

**S23.04**

## MONITORING TMS WITH EEG AND MEG

R. Ilmoniemi

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

**S23.05**

## DO CHANGES IN CORTICAL OUTPUT MAPS CORRELATE WITH CLINICAL RESPONSE DURING TMS IN PATIENTS WITH MDD?

L. Grunhaus

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

**SES09. AEP Section "Emergency Psychiatry": Emergency psychiatry and violence***Chairs:* D. Moussaoui (MA), G. Invernizzi (I)**SES09.01**

## VIOLENCE AS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE. THE CONTRIBUTION OF PSYCHIATRISTS TO AN INTEGRATED MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH

A. Andreoli. *Department of Psychiatry, University of Geneva Medical School and Hospital Center, Switzerland*

Violence became a flint rank social problem with significant relevance to psychiatric assessment/treatment either inside or outside the specific area of mental health, in order to better manage the present risk for abusive psychiatric labeling as well as for inappropriate stigmatization of mental illnesses as a cause of social dangerousness, psychiatrists should respond to the increasing call for more involvement in this field under the general frame of violence as a public health issue. Within such a perspective, psychiatry is assigned to a specific role in a comprehensive model relying on multidisciplinary medical intervention, careful social support and wide involvement of a well aware political authority. The present work is aimed to illustrate a successful program developed in the acute psychiatry services of the-Geneva University Psychiatric Center. Three main aspects of the program will be discussed covering the area of specific psychiatric intervention (acute psychiatry unit), the area of multidisciplinary medical intervention (general hospital emergency room) and the area of violence as a primary care/community medicine issue.

**SES09.02**

## WHEN VIOLENCE IS A PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER

M. Furlan

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

**SES09.03**

## VIOLENCE IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

D. Moussaoui

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**W01. Antistigmatizing programmes***Chair:* W. Schöny (A)**W01.01**

## ATTITUDES OF THE GENERAL POPULATION CONCERNING SCHIZOPHRENIA

A. Grausgruber

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

**W01.02**

## ATTITUDE STARTS IN SCHOOL. A PROGRAMME IN APPROACH TO REDUCE STIGMA IN SCHOOLS

U. Meise

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

**W01.03**

## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR AUSTRIA TO ESTABLISH AN ANTI-STIGMA-PROGRAMME ON SCHIZOPHRENIA?

W.W. Fleischhacker

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

**W01.04**

## ACTIVITIES OF FIGHTING STIGMA: AN EXAMPLE OF A REGIONAL CAMPAIGN

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The work to eliminate stigma, discrimination and prejudice seems to be one of the most important tasks in the field of psychiatry for the new millennium. If it is possible to mobilise the public, to modify the respective laws and to improve the way to treatment and rehabilitation, the phenomenon schizophrenia and its consequences for the individual can be reduced. Life of patients and their relatives could be made easier and their integration into community could be made possible.

In Austria we try to cover the whole country with the WPA program. 3 associations are responsible for it:

The Austrian Association for Psychiatry

The Austrian Schizophrenia Association

The Austrian Federation for Mental Health

These associations guarantee that professionals all over the country who are already in contact with politicians, patients and their families as well as with the public will be engaged in that work.

First a research was started to learn about the attitudes of the public and special target groups like social workers, nurses, general practitioners, psychiatrists, journalists and families of patients towards schizophrenia. The results of this big research are going to be published and have been presented in media and to the respective groups. Before the launch of the program some activities have been started in different regions:

"To err is human - psychiatry on film" Movie weeks in the federal countries of Austria, in which the problems of psychosocial ill people are presented in a sensible manner. In the course of this activity public discussions in cooperation with media have been started, too. Special programs for schools which should help the