CONGRESSO DELLA WORLD ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY- COMUNICATO

Comunicato Stampa

Si è concluso a Bucarest il 23° Congresso della Società Mondiale di Psichiatria sociale, (WASP) con la partecipazione di 600 ricercatori di 66 paesi. Sono stati presi in esame da molti interventi le determinati sociali della salute, della salute mentale e dell'accesso alle cure. In particolare sono stati esaminati i gravi effetti psichiatrici dell'immigrazione e della globalizzazione, che attraverso lo sradicamento dalle culture d'origine provocano negli immigrati gravi danni alla salute mentale e all'adattamento nelle nuove società, provocando sofferenza e richiedendo un impegno particolare e metodi opportuni per la terapia e la riabilitazione, con un grande carico dei sistemi sanitari e degli psichiatri. Immigrazione e globalizzazione sono apparse patologie sociali da prevenire.

Nel corso della cerimonia introduttiva la WASP ha conferito al prof. Giuseppe R.Brera, la massima onorificenza della Società per il suo contributo allo sviluppo della scienza medica e della medicina e il progresso della psichiatria sociale. Il prof. Brera ha teorizzato nel 1999 la Medicina centrata sulla persona- cambio di paradigma della scienza medica e del concetto di salute- e il metodo clinico centrato sulla persona che si sta diffondendo nel mondo.

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The 23° Congress of the World Association of Social Psychiatry,(WASP) held in Bucharest is concluded. 600 psychiatrists from 66 countries examined the social determinants of health, mental health and access to care. Particularly many papers presented the serious problem of the consequences of immigration and globalization on the immigrates' mental health, evidencing severe problems, great suffering, like post-traumatic stress disorders , behavioral disorders and difficulty in adaptation to new life style styles, because of the loss of the cultural identity and eradication from the native cultures. It request a particular

endeavour and burden of psychiatrists , health professionals and health systems. It appeared that immigration and globalization are social pathologies to be prevented by countries. At the end of the Congress the Bucharest declaration has been written to involve policy makers to cope with social problems related to mental health.

In the opening ceremony, the WASP conferred to prof. Giuseppe R.Brera, the highest WASP honor for his contribution to Medicine, medical science, and social Psychiatry for the Person-Centered Medicine, and Person-centered clinical method theories and the teaching procedures realization since 1999, which changed the health, medical science, medicine, and medical education paradigms.

The Final Declaration of the Congress: “The Bucharest Declaration”

WASP Bucharest Declaration on Social Well-being and Mental Health Evidence Informed Policies

We, the participants of the 23rd World Congress of Psychiatry, Bucharest, Romania October 25-28, 2019 affirm that social determinants of mental health and access to care needs urgent attentionof policy makers, planners, administrators, mental health professionals and governments of the world.
At this Congress global citizens, service users, families, careers, mental health advocates and professionals with an interest in mental health have come together to express our belief that there is no good mental health in absence of good social, economic and physical environments.
We support the Astana Declaration, confirming the fundamental right of every human being to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without distinction of any kind. Good mental health care together with good social integration, for service users and their families, are two pillars that contribute to put into practice this fundamental right.
We consider that the conditions in which people are born, grow, develop, live, work and

become older are shaped by the distribution of power, political will, and resources at global, national
and local levels. These conditions may contribute to mental disorders onset and course: the social inequalities are associated with increased risk of many common health disorders – including mental
health disorders – and even of premature death.
We also recognize that these mentioned conditions may become a valuable protectiveresource to improve the population global health, and to reduce the risk of mental disorders, ifmanaged properly. For that, actions need to be universal, across the whole of society, and
proportionate to the needs, in order to level the social gradient in health outcomes.
We believe that by acting on the social conditions in which people live it is possible to contribute to promote the person's dignity, a better subjective mental health and well-being, to build the capacity of communities to manage adversity, and to reduce the burden and consequences of
mental health problems. We also believe that disadvantages because of mental health problems damage the social cohesion of communities and societies by decreasing interpersonal trust, social participation and civic engagement.
We declare that social interventions are crucial for the prevention of mental disorders, and they should be considered in any plan of treatment for these disorders. Social problems and mental health problems are interrelated, and they cannot be solved without collaboration between all
institutions, providers and disciplines of human knowledge, influence and action.
We recognize Social Psychiatry as a branch of Psychiatry concerned with the effects of the social environment on the mental health of individuals as well as the effects of persons with mental disorders on the social environment. Social Psychiatry is specifically focused on the interpersonal and
cultural context of mental disorders and mental well-being.
We support the Alma-Ata and Astana declarations, and professionals working in Social

Psychiatry have the right and the duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of the mental health care. These professionals have a moral responsibility to speak for patients and their needs, highlight the impact of social inequalities and resulting inequalities as a
result of mental illness, and advocate for those who are most vulnerable and may not have a voice or may not be heard.

WHEREAS, 14% of the global burden of disease is attributed to mental disorders;



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