



co-sponsored by



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
«MENTAL HEALTH:
NATIONAL STRATEGIES»
8 October, 2016
Moscow, Russia**



INTRODUCTION

According to the latest data of World Health Organization, the burden of mental disorders continues to grow and have a noticeable impact on health care systems around the world. It entails serious consequences for the social sphere, human rights and the economy. Currently, among the most important social disorders one can primarily mention different etiology of depression, bipolar affective disorder, various addictions, schizophrenia, dementia and mental development disorders including autism. The number of people suffering from them reaches tens and even hundreds of millions, and the total number of the mentally ill in the world amounts to a little less than half a billion.

Unfortunately, health systems in many countries still do not respond to the situation adequately enough. As a result, throughout the world there is a large gap between the need for treatment and the help provided. In low- and middle-income countries, up to 85% of patients with mental disorders receive no treatment; in high-income countries, from 35% to 50% of the mentally ill people find themselves in this position. The problem is compounded by the fact that the proposed assistance and care are often of inadequate quality. In this regard, in 2008 WHO launched a comprehensive program of action to eliminate the gaps in the field of public mental health, and it is to it, i.e. mental health, that the WHO Action Plan on the improvement of public mental health for the years 2013-2020, approved by the World Health Assembly in 2013, assigns an essential role in providing the best overall health for everyone.

Despite the lack of the definition of "mental health", its main advantage is a huge backbone potential both for psychiatry and medicine in general, and for the related disciplines of psychological, social and cultural spectrum. In the last decades, this term has been increasingly used in different situations and contexts. This is largely due to the rapid growth in the incidence of mental disorders, many of which have acquired, as it has already been said, the status of socially significant ones. The economic benefit associated with these diseases is long and highly expensive. It is not only a significant



social and economic burden on society that is combined with mental disorders but also an increase in the risk for physical health.

One of the most urgent problems of modern developed societies is the problem of maintaining the mental health of the working population amid a constantly rising level of requirements for the professional competence of each individual. At the same time, the professional demand (employment) is regarded as a mandatory component for an acceptable level of quality of life, the requirements for which are also steadily increasing in parallel with the development of society, which is directly relevant to people with mental disorders, defining the fundamental importance of their work adaptation and employment.

All this makes it necessary and at the same time lays the foundation for real consolidation of specialists representing different spheres of health, science and education, art and culture, as well as physical education and sport, law, economy, social protection, public utilities and housing, law enforcement, information and press systems, which on the basis of the integrated and cluster approaches will be able to contribute to an enabling environment for the protection of public mental health and the improvement of quality of life of each individual.

Due to the movement in this direction, psychiatry emerges from the walls of closed institutions to the broader public space, where it inevitably looks for one or another point of support. In this regard, concepts such as "de-institutionalization", "psychiatry relying on community" (and within the limit - on society as a whole) and a number of others have literally objective justification, and thus the right to life and a very definite perspective. On the part of society, there a counter-movement is also noted, primarily in the form of a growing humanitarian request, including towards psychiatry, greater openness and tolerance towards people with mental disorders, as well as attempts of active participation in the system of psycho-social rehabilitation, psychological mental health care through various kinds of non-profit organizations (NPOs) of corresponding orientation, public-private partnership (PPP) and the rapidly growing volunteer movement.



co-sponsored by



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF



Therefore, the classic "closed" psychiatry in the modern world is getting an increasingly non-classical, open look, both in theoretical and practical terms. This process, being very complex and multifaceted, naturally involves taking weighted organizational decisions of the state and society as a whole - that is the solutions of strategic order o - in order to optimize both the service of provision of psychiatric care and the general system of public mental health care in each individual one country, taking into account the inherent national characteristics and traditions. We hope that the proposed regime of a free dialogue of national strategies for the development of psychiatric care systems and protection of public mental health can make this process more effective.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Conference goal:

Creating an international platform for the discussion and resolution of strategic issues of public mental health care, taking into account national social traditions and characteristics of the national government and non-government approaches to this issue.

Main conference objectives:

- Conceptual characterization and definition of the concept of "mental health" with a systematic approach, based on multi-disciplinary, inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration and emphasizing its priority within the broad concept of "general health".
- Discussion and development of innovative approaches, practical advice and suggestions on research, prevention and rehabilitation programs, as well as methods of assessing their effectiveness in the field of public mental health care, taking into account national public, state, economic, and legal traditions.
- Presentation of national approaches and strategies in the field of public mental health.



THEMATIC FIELDS

SECTION 1. National systems of psychiatric care and public mental health care (interdisciplinary, inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral approaches).

National systems of monitoring public mental health. Federal target programs in the field of public mental health care. National psychoprophylactic program in the public mental health care system. Inter-agency activities for the prevention of mental disorders in different countries. Institutional models of public mental health care systems in different countries. De-institutionalization of mental health care. Psychiatry relying on the community. Psychosocial rehabilitation as a defining element in the system of mental health care and protection of public mental health. Occupational therapy and employment of persons with mental disorders.

SECTION 2. National strategies of the development of public mental health care system and innovative approaches in the theory and practice of modern psychiatry.

Mental disorders and mental health throughout the life cycle of man: from mental illness to mental health. Child psychiatry and geropsychiatry. Preventive, diagnostic and treatment and rehabilitation paradigms of modern psychiatry. Cluster approach in psychiatry. Biomarkers of mental disorders. Psychiatry and neurosciences. Genetic studies in psychiatry, personalized psychiatry. Addictive disorders: chemical and non-chemical addiction. Psychiatry and psychosomatics. Psychopharmacological research. Psychiatry and psychology: debate and dialogue. Psychotherapy: at the intersection of medicine, psychiatry and psychology. Psychotherapy and evidence-based medicine. Psychiatry in society and culture.

SECTION 3. Ethical, legal and economic aspects of public mental health care and protection of mental health in different countries.

Legislation in the field of public mental health care in different countries. National public and private forms of financing the field of public mental health. Economic efficiency of psychoprophylactic and rehabilitation measures in the system of public mental health care in different countries. Public-and-private partnership in the field of



co-sponsored by



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF



protection of public mental health in various countries. Role of public and voluntary organizations in the system of public mental health care in different countries. Stigmatization and destigmatization in modern psychiatry. Bioethics and modern psychiatry, humanitarian aspects of mental health care. Protecting the rights of persons with mental disorders. Professional "burnout" of specialists working in the field of mental health care. Forensic psychiatry - national approaches.