

population. In Baltic countries where suicide rates are highest in Europe, MPSRs are on average only twice higher than in the general population.

Conclusions: With our findings we argue that there is a lack of suicide preventive measures in Slovene prisons. Based on these data the programme of prison suicide prevention is now going on.

Poster Session III: Other Psychotherapy

P0351

"Orenpropsy" - Orenburg, promotion, psychiatry

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"OrenProPsy" – Orenburg, Promotion, Psychiatry.

"OrenProPsy" is an Independent Non-profit Organization, which was founded to make information and services in the sphere of mental health easy to access. The main aims of the organization are to promote the proper information on mental diseases and methods of their treatment alongside with the information on the possible ways of the rehabilitation of those who suffer from mental diseases; stimulate the professional development of the staff; provide all services in the sphere of mental health for the public access; encourage the use of all possible means to solve the problems in the sphere of mental health. "OrenProPsy" activities are aimed at different groups of people such as: patients with mental disorders, their relatives, mental health specialists and the public at large. "OrenProPsy" main activities include publishing activities (books, brochures, booklets, leaflets); informative activities (lectures, discourses, social work, practical work with patients and people from their surroundings, mass media presentations of mental health problems; educational work (seminars and conferences for mental health specialists); direct assistance for the projects which are carried out in the sphere of mental health in partnership with other organizations. On Mental Health Day "OrenProPsy" organized mass media presentations and lectures on the mental health problems for the internists and the general public. Different charity programs get their financial support from private and public organizations in Orenburg and its region. The research work is conducted in association with the Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology of Orenburg State Medical Academy.

P0352

Psychoanalytical treatment of a suicide attempted psychotic patient

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In a General Hospital without psychiatric clinic, Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (C/L) plays an exceptional role in the demand to develop and facilitate the collaboration between the patient and the doctors of each clinic in which the patient is nursed.

In a such "orphan" frame, complete psychiatric care and hospitalization are hardly attempted. Here I will present to you the way I worked as a psychiatrist of C/L, with a male schizophrenic patient in Orthopedic Clinic after a serious suicide attempt. The General Hospital in this particular case received a half-dead, bodily and mental, patient.

His physical problem was attended intensively so as he could be directed to a Special Rehabilitation Centre for further improvement. At the same time, through the configuration and investment of suitable therapeutic frame, his "mental bleeding" stopped. Through this procedure and slowly by slowly, he learned to invest in a new human relation with the hope and prospect to "stand finally in his legs".

The comprehension of countertransference was the key for the therapeutic approach of this patient.

The psychoanalytical theory and experience of clinical pioneers (e.g. Mentzos, Benedetti, Racamier) who dealt with the psychotherapy of psychosis are the support in the particular work.

It is worth mentioning that this patient received a psychoanalytical type approach. However, the technique and therapeutic frame suffered modifications so as to be adapted so much to his psychotic pathology as also to the conditions of his long-lasting hospitalization (5 months roughly) in the Orthopedic Clinic.

P0353

Social and psychological aspects of haemophilia - Case report

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34-year old patient with haemophilia A, HIV and Hepatitis C (HCV) infection was sent for psychiatric evaluation before starting the treatment of HCV with interferon. He was infected with HIV through plasma concentrate in the age of 12 years. In that time, he has been told to have an HIV infection, without any concrete psychological support. He started the treatment of HIV infection, which was successful, with seroconversion several years ago. But the psychological problems, such as feelings of stigma, social isolation and uncertainty remained.

At first interview he expressed anger on the whole medical team, including psychiatrist. He denied any psychological problems and was trying to devalue the conversation. Later on, during the once weekly psychotherapy sessions several important issues arose.

- For long time he was stigmatised and discriminated inside his family due to HIV infection. His feeling towards the members of his family and stigma due to HIV infection have been addressed during the psychotherapy. Later on in the course of psychotherapy, it became clear that he is stigmatised due to haemophilia and HCV infection, too.
- He holds the destructive pattern in intimate relationships. He ended several relationships because of the fear to tell his partner about the HIV and HCV infection.
- As defence mechanisms he has been using projection, denial and rationalizations.
- He started to talk about his past, often traumatic memories and feelings around haemophilia, HIV infection in terms of manageable disease.

P0354

Sexual and partnership counselling in breast cancer survivors

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Introduction: The majority of women who have to undergo treatment for breast cancer report some form of impairment of their sexual function and/or a deterioration of their sexual experience and satisfaction and frequent partner problems

Objectives: The development of an algorithm based on a biopsychosocial model to facilitate addressing and dealing with sexual and relationship problems of breast cancer survivors.

Methods: Literature research, Analysis of videotaped consultations and case discussions in the medical sexology unit of the University Hospital Basel to define common steps of the care of patients with mammary carcinoma.

Results: We have developed a 7 step approach: 1. Understand and overcome barriers to patient-physician communication about sexual issues. 2. Establish a descriptive diagnosis of the sexual problem; 3. Explore the conditioning factors. 4. Moderate a Round Table (with the partner) for educating the couple about the diagnosis and defining therapeutic objectives; 5. Elaborate a treatment plan 6. Help in shared decision making about therapeutic interventions; 7. Evaluation.

Physicians trained in these steps reported a significant increase in a) the frequency with which they addressed sexual issues b) their personal feeling of competence c) a increase in the frequency of either therapeutic interventions or referral to a sexologist.

Conclusion: The practical model developed serves the purpose to facilitate communication about sexual issues with breast cancer patients and enables physicians to define a diagnosis in sexual medicine and install appropriate treatment or referral.

P0355

Integral self therapy: A novel psychotherapeutic approach for the treatment of depression and anxiety

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Integral Self Therapy (IST) is a novel transpersonal form of psychotherapy that integrates existential psychotherapy and the work of humanistic psychologists such as Maslow and Rogers, along with eastern meditation and mindfulness techniques.

The theoretical paradigm of IST presupposes a "Universal Self" accessible experientially through meditation, an inherent "intrinsic" self which is similar to the western concept of temperament, and an "extrinsic" self, which has parallels with the Jungian "persona".

IST attempts to balance these psychic structures thereby helping a person transcend existential anxiety

I will present a theoretical overview of IST, practice guidelines, as well as data regarding the use of IST in the treatment of depression and anxiety.

P0356

"Can you find me where it hurts?" - early identification and psychotherapeutic treatment of children in school-based settings

W. Brocke, D. Cawthorpe, M. Best. *Student Health Partnership, Calgary Health Region, Calgary, AL, Canada*

Background and Aims: The mental-health component of the student Health Partnership operating in the Calgary Health Region since 2002, provides early intervention and psychotherapeutic services for students in Kindergarten to Grade 12, identified as having mild to moderate mental health disorders. The purpose of this paper is to review the capacity and treatment outcomes of the children served placing the results within the context of all children served by the regional Child and Adolescent Mental Health Program.

Methods: Annual data collected in the regional mental health information system from 2002-2007 (n = 24,869 referrals) was used to compare clinical characteristics and function outcome of those in

SHP compared to those served in other services. Analyses included descriptive statistics, (e.g. population-based rates and frequencies), regression, logistic regression and Chi Square analysis, with graphical representation.

Results: The admission profile of those served in SHP (n = 1,693) had distinct characteristics in terms of admission function (higher) and urgency (lower), indicating that the program was serving the appropriate population. Discharge function was comparable to other services.

Conclusions: School-based delivery of mental health services to children and adolescents appears to be a functional model. The salient characteristics of the SHP mental health program are discussed.

P0357

Challenges and limitations of systemically orientated psychology in a mental health system based on the biopsychosocial paradigm

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The presentation will be divided into two sections. In the first part the author will present theoretical and practical implications of working in a biomedical model. The author will analyze the evolution of the biomedical model and consider:

- The reasons why some psychotherapies fit the concept of evidence based medicine more easily than others.
- How societal and clients' expectations help drive the biomedical approach.
- What are the gains and losses of economically driven health system from psychotherapy point view.

In the second part of the presentation an attempt will be made to describe a mental health system aimed at blending a modern psychiatric service with one based on traditional knowledge and holistic values in a multicultural environment. The author will endeavour to address the following questions:

- Does multicultural approach translate to openness and readiness to use different psychotherapeutic options?
- How can a systemic approach be used to develop culturally sensitive assessments?
- What are the theoretical difficulties and pitfalls faced by a mental health service based on holistic values and traditional knowledge?

Finally with the use of a case presentation consideration will be given to the idea of using a systemic intervention within a cognitive behavioural paradigm of a Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service. Some advantages and disadvantages of using such interventions will be discussed with special reference to the principle of optimal difference (Cecchin).

P0358

Utilization of therapeutic dogs for depression and anxiety

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Background: Therapeutic dogs ("pet assisted therapy") have been used in some countries, in cardiology, autism and geriatrics.