

simistic attitudes, existential vacuum, sense of uselessness and loss of perspectives, tendency to irrational perception of reality with including mechanisms of autistic and archaic thinking. Thus, psychological status of the population of Ukraine is a model of social-stress disorder and can be considered like a basis, which leads to the decreasing of the individual barrier of mental adaptation with the next manifestation of different forms of psychological maladjustment.

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EV662

Patients' needs as an outcome measure in schizophrenia

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Introduction Outcome assessment has been highlighted as a crucial factor in the evaluation and transformation of mental health services, providing evidences for the improvement of clinical practice.

Objective This is the first clinical study in Greece to investigate the relationship between the crucial outcome measures of needs, quality of life, disability and psychopathology for patients suffering from schizophrenia. Furthermore, service evaluation based on the assessment of the above outcome measures has never taken place in the country.

Aims To examine the associations between the patients' needs and other treatment outcome indicators:

- quality of life;
- disability;
- dimensions of schizophrenia symptomatology.

Method The CAN-R, WHOQOL-BREF, WHODAS 2.0 and PANSS scales were administered to a sample of fifty-three schizophrenia patients and the correlations between the above outcome measures were computed.

Results (1) Significant negative correlations emerged between the total number of needs and unmet needs and subjectively assessed quality of life. (2) Significant positive correlations emerged between the total number of needs and unmet needs and subjectively assessed disability. (3) Significant positive correlations were found between the dimensions of schizophrenia symptomatology (positive/negative/general) and the total number of needs in our sample.

Conclusion According to our findings:

- as the number of unmet needs increases patients' quality of life is lowered;
- a possible relationship exists between unmet needs and subjectively assessed disability;
- a possible relationship exists between needs and all the dimensions of schizophrenia symptomatology.

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EV663

The relationship between insight and internalized stigma in persons with severe mental illness

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Introduction Stigma is a multistage process that makes person marked by the stigma to be perceived as diminished or even as “not fully human”. The internalized stigmatization is seen as one of the levels of stigma to be present in persons with mental illness. A new perspective to mediation models between internalized stigma and illness-related factors is needed.

Aim To assess the relationship between insight in mental illness and internalized stigma, as well to verify the knowledge of illness-related factors on the phenomenon of internalized stigma among patients with severe mental illnesses.

Methods A cross-sectional study design conducted among participants of both sexes between 18 years old and 65 years old with diagnosis of psychotic disorders (F20–29) and mood disorders (F30–39), who after reading the information about the study, give their written consent to participate. Among used methods were: a questionnaire of Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness (ISMI) by Ritsher [Boyed] et al. translated into Polish version and self-prepared interviews. Insight into mental illness was assessed using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

Results The preliminary results showed patients with the insight into the mental illness have significantly higher scores on the ISMI scale. Moreover, inpatient participants and those with the diagnosis of depression were characterized by higher level of stereotype endorsement compared with outpatients and psychotic patients.

Conclusions The obtained results may contribute in the clinical and therapeutic fields, assuming that insight and the type of treatment are strongly linked with the process of recovery and the internalized stigma.

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Knowledge and uptake of voting rights by adults with mental illness living in supported accommodation in Westminster (London) during the 2015 UK general election

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Introduction Voting is an essential human right. Being able to vote and participate in elections is an important component of social inclusion; empowering people with mental illness to have a political voice and in turn reducing stigma. Previous research indicates that patients with mental illness are less likely to vote compared to the general population.

Objective This study explores knowledge and uptake of the voting rights of adults living in mental health supported accommodation in Westminster (London) in the 2015 UK general election.