

EV0354

Strategies to reduce the stigma toward people with mental disorders in Iran based on stakeholders view: A qualitative study

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Introduction Stigma effects on the process of mental disorders and many researchers consider it as the most serious risk factor and inhibitor in promoting mental health.

Aims The aim of this study was to explore the strategies to reduce the stigma toward people with mental disorders in Iran.

Methods This qualitative study, using content analysis method, was undertaken from 2013 to 2015. All participants were recruited by purposive sampling method. They were stakeholders of mental health in Iran. Data were collected through 16 individual interviews, 2 focus group interviews and 6 written narratives. The data were collected, coded and analyzed simultaneously.

Results The major themes were: "Emphasis on education and changing attitudes", "Changing the culture", "Promoting services and support coverage", "Role of various organizations and institutions", "Integrated reform of structures and policies to improve the performance of custodians", and "Evidence-based actions".

Conclusion It seems crucial to adopt strategies that lead to reduce the stigma of mental illnesses and increase awareness among people, scholars and service providers in the field of mental health. Additional studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the emerging strategies to reduce stigma.

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EV0355

Spirituality meanings reported by Southeast Brazilian nursing staff at the psychiatric ward of a university general hospital: A clinical-qualitative study

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Introduction Despite nursing holistic trends for caring, in psychiatric wards of general hospitals the spiritual dimension remains controversial. Evidence shows spirituality rule in recovering and also alerts about complications associated to mental disorders and spirituality.

Aim To describe spirituality meanings attributed by a psychiatric nursing team and discuss how they apply them on professional cares.

Method Clinical-qualitative design is a particularization of generic qualitative strategies brought from humanities to approach symbolic research questions in clinical settings. A semi-directed interview with open-ended question, in-depth, was carried out with a team of 22 nursing professionals in the psychiatric ward of a general hospital in Southeast Brazil. Data analysis was driven under the Ricoeur understanding of Freudian symbolic meaning, which affirm that a statement reveals multiple meanings overwritten.

Results Spirituality is developed from several sources of restlessness and living together. The function of spirituality is to help fulfill social roles, keep internal balance and to maintain sacred practice attitudes towards life that brings symbolic salvation: help or redemption to hard life times. Nature of mental illness

remains as spiritual stigma and a suspicion contradictorily to spiritual approach caring to patients in inpatients services, which is described, as inappropriate or confusable.

Conclusions Even spirituality meanings are covered by symbolism, which expresses human attitudes to help in life crises they are surrounded by contradictions that situate this dimension in the limit of reason, which approximates carriers and patients causing weirdness. Nursing staff still needs training to deliver holistic care, and spiritual counseling to gain clarity in this issue.

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EV0356

Residential facilities project in Cuba: An original working model

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Psychiatry must have among its main aims to reintegrate in their own environment of life people with psychotic disorders, personality disorders and other serious disorder of the psychic sphere. We must be able to operate in places built ad hoc, that is, where time, space and procedures are marked with certainty and, as much as possible, managed firsthand. The environment must be constructed or modified in such a way as to make it unlikely the failure or discomfort. Patients also need to be strengthened in their ability to integrate in their environment and in the ability to cope with various life events. The goal is to transfer a first group of patients from large psychiatric hospital of La Habana to the territory, specifically in 2–3 already identified communities, to realize the rehabilitation projects that in 3–4 years can bring patients selected at their home or, alternatively, at self-managed apartments. The reference model of rehabilitative interventions is multimodal. The model explains the onset, course, prognosis and social functioning of the major mental disorders as a complex and mutually conditioning relation between biological, environmental and behavioural. The results will be evaluated over the next three years and will be the subject of future publications. A good practice cannot disengage from safe theoretical and methodological references. To show clearly and verifiably their work, operators must be trained before and during all phases of work, a job training, continuing education, which has as its primary objective the descriptive clarity and verifiability of results.

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Between creativity and death: Abstract expressionists and alcohol use disorders

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American Expressionists were a group of American artists who valued free expression of unconscious elements, combining emo-