Saratov region. Analyzing the number of patients with re-confirmed disabilities the gradual decline from 1846 to 755 people (at 59.1%) was found.

Conclusions The mental health analysis of Saratov region population allows to suggest the long-term forecast of mental disorders' morbidity, to analyze the level of disability due to schizophrenia, to develop recommendations for the optimal regional model of psychiatric services.