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EPV0879

Right to attention to sexuality for people with mental disorders: bridges between health and social services

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Introduction: The expression of sexuality in the adult with mental disorders depends on the early incorporation of factors for promoting social inclusion. It is fundamental that sexual educators and advisors, in addition to working with the clients, also work with close family members. Intervention programs should establish objectives for developing a positive attitude towards sexuality in people with mental disorders and improving self-esteem (Katz G, *Salud Publica Mex.* 2008;50 Suppl 2:s239-54).

Challenge: Achieving support for people with mental health problems and/or substance use disorder admitted to the Social Rehabilitation Process of a psychiatric hospital so that they develop their sexuality satisfactorily. The right to privacy must be taken into account.

Objectives: Promoting a healthy and satisfactory development of sexuality in people with severe mental disorders. Raising awareness among healthcare teams, families and legal representatives regarding the need and suitability for support. Introducing the concept of sexuality as a dignifying perspective. Promoting sexual education that avoids disadvantages and situations of abuse in the target group. Coordinating the continuity of the project with non-health social services after discharge.

Hypothesis: Possibility of receiving support in the development of sexuality through training, information and improvement in the management of emotions/feelings in people who express the need or willingness to receive it, will contribute to overcoming limitations or difficulties.

Methods: Detecting people who during 2021 wish to work on the objectives through the care team. Searching for community resources aimed at attending sexuality issues in people with mental health problems. Proposing the hospital a collaboration with a non-profit entity that develops a specialized program for attention to sexuality in disability. Coordination between

Treatment team and Entity. Quantitative and qualitative assess-

2022	People included	Percentage of people admitted to the Income Unit (65)
Detection concern sex-affectivity	5	7,69%
Verbalized concern	3	4,61%
Referral to the entity program	2	3,07%

ment of one year of experience according to the parameters of the entity.

Results:

Conclusions: All patients included have a diagnosis of psychosis. Experience was very positive for the participants. Community intervention projects that lead to an education in healthy and respectful relationships in the field of sexuality and affectivity are necessary. This would allow to prevent behaviours and situations at risk of abuse as well as social and emotional instability.

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EPV0880

Psycho-social predictors of motivation for treatment in patients with mental disorders: the role of adverse childhood experiences and internalized stigma.

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Introduction: Motivation for treatment is an important socio-psychological characteristic of patients, which is subject to the joint influence of various factors, each of which may require specific rehabilitation interventions.

Objectives: To analyze and evaluate the cumulative influence of adverse childhood experiences (ACE), internal stigma, social characteristics on the intensity of treatment motivation in patients with mental disorders.

Methods: 102 patients with mental disorders were examined using Adverse Childhood Experience Questionnaire (ACEQ), Russian-language validated Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness (ISMI) scale and Treatment Motivation Assessment Questionnaire (TMAQ).

Results: As a result of regression analysis (table 1), a model was obtained that predicted an increase in the chances of high patient's motivation for treatment with an increase in the total score of ACEs (ACEQ total score) and with higher education. The overall severity of internal stigma (ISMI total score) did not show a significant effect on the chances of developing intense motivation in patients.